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The Pulaski Citizen.

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TIMELY TOPICS.

Our relations with Spain, according to the announcement of the formal signature of the terms of settlement of the Virginius question, seems to be premature, as it is known from the best authority that the final conclusion of the arrangement has to await the formal recognition of the new government of King Alfonso by the United States. The credentials and instructions under this head are now on their way to Minister Cushing. The preliminary agreement stipulates for the payment of $18,000 in full satisfaction of the Virginius claims of a personal character, and the abandonment on the part of Spain of all reclamations against the United States. The autograph letter from Alfonso to the president is purely a formal one, only announcing his accession to the throne and expressing his desire for a continuance of good relations. No day has yet been fixed by the secretary of state for the presentation of this letter to the president by the Spanish minister. It is presumed it will not take place until the government of King Alfonso shall have been recognized by our government, through its representative at Madrid, and pending questions satisfactorily adjusted.

The house committee which visited Mississippi to investigate the condition of affairs in that state, have submitted two reports, the republicans uniting in a majority report, and the democrats in a minority. The former review fully the causes leading to the ejection of Crosby from office. They state that the regularly elected officers were ousted from office, and the entire records, papers, offices, court houses, and all county property unlawfully and riotously seized upon by an unlawful combination of men, not only without warrant, but in direct and palpable violation and deliberate transgression of all the principles and forms of law known to any civilized people. The report concludes as follows: The committee believe there is an urgent necessity for further action by this congress, and concur in recommending the passage of the caucus bills and the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the violent overthrow of law and order in Vicksburg justifies the application of Gov. Ames for troops and the action of the president in ordering them sent to that city.

A paper read before the Minnesota agricultural society a few days ago showed that 150,000 acres of woodland were stripped bare in that state every year, and, at that rate, it was stated, the people would freeze to death by the year 1900, having frittered away all their fuel. Several millions of trees have been planted, however, within a few years in Minnesota, so they may have a few sticks left when the twentieth century dawns on the world. In the southern states the destruction of timber has been far greater than in the north. Who's forests of fine large trees have been girdled and burned up, in order to cultivate cotton. A more wanton destruction of trees has rarely been seen, and in the near future the results will be apparent if the European system of tree-planting is not immediately adopted. Our southern winters will grow perceptibly colder with the destruction of the forests, and state legislation on the subject of tree-planting, as is the case in some western states, is desirable.

Chicago, when in need of a sensation, always falls back on either a fire or the Communists. When there is no actual fire, one is imagined, and the newspapers write it up as if it really happened. When the fire sensation is played out, the Communists are brought to the front, and it is telegraphed all over the country that Chicago is about to be sacked by rascals. People are getting used to this sort of Chicago advertising, so they are not astonished to learn that the late predicted Communist raid upon the hearth-stones of Chicago's citizens turned out to be a contemptible fizzle. About thirty or forty drunken idiots staggered through the streets crying "Down with the tyrant!" but the police knocked them down with their clubs and gave the frightened Chicagoans an opportunity to come down from their roofs and out of their cellars, whither they had fled.

That gigantic undertaking, the tunnel under the British Channel, is at length in a fair way of accomplishment. The French minister of public works has just laid before the assembly a bill to declare of public utility the construction of a railway under the channel between England and France, and to approve of a convention, signed on the 16 h January, 1875, between the minister of public works and M. Michel Chevalier, the latter representing a company in course of formation for the concession, without subvention or guarantee of interest, of the said tunnel railway. The enormous capital required will be forthcoming, and it is expected that operations will soon commence. Engineers regard the work with great interest and favor.

The Republic has been definitely adopted as the form of government in France, and the work of framing a constitution—modeled in some respects on the American constitution—has made very fair progress in the assembly. It may prove after all that a republic is practicable in France, in spite of the failure of all previous attempts in that direction. The new constitution is extremely conservative and will greatly disgust the communists and the extreme radicals, but it may very possibly command the support of all conservative people except the personal adherents of the various pretenders to the French throne, and thus give peace and prosperity to France.

