

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.
House bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to accept for a voyage of exploration by way of Bering straits, the ship Albatross, tendered by James Gordon Bennett; passed.
Cameron of Wisconsin, gave notice that as soon as the morning business was disposed of he would call up the resolution reported by the committee on privileges and elections, declaring that E. D. Cameron elected to a seat as Senator from South Carolina in place of M. C. Butler, present incumbent.
The Senate passed the army appropriation bill, directed all provisions for reorganization of the army.
Hearings from committee on foreign relations reported a message from the president in regard to inviting other maritime powers to accede to the three neutrality articles in the treaty of Washington, and the committee was discharged from further consideration.
Window from committee on appropriations, reported with amendments House bill making an appropriation to pay arrears of pensions: placed on the calendar.
Sargent presented the credentials of Senator-elect Farley.
Vice President Wheeler signed the Chinese bill, which had been previously signed by Speaker Randall.
The Senate will next take up the deficiency bill.

House.
The revenue bill was taken up and the House concurred in the Senate amendment to the tobacco excise providing that the reduced tax on tobacco shall go into effect on May 1, 1873, and non-concurred in Senate amendment which strikes out the clause abolishing the tax on matches.
Atkins moved to suspend the rules and pass the civil sundry appropriation bill, which appropriates about \$17,000,000; the bill was read.

SENATE INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.
By Johnson, directing the president to institute inquiry as to the propriety of funding belonging to like-so-called Confederate States remaining at the end of the war in the Bank of England or in the hands of English citizens, in order that such funds may be used for the relief of citizens of the Confederate States who incurred disabilities during the war.
By McGowan, to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases and to establish a national board of health.

Atkins moved to suspend the civil sundry appropriation bill. The reading of the bill, which appropriates \$16,834,000, consumed two hours.

The motion to suspend rules and pass the bill was agreed to.

The speaker appointed as a conference on the tobacco bill, Tucker, Robbins and Burdick.
The Republicans all opposed a night session for the South Carolina contested election case, and the House took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, the first hour to be devoted to reports from the committee on military affairs.

Senate.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.
Sargent moved to discontinue the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings as it was too long.
Edmonds objected. There were so many Senators absent yesterday it would be well for them.

The vice president submitted a telegram from the California constitutional convention thanking Congress for the triumph passage of the bill restricting the immigration of Chinese, and declaring the Senators and members who supported the bill well receive the lasting gratitude of the people of California.

Hearings on the reception of the paper under the 14th rule, it not being properly authenticated.

The vice president decided the point of order well taken.

Sargent said the rejection of this telegram simply punctuated its contents.
A lively debate ensued until finally Kirkwood objected and regular business proceeded.

By a vote of 35 yeas, 36 nays, the Senate refused to take up the resolution declaring David T. Corbin entitled to a seat as Senator from South Carolina in place of M. C. Butler, the present incumbent. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cramer, Matthews and Patterson voted with the Democrats in the negative.

House.
A motion made by Mr. Corbin to suspend the rules and pass the bill applying \$20,000,000 of the proceeds of the sale of certificates of deposit authorized to be issued in aid of refunding the public debt, to the arrears of pensions, was defeated.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

After debate the committee of the whole agreed by a vote of 135 to 110, to the amendment offered to the bill repealing the law relating to supervisors of elections. The result was received with applause on the Democratic side, and a separate vote in the House was demanded by Hale.

Harris reported a resolution in regard to the contested election in the third Missouri district, declaring that Frost, sitting member, is entitled to the seat.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Blackburn in the chair, on the legislative appropriation bill, the question being on Southard's amendment repealing the law creating the office of electoral supervisors.

Senate.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.
The credentials of Senator elect Hill of Colorado were placed on file.
Edmonds reported a bill further to protect the constitutional right of citizens and to punish violators of the same; placed on calendar.

The committee on public buildings and grounds reported back a resolution directing the committee to inquire in regard to the buildings rented by government in the District of Columbia, together with a letter from the secretary of the treasury on the subject; ordered printed.

Sargent from committee on naval affairs, reported back the petitions of Parene, Secor and others, asking to be compensated for losses in constructing gun clubs for the United States, together with a bill for the relief of builders of iron clad vessels for the United States; placed on calendar.
Morgan from committee on foreign relations, reported back the House resolution providing for a treaty with the republic of Mexico and a message from the president in answer to the resolution of the Senate in relation to rescuing prisoners in jail at Rio Grande, Texas, by an armed band from Mexico, and another message from the president respecting the terms and conditions under which the surrender of Cuban insurgents was made, and in relation to the future policy of Spain in the government of the island of Cuba. The committee was discharged from further consideration.

