

POETRY.

RHODA.

BY JAMES H. MOORE.

A pleasant thing on a sunny day
Has set her a-thinking
As Rhoda merrily on her way
Goes walking, blinking,

MISCELLANY.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Declaration of Purposes by the National Grange—Memorial to the Cotton States.

The following Declaration of Purposes, reported by the Committee on Resolutions, Mr. Wardlaw of Florida, chairman, was unanimously adopted by the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry at its recent session in St. Louis:

PREAMBLE. Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry:

1. United by the strong and faithful tie of Agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country and mankind.

MOTTO. We heartily indorse the motto: "In essentials, Unity; in non-essentials, Liberty; in all things, charity."

2. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves.

To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits.

To foster mutual understanding and co-operation.

To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor to hasten the good time coming.

To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate.

To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining.

To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate.

To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece.

To systematize our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities.

To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system leading to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require.

We shall avoid litigation as much as possible; arbitration in the grange.

We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will and vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual.

We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal local sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition.

Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

4. For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen—such as we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them.

Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and the consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are essential to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous. Keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action that "Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity," we shall, therefore, advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way, of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home-producers and consumers, all the productions of our country.

We adopt it as our fixed purpose to "open out the channels in nature's great arteries that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely."

We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporations that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes.

In our noble Order there is no communism, no agrarianism.

We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation, or enterprise, as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits.

We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies.

advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges, that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in the courses of study.

5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange, National, State or local, is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor attend political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings.

Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country.

For, we seek the greatest good to the greatest number. But we must always bear in mind that no one by becoming a Patron of Husbandry gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of the political parties which he belongs.

It is his duty to do all in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should always characterize every Patron of Husbandry, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

We acknowledge the broad principle, that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that "Progress toward truth is made by differences of opinion," while "the fault lies in the bitterness of controversy."

We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; labor, justly distributed, burdens, and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American Republic.

It is reserved by every Patron, as his right as a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

OUTSIDE CO-OPERATION. 6. Ours being peculiarly a farmers' institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks.

Men are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in connection with our purposes.

But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption.

The universal general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise, and earnest co-operation, as an omens of our future success.

7. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve the poor, oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our Order.

Implored the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our works, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, brotherly and political purity of our forefathers.

The following paper has been under consideration by the National Grange and recommended to be published.

Your committee on resolutions approve the admirable address (as below) to the cotton States, and recommend its adoption by the National Grange. Adopted unanimously.

REMEMORAL TO THE COTTON STATES. The undersigned, representatives of the cotton States in the National Grange, beg leave to present to the Patrons of Husbandry in the cotton-growing section of the Union the following suggestions, which they believe to be justified by the present condition of the South:

During the past seven years our cotton-fields have added to the wealth of the world two thousand millions of dollars (\$2,000,000,000), and caused prosperity to smile upon every one who has handled our crops save those who struggled for it.

Annually the energies of our cotton planters have been expended in attempting to produce a maximum crop of a single staple, with inadequate resources, and with a system of applying such a policy, and producing such results, must be radically wrong, and if persisted in will lead to bankruptcy and ruin.

We propose to inquire into the cause of this evil, and, if possible, present a method of removing it.

What then has averted our anticipated prosperity? Are we not responsible for our direful condition, in that we have neglected too much the growth of breadstuffs, and substituted therefor the cotton-cultivation of cotton? No people can ever become prosperous who are not self-sustaining. Our fertile soil, exhaustless mineral wealth, abundant water power, and generally salubrious climate avail us nothing, unless we expend millions for subsistence. It is generally conceded that home-grown bread is cheaper than purchased supplies, and the cultivation of every planter is, that those Southern farmers who live within themselves are more independent and less encumbered with debt than those who have relied solely upon the cotton crop. Were it otherwise, it is hazardous for any people to rely upon others for a supply of articles which are necessary for their daily consumption.

The horrors of famine which have more than once cursed the people of India, in their efforts to produce the exclusion of breadstuffs, would have been repeated in our midst, but that we were able to supply our necessities from the loaming granaries of the Northwest. We should, therefore, be contemplating of what would be our condition should disaster deprive us of that resource.