A Washington dispatch says it is proposed to provide a small appropriation in the sundry civil appropriation bill for the Arctic expedition. The secretary of the navy favors it; also a number of senators and members. The navy department will be authorized by the bill to provide and to fit a proper ship, and to man it with officers and men already under pay and awaiting sea duty. The extra expense will not be more than $30,000, but it is proposed to make the mission by the government contingent on private subscription to the amount of $250,000.

The state of Massachusetts received, on Thursday last, bids for a five per cent. gold loan of $1,500,000. Several bids for the entire amount were made by different banking houses in New York and Boston. The bonds were awarded to a firm in the latter city at 109 currency. At the present price of gold, this is tantamount to 96 per cent. —a pretty good figure for five per cent. bonds, and showing how solvent states can reduce their rate of interest and the consequent burden, even when capital is most timid.

An English authority of eminence, in comparing the cost of government in the United States and in England, puts the national expenditures of the former at "£75,450,000, against £71,000,000 in the United Kingdom. Its local expenditure (*i. e.*, county and town expenditures) is about £59,350,000 against £27,500,000, in the United Kingdom. The entire public expenditure of the United States is put down at £134,900,000, against £98,500,000 in the United Kingdom.

The transit observations on the South Pacific appear to have been generally successful. Professor Peter's party in particular succeeded in making all the observations that the scientific heart could desire. We shall know before many weeks precisely how far off the sun is, and whether the earth is approaching the sun or receding from it, as the frost bitten people of Europe and America are just now ready to believe.

The committee appointed to examine the Georgia state treasury find that the accounts of Treasurer Jones are deficient some $68,000, and that he has illegally paid $152,000 old bonds. The committee recommend that Jones be requested to resign. They do not attack the integrity of the treasurer, but condemn the loose system of bookkeeping and general administration of affairs.

The Georgia legislature has declared unconstitutional, null and void, the second series of six hundred thousand dollars in bonds endorsed by the state in 1870, issued to the Macon and Brunswick railroad, said endorsement having been declared binding by the legislature of 1872. Fraturseries bonds, $195,000, are declared valid and binding on the state

The commander-in-chief of one of the corps of the French army has issued an order condemning suicide in severe terms, and deciding that every soldier who commits suicide shall be buried in the night without military honors and without an escort. He says that "the soldier who puts an end to his life is guilty of an act of cowardice."

It is reported in New York that a negotiation is on foot between a body of wealthy Cincinnati men and the United States rolling stock company to secure the equipment of the latter company, recently removed from the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, and with it to operate the Cincinnati Southern as soon as completed.

The New Orleans Republican contains an elaborate article claiming that the Eads' bridge at St. Louis, while it is an obstruction to the upper commerce, is an engineering failure, and that the Eads' jetty scheme is one to delay the permanent improvement at the river's mouth, in the interest of the bridge stock and the St. Louis local railroad rings.

The sultan of Turkey has an income of ten millions of dollars a year, and he spends it with amazing rapidity on the peculiar oriental luxuries, while thousands of his subjects are actually dying of starvation. A subscription is now being taken up in England to relieve these poor devils, while the sultan is luxuriating in his harem.

In Illinois the courts have just decided that sleeping-car companies are not responsible for articles stolen from passengers. In New York a jury has just found a railroad company guilty of negligence in the case of bonds stolen from a party on their cars, and gave a verdict for plaintiff for $16,685.

The new law of military service in Russia is much more liberal in the matter of exemptions than the French and German regulations. Not only sons of widows, but all so called supports of families, as brothers whose sisters are unprovided for, etc., are exempted.

Brigham Young owns $600,000 of the first-mortgage bonds of the Utah Central railroad, which, although only thirty-eight miles long, does a business of $100,000 per month. Brigham's favorite son John controls the Utah Western railroad.