Cover introduced a bill amending and supplementary to the act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company; referred.

Byrd from the conference on the bill to amend the internal revenue laws, submitted a report, which was agreed to and the bill passed.
The bill making an appropriation to pay the claims allowed by the southern claims commission, was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it was laid aside without action, and consideration resumed of the deficiency appropriation bill. A long discussion ensued upon the amount must appropriate \$250,000 to supply the

deficiency of the department of justice and the payment of deputy marshals.
On motion of Allison the five minute rule was adopted, 32 to 31. Conkling voted nay with the Democrats and Davis of Illinois with the Republicans.
Kirkwood submitted an amendment authorizing the postmaster general to readjust the salaries of postmasters of the 3d, 4th and 5th classes, not heretofore adjusted under the late act of Congress; agreed to.
The bill was then reported to the Senate and amendments made in committee of the whole concurred in, except that of appropriating \$24,900 for detecting and punishing violators of the internal revenue laws; this was stricken out. The Senate by a vote of 33 to 31, refused to strike out the amendment appropriating \$250,000 for the department of justice. The bill passed.
Blaine, Allison and Withers were appointed a conference on the army appropriation bill.

House.
After ordering a session for to-morrow night for reports from committee on ways and means, the House went into committee on the Senate census bill, which has been so amended as to test the appointment of supervisors in the president by and with the consent of the Senate.
After the committee rose the bill passed the House with the amendments mentioned retained.

Senate.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.
Teller from the special committee to inquire into the alleged violation of the constitutional rights of citizens during the late election, submitted a report of a majority and the minority reserved the right to submit a report, ordered printed.
By a vote of 27 to 4, the Senate refused to take up the Geneva award bill, and took up the House bill making an appropriation for the payment of arrears of pensions. Before disposing of the bill the Senate went into executive session.

When the doors were re-opened after executive session, Spencer from the committee on commerce, reported the river and harbor bill with amendments; placed on the calendar.

The census bill, as amended by the House, was referred to the committee.

Consideration was resumed for the payment of arrears of pensions.

Pending discussion the bill was laid aside temporarily.

Wisdom, from the committee on appropriations, reported with amendments the sundry civil bill, placed on the calendar.
Withers called up House resolution in memory of the late Beverly B. Douglas. Suitable remarks on the life and character of the deceased were made by Withers, Thurman, Herford and Ransom, and the Senate adjourned.

House.
Randall made a personal explanation in regard to the charges made against him in a letter written in September, 1876, by special agent Williams to Mayor W. B. Moore in regard to appropriation warrants issued to the bureau of engraving and printing and offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges.
Carlisle, speaking pro tem, announced the appointment of Chandler, Lynde, Throckmorton, Frye and Monroe as a select committee authorized under the resolution offered to-day by Randall.

Springer moved the previous question on the resolution to have Geo. F. Seward brought before the bar of the House.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered, thus leaving the hour for debate.

The conference report on the amendment to the tobacco bill was agreed to by 147 to 114. The tax on matches remains as now.

Springer called up the question of the continuance of Geo. F. Seward of the China consulate.

After considerable discussion the first vote was taken on the resolution offered by the committee, to the effect that Seward was justified in his refusal; it was rejected—yeas 112, nays 142, a party vote.

The question then recurred on the majority resolution, directing the sergeant-at-arms to arrest Geo. F. Seward, and to bring him before the bar of the House.
Conger interposed a motion to take a recess, and the yeas and nays were called upon it; rejected.

When the House was brought to a vote on the resolution the Republicans at first declined to vote, but 34 of them declined to join in this obstructive policy. There was still, however, no quorum.

Springer stated that there was no intention to do any injustice to Seward, and if the resolutions were adopted, the warrant would not be directed to the sergeant-at-arms till to-morrow.

Conger said that he did not know Springer had control of such things.
Springer said he would take the responsibility of giving that assurance.

The vote was taken and the resolutions adopted.

A session was ordered for to-morrow evening for the business of the committee on public lands.

The House then took a recess.

The evening session was on reports from committee on ways and means.

Lord Beaconsfield's Family.