During the past year certain portions of Minnesota and Dakota, have been invaded by the grasshopper, which has swept their fields like a fire, and destroyed every vestige of vegetation. Imagine your condition should a similar invasion become general in the Southwest. Couple with this idea the total failure of a cotton crop, either from the worm, from drought, or any other unavoidable cause, improbable as such visitations may appear, have we the power to prevent them? and is it wise to subject ourselves to the possibility of becoming the victims of such calamities? Depend upon it, our wisest and safest policy is, as far as practicable, to produce at home our necessary supplies. Is there a farm in the South upon which this cannot be done? Annually our millions (4,000,000) of bales of cotton are produced upon Southern soil. But what proportion of this vast amount is returned to indicate our prosperity? One-half

it is expended for necessary supplies, while the remainder is divided between labor and taxes. Hence the cost of production has exceeded the value of the article produced. Shall this policy continue? Extensive cotton crops have effected our unity of purpose, and entailed poverty upon us. An equally uniform adhesion to mixed husbandry would secure our cooperation.

Patrons of the South, do you appreciate your privileges? Reflect upon your opportunity to exact tribute of the world. Cotton is a necessity, and the extent of that necessity can be calculated with exactness. It is equally well known that proportion of that necessity must be supplied by the cotton crop. If 4,000,000 bales are grown, the large marginal excess will control and depress the market. It is not within the power of our organization to control this feature of our condition. Alternatives for success are numerous, but we need rely upon the single one of co-operating in the determination to subsist at home. With this end attained, there is no reason why we should not be the happiest, most independent and prosperous people on earth.

D. W. ALLEN, S. C., Member Ex. Com. Nat. Gr. W. H. CHAMBERS, Master State Grange, Ala. A. J. VAUGHAN, Master, Ala. State Grange; Ben. F. WARDLAW, Master, State Grange, Fla.; John E. JONES, Master, State Grange, Ark.; H. W. L. LEWIS, Master, State Grange, Miss.; J. Smith, Master, State Grange, Ga.; W. Maxwell, Master, State Grange, Tenn.; Columbus Mills, Master, State Grange, N. C.

THE WAR AGAINST WHISKY.

Progress and Results of the Women's Temperance Movement in Ohio and Indiana—Number of Saloons Closed—The Movement Extending in All Directions.

Cincinnati papers of the 15th contain extended reports of the great temperance revival in progress throughout portions of Ohio, Indiana and other States.

In Hillsboro, Ohio, the movement began December 23. Three saloons were completely closed, and two drug-stores sold only by prescription. Two drug-stores held out, two hotel bars are nominally closed, and one is selling slyly. Three saloons are partly closed. The saloons in the neighborhood and two at Berryville are closed.

In Greenfield, Ohio, the movement has been in progress since January 12. Six saloons have been closed, five remaining open. Three drug-stores have signed the pledge, one remaining obstinate.

At Leeburg, Ohio, the movement continued 23 days. One saloon and two drug-stores have closed, and none remain in open, the victory being complete.

At New Vienna, Ohio, the movement began January 13 and ceased February 4, with the closing of Van Peil's saloon. Two saloons and two drug-stores have been closed; none remain open. Cider is sold at one grocery, but is handled carefully.

At Morrow, Ohio, the movement began January 22, the first saloon being visited January 23. Three saloons and two other places where liquor was sold are closed. Eleven remain still open, two of which were closed and opened again.

At Blancheville, Ohio, the temperance movement has been in progress since February 4. Two saloons have been closed and two drug-stores have signed the pledge. No place now remains open where liquor is sold.

At Athens, Ohio, the Women's Temperance League was organized February 6, and the first demonstration made on the 10th. Two saloons have closed and seven remain open. One of the four druggists has signed the pledge.

At Shelbyville, Ind., the movement began on January 28. No saloons have been closed, and six retail and two wholesale stores remain open.

At London, Ohio, the movement began on January 18. Five saloons have been permanently closed, and two nominally. Thirteen still remain open, with a cheering prospect of speedily closing them.

At New Lexington, Ohio, the movement has been in progress five weeks. Eight saloons, all the drug-stores included, have closed. Five remain open.

At Muncie, Ind., the movement has been in progress five days. Four saloons have closed, and four drug-stores have signed the druggist's pledge. Three saloons remain open.

At Waynesville, Ohio, the movement began on January 10. One public-house and two drug-stores have signed the pledge. One saloon still remains open, and there is one open at Corwin, half a mile from town.

At Cedarville, Ohio, the temperance movement began February 2. One of the saloons has signed the druggist's pledge, and the other has promised to quit. One saloon is still open.

At Washington Court-house, Ohio, the movement began December 25. Twelve saloons in the corporation limits, and two outside, have been closed. Not one remains open.