The Methodist churches, north and south, have appointed a commission of nine from each body, with power to submit terms of union to a general convention. The convention will meet in Abington, Virginia, on the first Monday of May, 1875.

The number of bales of cotton seized in the south under orders from the treasury department after the close of the war was 33,638; gross proceeds, $7,650,676; total expenses, $2,160,431; proceeds released, $603,570; proceeds in the treasury, $4,886,672.

It is estimated that the new revenue bill will realize $34,000,000, as follows: $12,000,000 on whisky, $8,000,000 on sugar, $4,000,000 on tobacco, $2,000,000 on cigars, and $8,000,000 on restoration of the horizontal tax.

The Sioux City adventurers who invaded the Black hills country a few months ago, in defiance of all laws and treaties, squatted comfortably down among the gold nuggets, and from all accounts are making good head-way into that remote metallic bonanza.

It is stated that Earl Derby has accepted from Spain, as indemnity for the Virginius outrage on British subjects, five hundred pounds sterling for each white, and three hundred for each black man murdered.

The Cliff Locomotive Works at Scranton, Pa., were destroyed by fire on the 27th, including three locomotives just finished, and materials for eleven others. The loss is estimated at $300,000; insurance $185,000.

Prof. Forshey, of New Orleans, has written a letter to the senate transportation committee in favor of the South Pass instead of the Southwest Pass for the jetty experiment.

People writing letters to their friends in Canada should remember that, under the new postal treaty, three cents is sufficient to pay the postage on an ordinary letter.

The Khedive's Ball.

A Cairo correspondent describes a ball recently given by the khedive as follows: "It took place at the Gezireh palace, situated on the Nile. As one entered the avenue leading into the garden of the palace, fairy land began —Chinese lanterns suspended along the avenues, and gleaming amid the broad green leaves of lofty palms, giving them the appearance of being covered with gorgeous flowers; fountains sparkling like sprays of diamonds in the flashing light; graceful statues draped with garlands as if trying to conceal their nakedness; gas-jets placed close together round the top of the palace, giving the effect at a distance of an unbroken chain of flame; revolving lights in many colors, so arranged as to be reflected in the river for almost a mile, combined to form a scene of magical beauty unequaled by any in the 'Arabian Nights.' When the invited guest reached the grand entrance his eyes were dazzled by the flood of light poured upon him from the richly gilt chandeliers in the vestibule; the marble pavement and the broad marble steps were covered with rich Persian carpets. As the ladies stepped from the carriages ushers dressed in the native costume offered their arms to the cloak-room; then up the grand staircase, and, as they could not speak English nor most foreigners Arabic, they could not present the ladies whom they escorted, but now and then a gentleman who had been presented and who understood French conducted the strangers to the room where the khedive stood alone, receiving his guests like any ordinary American gentleman. When introduced he shook hands and smiled pleasantly. As he, too, could not understand English, who did not speak French, he remained silent till another group came up. The next thing in order was to walk through the various rooms, particularly admiring those occupied by the Empress Eugenie, of France, when here on a visit some few years since. They were elegantly fitted up in blue. It would be impossible to fully describe their magnificent beauty. When we entered the ball-room, which was superbly decorated and lined with mirrors, a set-set had been formed for the 'Lanciers.' The gentlemen in the set where Prince Arthur, two princes (sons of the khedive), and the duke of Mecklenburg. The ladies were very handsome and magnificently dressed. The dresses of the women in general at this princely *fete* were surpassing in their splendor. Glittering coronets, necklaces of precious stones, and on their arms, in their hair, in their corsages, and in short, on portions of their dress were some of the largest diamonds that were ever seen outside of palaces when the court jewels were displayed. Weary of the glitter of the ball-room we passed out on the balcony to there revel in the panorama spread before us. It was beyond description, and still (though the hour was late), far as the eye could reach carpets were spread, and lined up the illuminated avenue as though bringing guests from the uttermost ends of the earth. The khedive's buffet was next in order. Here there were all kinds of refreshments for the gentlemen, with a profusion of rare wines. All through the evening waiters carried around trays of ices, wine, lemonade, and sherbet. Half an hour after midnight supper was announced, and guests were all seated at tables glittering with crystal, silver and gold, and laden with all the luxuries of the east."