Lord Beaconsfield's admirers will rejoice in the reflection that, according to the laws of hereditary longevity, he has still many years of life to look forward to. His father lived to be 82, and his grandfather, Benjamin Disraeli, to be 86. His mother was only 71 when she died, but his father's grandmother, Mrs. Seymour, lived to the age of 90. If Mr. Bessford-Hope had known that Isaac Disraeli was the son of a Dutch Jewess, he might have effectively retorted Lord Beaconsfield's sneering allusion to the "Batavian grace" inherent in Dutch blood. Lord Beaconsfield's grandfather, on the mother's side, was living in Billiter square, two doors from Cardinal Manning's father, when his daughter married Isaac Disraeli on the 10th of February, 1802, and the marriage of Isaac Disraeli, Esq., of the Adelphi to Miss Basvi of Billiter Square, is duly recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine of the period. Mrs. Disraeli's brother, George Basvi, made a fortune on the Stock Exchange, and spent his later life at Brighton, where he lived in Brunswick Square, and was known as an active member. His two sons were men of some note. George Basvi was the architect of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, and was cut off in the prime of life by a fall from the roof of Ely Cathedral during his professional visit of inspection. His elder brother, Nathaniel Basvi, for many years a conveyancer in a large practice at Lincoln's Inn, and his cousin, young Benjamin Disraeli, was for some time a pupil in his chambers. Nathaniel Basvi died at Torquay in 1869 at the age of 77. He had no issue, but his brother George's children will be Lord Beaconsfield's next of kin after Ralph, his brother, and Coningsby, his nephew.

Among the banners borne in a temperance procession in a country town was one reading: "All's well when daddy's sober."

The Magic Whistle.

"You have heard," said a youth to a maiden who stood beside him as he sat on a corn-sheaf one evening about twilight time, "you have heard, I dare say, of the Danish boy's whistle of wood? I would give two dollars and a half if I could give you such a whistle."

The maiden had heard of the wonderful things that could be accomplished by means of the magic whistle, and coloring slightly, said:

"And what would you do with it, pray?" while a smile played over her beautiful face, extending clear around to her ears.

"I would blow it," he said, "and then my fair maid would fly to my side and sit down on the same corn-sheaf with me, which would make me extremely happy and make it a matter of supreme indifference to me whether school kept or not, or how much corn might be a bushel."

"Is that all you wish it for?" exclaimed the maid with a laugh that started a covey of birds in the next row. "That may be yours without any magic, Charlie. A favor so slight one could not find it in one's heart to deny, you know," and she playfully seated herself by his side and drummed with her little heels in the furrow.

"I would blow it again," said the youth, who had begun to see how matters were drifting. "I would blow the thing again, and the one fair woman beneath the sun could not resist the charm and would lay her fair arm upon my shoulder."

She smiled—and laid her fair arm round his neck.

The young man was taken completely by surprise, but managed to bear up under it, although, as he confessed to the writer, it was by all odds the greatest effort of his life.

A young man of his age is never satisfied, but is always reaching out and grasping after the unattainable, as it were, after drinking in for a moment the nectar of the situation, so to speak, exclaimed:

"Yet once more would I blow it. This time I would give it the awfullest blast that was ever heard this side of the crack of doom, and the music divine would bring me the third time an unspeakable pleasure. She would lay her fair cheek to this brown one of mine, and her lips stealing past mine would give me a kiss, I'm quite sure, at least I hope so."

The maiden laughed out in her innocent glee, just as any other young lady would do under the same circumstances, and said:

"What a fool of yourself with your whistle you'd make, to be sure! Now just consider for a moment how silly it would be to sit on a corn-sheaf, like a knot on a log, and crack your cheeks whistling for—what you might take."

This almost took the young man's breath. He immediately reached for the lovely creature, but, strange to relate, did not find her. She had anticipated him, and was already breaking through the cornstalks for home, while her laughter floated back to his ears, reminding him that he had an engagement at home to gnaw a file.—Detroit Free Press.

Too Complimentary.