At New Holland, Ohio, the movement has been in progress about four weeks. Three saloons have closed; the drug-store has signed the druggist's pledge. One saloon remains open, though it is temporarily closed.

At Logan, Ohio, every saloon was closed.

At Franklin, Ohio, the movement began January 21. Five saloons are closed, and one still open.

It thus appears that in twenty places where the movement has been in progress daily from various times since December 22, not less than eighty-two saloons and 22 places where liquors are sold have been closed, while in the same places, at the date of report, twenty remained open. In the same places twenty drug-stores have agreed to not sell except on prescription, and only four refused to sign the pledge. Since the date of this report the number of closed saloons has been considerably increased.

In Pomeroy, Ohio, the liquor-sellers have made common cause, and held a meeting and resolved to lock the ladies out. They propose to get an injunction if the ladies do not stop annoying them, but this action does not stop the Amazonian column.

In Jeffersonville, Ind., the greatest excitement prevailed. Services were held in eight different saloons, but all the liquor-sellers declined to sign the pledge. A dispatch of the 10th says: "Scarcely anything else is talked about in the saloons, stores, on the streets and everywhere. The crusaders organized early this morning and made a day of it amongst the liquor dealers. They visited five saloons and held religious services in the bars, and on the streets in front of them. A man named Wintergrass and one of the name of Fish were visibly affected, and parted from the praying women with tears and hand-shaking."

NEWS SUMMARY.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Illinois State Woman's Suffrage Association met in annual session at Chicago on the 12th. The attendance was small, there being not over fifty delegates present. Two forms of petition to the State Legislature were adopted: one praying that all mothers of children be permitted to vote on the school questions, and that all tax-paying women be allowed to vote on all questions; and another, asking that all single women excluded from voting be exempt from taxation.

Chief-Justice Waite will take his seat on the Supreme Bench on the first Monday of March.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio House to punish delegates to political conventions who receive bribes, by fine and imprisonment, and to punish persons offering bribes, by fine and imprisonment, and also to disqualify such person for holding the office to which he may have been elected.

The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing a special court of inquiry concerning General O. O. Howard.

Governor Kellogg, on the 13th, sent to the Louisiana Legislature a special message recommending the immediate passage of bills reducing the compulsory expenses of the city of New Orleans one million dollars, and the city tax five-eighths of one per cent.

The Mississippi House, on the 12th, by a vote of 54 to 33, passed a resolution requesting Senator Alcorn to resign.

It was reported from Washington, on the 15th, that General Butler and Judge White, of Alabama, having been appointed a sub-committee on two bills heretofore introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, to abolish the test or "iron-clad" oath, in all cases where it is required by law, have prepared a report upon the subject in favor of abolition. There seems to be no doubt, it is stated, that the majority of the House are in favor of the bill.

The resolution passed by the Mississippi House, requesting Senator Alcorn to resign, was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 20 to 4.

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry concluded its session at St. Louis on the 13th, and adjourned to meet in Charleston, S. C., on the first Wednesday of February, 1875.

Hon. A. H. Stephens was seriously ill on the 16th, and his recovery was considered doubtful.

The President has nominated William A. Simmons for Collector of the port of Boston. The nominee is said to be a friend of General Butler.

A Washington special says that a careful canvass of the Senate leaves no doubt of a majority in favor of increasing the currency volume to at least \$800,000,000, exclusive of fractional currency. In the House, the majority for expansion is said to be still larger than in the Senate.

The President has ordered that the Court of Inquiry in the case of General Howard be composed of Generals Sherman, McDowell, Pope, Meigs and Cole; Major A. B. Gardner, Judge-Advocate. The court will meet in Washington on the 3d of March.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Gold closed in New York, on the 16th, at 112 3/4.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Feb. 14:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Rows include Net receipts for past week, all U. S. ports, Total receipts from Sept. 1 to date, all U. S. ports, Exports for past week, from all ports, Total exports from Sept. 1 to date from all ports, U. S. ports.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

By the falling of an ice-house in Philadelphia, on the 12th, in which a number of men were at work, eight or ten of the workmen were killed or fatally injured.

At Rutledge, Ga., a few nights since, N. M. Wood poisoned three of his children and then shot himself. His wife had deserted him.

Mrs. Joseph Grey, who lives seven miles from Lincoln, Neb., on the 11th left her three children at home while she went away for a short time. On her return she discovered the house on fire, and before she could get there the roof fell in, and all three of the children were burned to death.