People Along the Mediterranean.

A writer says: "The consanguinity between the different branches of the Latin race is nowhere so conspicuous as along the shores of the Mediterranean, no people bearing a closer resemblance to each other than the various tribes on the seaboard of Spain, France and Italy. In countenance, in dialect, in manners, in character, a Catalan is much more like an Italian than like a Castilian, a Provencal (not of Marseilles) much more akin to a Genoese or Piedmontese than to a Norman or Breton. There are many reasons, both ethnographical and historical, why this should be so; reasons into which it is needless for me to enter, but chiefly traceable to identity of original descent and long association in common political destinies and commercial enterprise. And yet, with all this kindred nature, with all this family likeness, considerable differences are perceptible, and a very distinct distinction must be drawn between them. The Catalan is more Spanish than his two neighbors, the Provencal more French, the Ligurian more Italian; and it is impossible for one who looks about him, even notwithstanding the speed with which the train conveys him from land to land, not to become aware of the transition of one shade to the other of what appears at the first glance, and what is in reality, a common ethnical type. The three peoples are equally intelligent, equally thrifty, quick-witted and cheerful. But there is a roughness and uncouthness in the Catalan that reveals his backward Iberian civilization; there is a self-sufficiency, a tendency to official pedantry in the Provencal which was caught by long submission to Gallic rule and dictation. The Genoese and Piedmontese, as Italians, are less formal and absolute, and indeed only too easy and carelessly intolerant.

"The Mikoshi."

Speaking of New Year's day in Japan a correspondent of the Cleveland Herald writes: "The 'Mikoshi' bears a prominent part in all these festivities. It is a miniature temple, like the *dashi* placed upon a platform, being carried, however, upon the backs of men by means of two long poles. In the morning it is brought out from the temple, and volunteer bearers are always at hand to carry it about the streets for the sake of religion and the free drinks which always abound on such occasions. At a given signal the crowd start off at a breakneck pace with the Mikoshi upon their shoulders. They are preceded by several men furnished with iron rods garnished at the end with iron rings, which being struck on the ground make a peculiar rattling noise sufficient to attract the attention of everybody. The Mikoshi bearers rush along in a most uproarious style, from this side of the road to that, now backward, now forward, and as they tumble pell mell on their course the Mikoshi is tossed high in the air and sometimes almost touches the ground. As the day progresses, and as the salt begins to telt upon the bearers, their actions are madder and madder, until finally you can hear their frantic shouting half a mile off, and can see them struggle fiercely over their sacred burden, until it seems as though they must surely be on the point of tearing it asunder. The method of all this madness is apparent in the rear of the procession, where can be found the money-box of the temple to which the Mikoshi belongs, in the charge of a priest whose especial care it is to see that the result of this pious uproar is a fine harvest of copper coin for his godship."

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on the 23rd, Mr. Howe, from the committee on the library, called up the bill making further provision for the accommodation of the library of congress, which provides for the erection of a building in Judiciary Square. The bill was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour and then laid over....The senate then resumed the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill, the pending question being whether the section in the bill as it came from the house, repealing the act of June, 1872, authorizing the Pacific Mail contract, should be stricken out. The vote was taken on the question of striking out the repealing clause, and resulted—ayes, 11; noes, 53. The action of the house in repealing the contract of 1872 for additional subsidy was then concurred in. The bill was then read a third time and passed....Mr. Spencer presented a memorial of the republican members of the general assembly of Alabama, addressed to the president and congress, claiming that the change made by the Alabama legislature in the penal code of the state, made a system of involuntary servitude for African citizens; that 93,000 republican voters were disfranchised by political legislation; that the democrats proposed acts amounting to a practical nullification of the constitutional amendment; and finally asking congress to empower the president to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in certain contingencies, in order to preserve the public peace in the southern states....Mr. Logan called up the house bill in relation to the quartermaster's department of the army, and relating to appointments therein. Passed....The army appropriation bill was taken up, and amended in various particulars, and passed....Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the committee on finance, reported adversely on all the bills to establish a branch mint in the west, and they were indefinitely postponed.....The bill to admit Colorado as a state was taken up. Before proceeding with the Colorado bill the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