The following good story is told by General Sheridan of his experience while on a trip to Norfolk, Virginia. He was accompanied by an Irish servant of his host, who felt bound to compliment the general at all times: "Shot the first (the birds all getting away)—'More power to your honor! Did you see one little fellow drop his leg as he went off? He'll never stand on his tin toes again.' Shot second (ditto)—'Tare an'gers, there they go! But didn't yer honor hear the shot rattle among them like pine again a windy? They'll pay never to see your honor again on this side of the country.' Shot third (birds all off again)—'Thunder and 'ouns, but they've cotched it! After watching them awhile—'There's three wounded anyhow, for they had hardly strength to fly over yonder hedge; the devil a wink of sleep they'll get this night.' Shot fourth (a pheasant gets away)—'Well, I never seen a poor gentleman like him; he'll remember your honor many a long day for that. The spawken is carrying away more shot than would set up an ironmonger at Skibbeven.' Shot fifth (a snipe gets off)—'Bother! You may crack your fine fellow—you may take your long bill to the other world. You'll make to-morrow morning with a lumbago in your soft head.' Per Sheridan could stand this no longer, but gave his countryman a fee for his ingenuity and proceeded on his beat alone.

Marshal McMahon.

The following is a brief outline of the career of President McMahon of France, who has resigned: Marshal Marie Edme Patrick Maurice de McMahon, born at Sally, Dept. Saone-et-Loire, July 13, 1808, son of a peer of France, descended of an ancient Irish family; educated for the military at the school of Saint-Cyr, 1825-28; entered the army as Lieutenant 1829; took part as Captain and Colonel, in successive campaigns in Algeria, 1833-52; General of Division, 1852; Commander of the troops storming the Malakoff tower, at the siege of Sevastopol, September 8, 1855; Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Algeria, 1857; Commander of the Second Corps of the Army of Alps, 1857; nominated Duc de Magenta on the bat-tlefield of Magenta, June 4, 1859; Commander of the Third Corps of the Army, 1861-64; Governor-General of Algeria, 1864-70; Commander of the First and Fifth Corps of the Army in the war against Germany, July-August, 1870; taken prisoner at the capitulation of Sedan, September 2, 1870; appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Armee de Versailles, April 11, 1871; elected President of the Republic by 360 against 344 votes, May 24, 1873; appointed President for the term of seven years by 388 against 317 votes, November 19, 1873.

A great many young men who swore off on the 1st of January have resumed.

Romance of a Young Man.

A young man from one of the back towns came in to buy a present for his girl last week. His wondering gaze being fixed by the gorgeous display in a dry-goods window, he entered the store and busily stopped in front of a pretty young lady behind the counter. "How much are those?" he inquired, pointing at a pair of handsomely-wrought, nickel-plated garters in the window. "Seventy-five cents," replied the young lady, sweetly, handing out the articles in question and blushing slightly. "I think they are kinder pretty, don't you?" inquired the young man, anxious for somebody else's opinion. "Very," replied the young miss; "they are the latest style." "Everybody wears them, don't they?" continued the young man. "Almost everybody," said the young lady, affecting an unconcerned air. "I was going to get them for a girl that I know," said the young man, somewhat nervous.

"Do you think she would like them?" "I should think she might—I don't know," returned the young lady, blushing again. "Well, I don't know myself," said the young man, picking up one of the dainty articles and examining it closely. "You don't suppose they are too large now, do you?" "Why—I—I," stammered the young lady, the blush growing deeper. "They seem sorter big like," continued the young man, not observing her confusion, "but, of course, I wouldn't be certain. She's middlin' size, but not very fat, and mebbe those would be a little too loose. I should think she was just about your bigness, an' if these would fit you, of course they'll fit her. Now, just suppose you try them on, an' if—"

"Sir," exclaimed the young lady behind the counter, in an awful voice that lifted the young man's hat on the end of his hair, "you are insulting!" and she swept away to the rear of the store, leaving the bewildered young man standing in dumb amazement, holding in his hand what he supposed was a beautiful pair of bracelets. And when one of the men clerks came and explained his mistake, the young man from the back town struck a direct line for his home, and in a very brief space of time was tearing toward home at a rate that threatened to irretrievably ruin the old family horse. He won't buy any bracelets now until he is married.—Rockland (Me.) Courier.

Old St and Le Dook's Seed-Store.

"Hit's gittin' mighty high year ter fix up fer gardenin' round hyar," said old St as he came in yesterday.

"Yes, I suppose you are getting ready to break ground!"

"Well, I ain't in no hurry fer ter break groun' until I git some seeds fer ter put in de groun' when hit are broke."

"Can't you get them as you did last season?"

"Whar from! Dat aggercultural boro run round at Washington City?"

"Yes, Why not?"

"On, no! De little groun' I've got to plant ar too valuable ter wast dat way. Why, you know what cum o' dem seeds what I got las' year!"

"No, Tell me about it?"