Thomas and Simeon Sturtevant, and a maiden lady named Mary Buckley, were found murdered in their residence, in Halifax, Mass., on the morning of the 16th. No clue to the murderer.

A freight train on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad ran into a land-slide near State Dam Station on the morning of the 16th, killing the engineer and three of the train men, and injuring more or less severely every other man on the train. Nine cars were burned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Smith, at Fort Laramie, telegraphed on the 12th, that he had just received information that arms and ammunition were en route to the agency for the use of the hostile Sioux, furnished by the Interior Department. He had ordered Captain Egan out to intercept the train and bring the arms and ammunition to the fort.

Rewards have been offered for the capture of the Gadshill robbers to the aggregate amount of \$17,500, viz., \$10,000 (\$2,500 each) by the Governor of Missouri, \$2,500 by the Governor of Arkansas, and \$5,000 by the Post-office Department.

Gen. Sherman, in reply to a telegram from Gen. Sheridan giving information concerning the late Indian raids, says under date of 13th: "Under a call of the Interior Department of today, sent to your headquarters at Chicago, you will be justified in collecting as effective a force as possible, even if you draw cavalry from Fort Riley by railroad to Cheyenne, to march to the Red Cloud Agency, striking every party of Indians that oppose. Every Indian that has marauded south of the North Platte should be demanded, and held as an accomplice in the murder of Lieutenant Robinson. Their ponies must be very poor now; grain must be scarce, so this occasion to give

the Sioux a lesson long merited seems to me favorable. My own opinion is that the Sioux should never again have an agency away from the Missouri River."

The First National Bank of Quincy, Ill., was robbed on the night of the 12th, and about ninety thousand dollars in currency, besides a large number of bonds and other securities, taken. The burglary, which was one of the most systematic and daring ever recorded, was effected by cutting through the hall floor of the second story, immediately over the vault, thence through three feet of solid masonry, and skillfully removing the iron lining of the vault. The vault contained three safes, two of which were blown open and all the valuable contents removed. There was no clue to the robbers. Twenty thousand dollars reward is offered for the return of the property stolen.

A Washington dispatch of the 14th says that Senator Hitchcock, Gov. Furnas and others, of Nebraska, had called upon the Secretary of War and General Sherman for arms, in anticipation of a general Indian outbreak, but the request, owing to existing laws, it is stated, was denied.

An Omaha dispatch of the 14th says that all post commanders have been ordered to keep their commands in readiness to take the field against the Indians on a moment's notice. Major Chambers, commanding Fort Fetterman, telegraphs that he has just learned that nearly all the Indians have left the agency, after killing Red Cloud's son, who made them return the stolen stock.

Specials to the Cincinnati Gazette, on the 14th, from various parts of Southwestern Ohio, report about eighty out of one hundred and forty places, where liquor was sold, closed since the beginning of the temperance movement.

The California Legislature has adopted a concurrent resolution praying Congress to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs, contracts and finances of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The temperance crusade has been inaugurated in New York City.

FOREIGN.

The Ashantee war is over, and it is announced that Sir Garnet Wolseley and his white troops will leave for home on March 1.

Recent advices from South America state that yellow fever continues unabated in Rio, and that cholera is raging with great violence in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. Thousands of people have fled from those cities.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has gone to St. Petersburg on a visit to the Czar.

Cardinal Arquis, one of the newly appointed Cardinals, died at Rome on the 13th.

The result of the Parliamentary elections in Great Britain, up to the 14th, showed the return of 296 Conservatives, and 297 Liberals and Home-Rulers. Net Conservative gain, 60. A few elections in Ireland were still pending.

The London Observer of the 14th says the new Ministry will probably be composed as follows: Disraeli, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Cairns, Lord High Chancellor; Duke of Buckingham, President of the Council; Duke of Richmond, War Secretary; Earl of Northumberland, First Lord of Admiralty; Ward Hunt or Mr. Hubbard, Chancellor of Exchequer; Gathorne Hardy, Home Secretary.

The Emperor of Russia will visit England next April.

Taylor's "Pantechion" and furniture repository in Belgravia (London), covering an acre of ground, was burned on the night of the 13th. The large buildings adjoining were demolished. Total loss estimated at \$15,000,000. There were a number of accidents, and two firemen were killed.

Recent Madrid advices state that the National troops have defeated a band of 2,000 Carlists before Tolosa, and retaken the city.

A dispatch from Rome states that the Pope will have a consistory in June, when eight Cardinals will be elected, Archbishop Manning to be one.