In the House on the 23d. On motion of Mr. Dawes, the house agreed to take up the tariff bill. The house, at 12 o'clock, went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, Mr. Hale, of Maine, in the chair. Mr. Loughridge offered an additional section imposing an income tax of 3 per cent. on all incomes between $3,000 and $10,000, and of 5 per cent. on all income exceeding $10,000. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment providing that the tax on dividends, etc., shall be paid by corporations, and not upon the stockholders. The amendments, as thus amended, was adopted—114 to 86. A section was adopted imposing a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. on all sales of stocks, bonds, gold, futures and other securities. Mr. Dawes moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Carried, 131 to 34. The committee rose and reported that action had taken place on this section, and it was not agreed to, yeas 105, nays 150. The bill was again referred to the committee of the whole, when the section was amended in several particulars and then reported to the house. Mr. Dawes thereupon proceeded to address the house on the necessity of prompt action; provided, that unanimous consent should be given to sit on Monday evening, and spoke of the impossibility of framing any revenue bill that would satisfy all sections and all interests. He referred to the income tax as a tax which most intelligent men agree in theory, but as one which had proved objectionable in all countries where it was tried, because it was promotive of perjury and demoralization. He said that he became satisfied that the government called on congress to pass some revenue measure before adjournment, he proposed to make one more effort in that direction. He, therefore, offered a substitute for the bill, one fixing the tax on whisky to be hereafter made ninety cents a gallon, tobacco and sugar as in the amended bill, and restoring the tax on manufactured products, and on that he moved the previous question. The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered, yeas 133, nays 114. The substitute was then rejected—yeas 106, nays 111. The bill was then read a third time and passed, yeas 128, nays 113. The house then adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 24th, the new tax and tariff bill was received from the house of representatives, and referred to the committee on finance. At the expiration of the morning hour, the bill for the admission of Colorado was called up as unfinished business and passed. On motion of Mr. Hitchcock, house bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and state government in which to apply for admission into the union, on an equal footing with the original states, was taken up, and passed. The senate soon after adjourned.

In the House, on the 24th, Mr. Sawyer, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Passed. Mr. Harrison, from the committee on elections, made a report in the Louisiana contested election case of Sheridan and Pinchback, with a resolution declaring that Pinchback was not elected and that Sheridan was elected and is entitled to his seat. Mr. Smith, of New York, filed a minority report, with a resolution that Sheridan is not entitled to a seat. The reports were ordered to be printed, and to be called up hereafter. Mr. Pike, from the committee, reported in the Arkansas contested election case, that Ganze, the contestant, is not entitled to a seat, and that Asa Hodges, the sitting member, is. Ordered printed and to be called up hereafter. The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hotchkiss, of New York, in the chair, on the civil appropriation bill, which appropriates $25,285,078, as against the estimates for $33,875,256. The house took a recess till half past seven, the evening session to be for the sundry civil appropriation bill. The house resumed the session at 7:30, Mr. Tyner in the chair. Mr. Garfield moved to go into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Rejected—98 to 100, the democrats all voting aye. Nothing further was accomplished. The members of the house engaged in a new style of filibustering and no less than twelve votes were taken on various motions with prospects of an all night session.