"Well, las' I got dem seeds outen de pos' office, an' dar wuz nigh on ter quart done up in little pink papers wid sort o' drug sto' labels on dem an' names dat fairly burt de Dutch. Yer jes' had ter guess at de seeds when yer striped de paper offem dem."

"What luck did you have with them?"

"Well, sorted 'em out de bes' I could. De perskripshun ter ter plant an' tend keeful an' sen' back sampils ter de aggerment up dar at Washin'ton. I se done sent my sampils!"

"What were they?"

"They wuz manly jumpsen seeds, sweet pea vines, indigo bushes an' rooster-bagger turnips ad bittter dat dey'll fling er monkey inter spawns jes ter bite em. Dat aggercultural boro ain't doin' dis gabment no good. De farmers is gettin' 'spishus dat hit ar er general clarin-house fer secon' han' stocks bu seeds, an' de voters is grine ter hab a reckonin' wid dese congressmen 'bout de failyer ol konsiderashun in dem 'leekshunersin' seeds fer de next konvenshun is held."

"And you think the bureau ought to be abolished?"

"Dat's about hit. Ef de gabment wants to do business in dat line why don't hit folow de original idee an' 'un hit on de plan dat Joseph did in de land of Egypt! Dat wuz de fast and best aggercultural boro on yearth an hit wud be monstrous popular in dis day an' generashun, yer heah me!—Atlanta Constitution.

American Locks.

Col. Wrottesley, of the British army, was recently surprised to find that all the locks on a building which was finished a short time since for the War Office are of American manufacture. He sought information from the contractor as to the reason of this, and received an answer which may be summarized as follows: Most of the makers engaged in the British lock trade are possessed of little capital, they get all their work done by hand, their men are so stupid and conservative as to bungle new patterns, and even threaten a strike when innovations are proposed, and machinery is not at all made use of. Now, he found the Americans using machinery in every way possible, the lock manufacturers of the United States are great capitalists, their men are very intelligent and eager for improvement, quite sober, and actually work longer hours than the English engaged in the same trade. When capital and machinery run by educated artisans, are put against small makers employing stupid and drunken workmen, ever ready to strike, it is little wonder that the last are defeated. Wherever the Americans enter into competition with the English, they are enabled to do so by the same causes that give them superiority in the lock trade, and it is folly to assert that a protective tariff gives them the advantage they gain by ingenuity, hard work and steady conduct.—Toronto Globe.

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THE FIRST DAY SABBATH. ITS LAW.

Under this title, Dr. G. H. Atkinson has prepared a very able discourse, which will soon appear in pamphlet form, and deserves to be generally read and considered. He traces the law of the Sabbath, the seventh day of rest, under the early Hebrew dispensation; its need to weary man as a day of rest from cure and labor, and its dedication to the worship of God. He proceeds to show the interpretation given to the Sabbath by the Savior, that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath; that Christ delegated all power to His disciples and they dedicated the first day of the week to Him, calling it the Lord's Day, observing it upon the day of the week when He was restored to them. He shows in an interesting series of sketches from Roman history, the writings of Pliny and Trajan, what persecution Christians endured for their observance and how the Christian Church with unanimity commemorated the first day of the week, under the example set by the Apostles. The need of the Sabbath for rest and redemption are well set forth and the fact sustained that the Sabbath question is one of quality and not of quantity. Travel around the world westward and a day is lost; travel eastward and a day is gained. Towards the Polar Circle there is six months of day and six of night. These facts show that the world cannot celebrate the identical day in unison and it follows that identity is less important than the proper observance of some day as the Lord's Day, a rest, a Sabbath. This discourse is calculated to strengthen the Christian's faith in the Sabbath, and satisfy the minds of all that they properly celebrate the day the Savior rose from the grave, and upon which, at subsequent times, he repeatedly appeared to his disciples.—Portland Bee.

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Report of the Committee of Investigation.

A FOUNDED PURSUANT TO H. J. R. P. No. 8, 1873, passed at a meeting of the Legislature of Oregon, 1873. Pamphlet distributed free of charge. This is an exact copy in word, letter and figure of the official, printed by order of the Legislature. Prices—Single copies, 50c; 100 Copies, \$1.00; 200 Copies, \$1.50; 500 Copies, \$3.50; 1,000 Copies, \$6.00. Agents—J. G. Gill & Co., Portland; J. M. B. Brown, Oregon City; H. D. Brown, Salem; Edw. W. B. Brown, Astoria; J. W. Brown, Corvallis; R. G. Gilliam, Eugene City. Feb 25/77

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