A London dispatch of the 17th says: The Ministry yesterday resolved to resign. Gladstone goes to Windsor to-day. The House of Commons now stands 348 Conservatives and 300 Liberals and Home-Rulers. The journals generally approve the determination of the Gladstone Government to resign. The Times says only one member opposed the decision.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of the 16th says: A grand dinner was given last evening by the Czar to his royal visitors. In his speech he said that the Emperor of Germany, Queen of England, Emperor of Austria and himself would preserve the peace of the world. The Prince of Wales bowed his acquiescence, while the Emperor Francis Joseph answered by reiterating the sentiment. The Czar is indisposed. In the meantime the Emperor of Austria is entertained with brilliant fetes by the Grand Dukes and other members of the imperial family.

A report comes via Key West, 16th, that seven thousand volunteers had taken possession of the city of Havana and compelled the Captain-General to take refuge on board the Spanish war-steamer Arapiles. The news was not confirmed from other sources.

A Berlin telegram of the 16th says: In the Reichstag to-day General Von Moltke, in the course of his speech in support of the new military bill, said: "What we acquired in six months we shall have to protect by force of arms for half a century to come. France, notwithstanding a majority of her people are convinced of the necessity of peace, is imitating our army of organization." He concluded: "We have become powerful, but remain peaceful. We require an army for defense, not conquest." The bill was referred to a committee. A deputy from Alsace moved that a plebiscite be taken in Alsace and Lorraine on the question of nationality.

Feb. 12.—Senate.—The credentials of H. R. Bruce, Senator from Mississippi, were presented, and he was duly sworn in. The currency question was again taken up at the expiration of the morning hour, and was discussed at some length, but without reaching any determination the Senate adjourned. House.—A bill was passed authorizing the sale by public auction of the military reservation of Fort Reynolds, Colorado Territory, containing about twenty-three square

miles, and the Government buildings thereon; the land to be sold in tracts of not more than eighty acres each, and at not less than \$1.25 per acre. In Committee of the Whole, the fortification bill and the bill to repeal the stamp duty or tax on matches were discussed. Mr. Baynes made a lengthy speech, in connection with the latter bill, at the conclusion of which the House adjourned.

Feb. 13.—Senate.—The resolution reported by the Finance Committee for a re-distribution of the currency was taken up and again discussed at length, but the Senate adjourned without getting any nearer to a solution of the question. House.—The session was short and uninteresting in its details. The bill for asserting the losses sustained by the citizens of Southern Oregon; and Northern California, by reason of Indian depredations in 1873, provoked quite an excited discussion, in which Mr. Shanks defended the memory of Captain Jack and his Modocs, and stated it as a fact that when General Canby was holding his conference with Captain Jack, military lines were being closed around the Modocs. The bill was opposed by G. F. Hoar and Gardiner, as establishing a dangerous precedent, that the Government is responsible for the reinforcement of citizens damaged by the war, and on coming to a vote it was defeated.

Feb. 14.—Senate.—Not in session. House.—Speeches were made by Messrs. Bell, on Atlantic and Great Western Canal; Small, Fort and Eden, on finance; and Clements, on Western interests.

Feb. 15.—Senate.—Mr. Kelly of Oregon presented a petition of citizens in regard to charges against his colleague, Mr. Mitchell, asking that the same be investigated by the Senate. Mr. Kelly said he had known Mr. Mitchell twenty years, but knew nothing derogatory to his character. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate adjourned. Consideration of the bill to equalize the currency, and Mr. Cameron offered a substitute for the committee's bill, repealing all acts of Congress which limit or restrict the amount of notes for circulation, and providing that all associations organized to carry on banking shall be established national banks, with a restriction except the limit as to circulation, which is hereby repealed. Considerable debate ensued. The Senate adjourned. House.—Messrs. Stanford and Comings introduced a joint resolution of the Missouri Legislature, which are reserved and guaranteed as the chief part of the consideration to be given by the company for grants of land and bonds made by Congress. Mr. Butler introduced a bill to amend and codify the laws in regard to the payment of pensions so as to secure efficiency and economy. It proposes to abolish the now existing pension agencies and make postmasters at each county seat ex-officio pension agents, and makes it the duty of postmasters to correct rolls and return checks, noting deaths, removals, etc., which checks or drafts for the amount due each pensioner are forwarded to the postmaster for distribution, for which service they are to be allowed a fee of ten cents each, to be paid by the Government.

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