In the Senate, on the 25th, Mr. Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, reported favorably on the bill to remove the political disabilities of Robert W. Johnson, of Arkansas; James M. Quarles, of Nashville, and James M. Hawe, of Covington, Ky. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Windom called up the resolution submitted by him some time instant, instructing the committee on commerce to insert in the river and harbor appropriation bill such sums as in their judgment can be judiciously and economically expended during the next fiscal year, in the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, and the improvement of sundry rivers and lakes, including the Cumberland river. Pending the discussion, the morning hour expired, and the resolution was laid over. The unfinished business, being the bill to provide for and regulate the counting of the vote for president and vice president, and the decision of questions arising thereon, was then called up. Several amendments of a verbal character were agreed to. The discussion of the bill continued at some length, after which the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 28, nays 20.

In the House, on the 25th, 12 M.—At this hour the house seems no nearer out of its difficulty than at midnight. When the question, whether the house shall now consider the caucus force bill, came to be voted on, the democrats refrained from voting, and the republicans could not keep in the hall a full majority from their own ranks, the vote would show that a quorum was not present, and then there would be an end of the business of all the tedious proceedings connected. When these were all over and further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, the house would come back to the real question of the consideration of the bill, and again the democrats would refrain from voting, and again in the absence of a quorum another call of the house would be entered on, and so on to the point of beginning. 3. P. M.—Mr. Conger moved an adjournment, stating that he did so at the request of many members who had been sitting in the hall over twenty-four hours, without sleep and without regular meals. The motion prevailed, and the house adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 26th, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the committee on finance, reported back the tax and tariff bill which recently passed the house, and stated that the committee had decided upon the bill. Mr. Scott, from the committee on finance, reported adversely on the bill to secure the depositors in the freedman's savings and trust company, from ultimate loss, and it was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Boreis, from the same committee, reported favorably on the bill to amend section 3342 of the revised statutes, introduced by him on the 3d inst., and it was passed. The bill requires breweries to affix upon the spigot-hole on every barrel containing fermented liquor the proper stamp, when such barrel is sold or removed from the brewery or place of manufacture, requires the stamp to be cancelled at the time of affixing the same, by writing or imprinting thereon the name of the manufacturers of the liquor. Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finance, called up house bill restricting the refunding of customs duties, and prescribing certain regulations of the treasury department. Passed. At the expiration of the morning hour, the consideration of the civil rights bill was resumed. Mr Thurman moved to strike out of the fourth section in regard to the qualification of jurors the words "or of any state," so it would read, "No citizens possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit jurors in any court of the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." The question being on the amendment of Mr. Thurman, and no senator desiring to speak, the chair (Mr. Carpenter) was about to take the vote, when Mr. Bayard raised the point of order that under the agreement yesterday, the vote could not be taken before two o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The senate then went into executive session, and at five o'clock a recess was taken till half-past seven. Upon resuming at evening session, consideration of the civil-rights bill was resumed, and Mr. Norwood continued his speech in regard to Louisiana and the condition of affairs in the south, and soon after the senate adjourned.

In the House, on the 26th, the House went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. When the clause in the bill making an appropriation of $10,000 for the purchase of Miss Ransom's painting of Maj. Gen. Thomas, and of $25,000 for the purchase of Carpenter's painting of the emancipation proclamation were reached, Messrs. Clymer and Frye made the points of order that they were appropriations not authorized by existing laws. Mr Garfield suggested that the points of order were not well taken, but the chairman (Mr. Hashing) sustained the objections and clauses were stricken out. The hour of five o'clock having arrived, the committee at this point having gone through less than half the bill, rose, and the house took a recess until half-past seven o'clock, the evening session to be for debate on the force bill. The house resumed its session in the evening, Mr. Tyner in the chair, and proceeded to discussion on the bill to provide against the invasion of states and to prevent subversion of their authority and to maintain the security of elections. It was midnight when Mr. Biery, of Pennsylvania, succeeded in speaking, and there were very few members present.

In the Senate, on the 27th, the vice-president appointed as a committee under the resolution to examine the several branches of the civil service during the recess, Messrs. Allison, Boutwell, Conkling, Merrimon and Eaton. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, called up the resolution of the house relative to the institute inquiries as to the proper place for the establishment of the branch mint at some point in the western states or the Mississippi valley, and report at the commencement of the next session of congress. Agreed to. The consideration of the civil-rights bill was resumed. After a long debate, a vote was taken on Mr. Thurman's amendment to amend the section in regard to jurors, so it should not apply to state courts, and it was rejected—yeas, 27; nays, 36. The bill was then read third time and passed—yeas, 38; nays, 26. The senate took a recess till half past seven. Upon reassembling at night session, Mr. Morrill of Vermont, who had charge of the sundry civil and tariff bill, yielded the floor to Mr. Ramsey, who called up the annual post route bill, and it was passed. Mr. Logan, from the committee of conference on the bill to reduce and equalize the adjutant-general's department of the army, made a report, which was agreed to. After an executive session, the senate adjourned till Monday, when the tariff bill will come up as unfinished business.

In the House, on the 27th. The house adjourned last night at the conclusion of Mr. Biery's speech. Mr. Kasson submitted a report from the ways and means committee in regard to the Pacific Mail investigation, accompanied by resolutions. The resolutions and report were ordered printed and recommitted. Majority and minority reports from the select committee on Mississippi affairs, were laid before the house. The consideration of the force bill was then resumed. Mr. Cochran, who had charge of the bill, then called the previous question. Tellers were ordered on the motion to second the demand for the previous question. Mr. G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Butler's amendment, the effect of which is to limit the operation of the bill to Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama. Mr. Butler accepted the modification. The previous question was seconded by 135 to 49, and the main question was then ordered—yeas, 160; nays, 103. The last speech on the bill was by Mr. Twitchell, of Nebraska, supporting the bill. He had not made much progress before the time for closing the debate expired. The house then proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments. The first amendment voted on was that offered by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, modified at the suggestion of Mr. Hoar, limiting the territory in which the 15th section is to be applicable to Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, and limiting its term to two years, and from thence to the end of the next session of congress. Adopted—yeas 156, nays 100. The vote was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Camon, to strike out the 13th section, the one providing for the suspension of the habeas corpus. There was a good deal of excitement over the vote. Finally, the vote was concluded, was announced as yeas 121, nays 120. So the 13th section section was not struck out. The next amendment voted on was that offered by Mr. E. R. Hoar, to strike out the first, second and third sections. The amendment was rejected—yeas 120, nays 125. The sections that were proposed to be struck out are those that provide against invasion of a state by two or more persons, and also to punish registration officers for violation of duty. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was passed, yeas 125, nays 114. The house then, at midnight, adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 1st. At the expiration of the morning hour, the senate resumed the unfinished business of the tax and tariff bill. Mr. Johnson submitted an amendment so as to provide that the increase of the tax on tobacco shall only apply to tobacco after the passage of this act. Agreed to. Without taking definite action on the bill, the senate, at 12:30 a. m., adjourned.

In the House, on the 1st, in accordance with an agreement made Saturday night, the reading of the journal was dispensed with. After the passage, by unanimous consent, of two unimportant bills, Mr. Hoar moved to suspend the rules to take up and agree to the resolutions of the Louisiana select commissioners, recommending the house to take some measures to recast the members of the legislature. The house refused to suspend the rules—ayes, 134; noes, 85. Mr. Hoar then moved to suspend the rules so as to divide the resolution, and take a separate vote on each. Carried—ayes, 172; noes, 85. The resolution in regard to recasting the members of the legislature was then agreed to without division. Mr. Hoar then moved to adopt the other resolution sustaining the Kellogg government. Carried—ayes 163, noes 89. The house then went into a committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, appropriating $50,000 for the Mexican-Gardsden claim against the New Iberia mining company. The amendment was adopted. The committee rose without making further progress on the bill, and then after the delivery of eulogies on the late Senator Buckingham by Messrs. Starkweather, Kellogg, Hawley of Connecticut, Wilson of Iowa, and Prow the house took recess till 7:30 o'clock, to go on with the appropriation bills. In the evening session the house again went into a committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Adjourned at 12.30 a. m.

A Bold Death-Leap.

The details of the tragic suicide of the young man who jumped from the dome of the capitol in Washington make a terrible story. The name of the suicide was Thomas McMahon, a young mechanic, who resided in Washington. He left his home in the morning evidently depressed for want of work, and went to a pawn-shop, where he pawned a vest for seventy-five cents. Thence he went to the capitol and asked for food and money, but being unsuccessful, he ascended the dome and descended to his death. The galleries and corridors of the capitol were unusually crowded with people, who were stupified with horror when they learned the cause of the excitement. It was a bold and swift leap into instant death, and to those who were without the eastern portico of the capitol or standing at the windows of the house hall it appeared as if some huge India-rubber ball had been pitched from the top of the dome and had gone bounding and rolling down over the curved iron ridges of its surface, clearing the second colonnaded gallery in its descent and falling one hundred and ninety feet below to the very edge of the apex of the roof of the eastern front, where it was recognized as the limp and mangled form of a lifeless man.

—A wealthy and eccentric woman in Springfield, Ill., contributes $500 a year to the support of one of the churches there, but cannot be induced to attend a single service. Nor will she allow its pastor to enter her house. She says that he "means well," and that is why she gives the money, but she doesn't desire to "hear any of his cant."

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Full Text of the Civil Rights Bill as it Passed Congress.

A Comprehensive Summary of the Caucus Force Bill.

We give below the full text of the civil-rights bill as it passed congress.

Section 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal employment of accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen, 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 of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in action of debt, with full costs, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year; provided, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law, and by state statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or 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; and provided further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, or adjudgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution upon any other.

Sec. 3. District and circuit courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several states, jurisdiction of all crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in territorial, district or circuit courts of the United States, wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the place where the offense may have been committed, and deputy marshals of the United States, and commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of commissioners of circuit courts, to arrest offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby especially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate any provision of this act, and cause him to be arrested or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offense. Witnesses shall have the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved, and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as may be required, thus imposing in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise, and the district attorney who shall wilfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein referred to shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars; and provided further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, against any such district attorney, or judgment upon an indictment against any such district attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

Sec. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or person charged with any duty of selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than five thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the supreme court of the United States without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and upon such regulations as are now provided by law for review of other causes in said court.

SUMMARY OF THE FORCE BILL.

Section 1. If two or more persons within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any of the states of the union shall forcibly overthrow a state government, or any of the constituted authorities of the same, or interfere in any forcible or unlawful manner with the due execution of the laws of a state, or of the United States, or conspire for such purpose with the intent to commit a crime, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony and punished with a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars and imprisonment not less than three nor exceeding ten years.

Sec. 2. If two or more persons shall conspire to usurp by force any such government, or department thereof, or shall attempt to prevent by force such state government, or shall actually overthrow the government of any state, such person, upon conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a crime and fined not less than five thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Sec. 3. No citizen of the United States entitled to vote at an election for representative in congress, under the constitution of the United States, or under the fundamental conditions prescribed in any of the acts of congress admitting any of the states lately in rebellion, shall be deprived of such right to vote by any action of such states, whether by act of the legislature or amendments to the several state constitutions. If any officer charged with conducting such election shall refuse at any election for congress to receive the vote of any such citizen in consequence of any such action, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined from five hundred to one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Sec. 4. Any persons using fire-arms or other deadly weapons against any person at any place on the day of registration for the congressional elections for the purpose of intimidating or injuring such person while such election is in progress, and who shall do the same before any election shall be guilty of a crime; penalty five hundred to two thousand dollars; imprisonment not exceeding three years. Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this actor otherwise, and the district attorney who shall wilfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein referred to shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars; and provided further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, against any such district attorney, or judgment upon an indictment against any such district attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

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