

News and Notes.

On Thursday, Jan. 28, in the Senate, the centennial committee submitted a report of progress, which was of favorable character. The debate on Mr. Schurz's Louisiana resolution was continued, Mr. Thurman of Ohio making the principal speech. In the Senate Friday, Jan. 29, Senator Conkling concluded his speech on the Louisiana question, and Senator Gordon made a reply. In the House an adjournment was reached at 10:25 A. M., no action on the civil rights bill having been taken. The whole time of the Senate was again taken up with the Louisiana debate, Monday, Feb. 1, Mr. West of Louisiana, and Mr. Morrill of Vermont, being the speakers. The House did not close its session on Saturday, merely adjourning over. There was a sharp debate on some of the Speaker's rulings. In the Senate Tuesday, the Louisiana debate was postponed, owing to the illness of Mr. Sargen. A resolution providing for the prosecution of gambling houses in the District of Columbia, was agreed to. A bill to authorize the Seneca Indians of New York to lease certain lands, was passed. Adjourned. In the House a new rule was adopted (171 to 85) authorizing the Speaker to refuse to entertain dilatory motions when a question is pending. After some debate the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, Feb. 3, in the Senate, a resolution was adopted asking the President to transmit information relative to affairs in Arkansas. The bill providing \$10,000 for King Kalakaua's expenses while in this country, was passed. In the House the day was spent discussing the civil rights bill.

On Thursday, Feb. 4, in the Senate, the matter of paying for losses by the St. Albans raid, was indefinitely postponed. The matter of repealing the twenty-second joint rule of the two Houses, was referred. The House bill for the relief of the sufferers by the grasshopper plague, was passed. In the House the civil rights bill was discussed. The Hon. John Young Brown was by resolution censured by the Speaker at the bar of the House for unparliamentary language. A report acquitting the Hon. Mr. Stowell of the charge of selling a cadetship, was agreed to.

On Friday, Feb. 5, the Senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of Senator Buckingham of Connecticut, who died Thursday night. In the House the civil rights bill was again discussed and passed—ayes 153, noes 98.

On Saturday, Feb. 6, in the Senate, a memorial from the Cincinnati chamber of commerce asking aid for the Texas Pacific Railroad, was referred. The bill to organize the territory of Oklahoma, was postponed. A resolution of the New York legislature to ratify leases made by the Seneca Indians, was printed. The bill to amend the mode of counting electoral votes for President and Vice-President, was put over till Monday. The House civil rights bill was read the first time and referred. Senator Randolph's (N. J.) credentials were filed and Pinchback's (La.) referred. In the House the bill relative to postal telegraphs, was referred; also one to amend the national bank act. One for consolidating two national banks in Auburn, was introduced. The committee on Arkansas matters recommended no Congressional action, and the House adjourned.

On Monday, Feb. 8, the Senate rejected a bill for extending a sewing machine patent. A message from the President on Arkansas affairs (sustaining Brooks) was presented and tabled. John T. Reut of Illinois was nominated as Governor of Colorado. A report in favor of admitting Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana, was tabled. In the House a bill was introduced to repeal the act providing for specie payment in 1879; also one to tax all revenues over \$2,000, and several other bills in regard to river and harbor improvements. A bill giving bounties to the heirs of soldiers who served less than a year in the army, was passed. Resolutions relative to Indian leases to white settlers in New York, were presented. A motion to suspend the rule so that an amendment to the act regulating the time for holding elections for Congressmen might be brought up with an appropriation bill, was carried, and an attempt to call the previous question on a resolution deuring against a third presidential term, was voted down.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Mr. Morrill of Vermont made an elaborate speech in opposition to the ratification of the Canadian reciprocity treaty. The civil rights bill came up for discussion in the House, under the direction of Mr. Butler, between whom and Mr. McLean of Texas a ludicrous and undignified exhibition of temper took place. A number of matters were passed upon by the Senate on Thursday. The time of the House was entirely occupied with the civil rights bill, which gave rise to an acrimonious debate and the public censure of a member at the bar. The new bill for the regulation of steamboats was considered in the Senate on Saturday, Mr. Boutwell strongly opposing it. The Hennepin canal bill was before the House, and was opposed by Mr. Dawes on the ground of economy. The select committee on Arkansas affairs presented a majority and minority report. There was no business of importance before either branch of Congress Monday. The Senate adjourned Tuesday, after a short session, as a mark of respect to the late Mr. Buckingham. The House passed the Indian appropriation bill, rejecting, however, the Choctaw and Chickasaw claims.

There was little business of importance transacted in the Senate Thursday, Feb. 11th. The postoffice appropriation bill was considered at length by the House, several important amendments being carried, among them one abolishing the Pacific Mail subsidy. A bill was introduced making the cooley trade a penal offence. The evening was devoted to a debate of the Louisiana and financial questions. The new tariff bill came up Thursday afternoon, when Mr. Dawes made a long speech in support of the measure, showing the reasons for increased taxation, and expressing the hope that the bill would pass in some form, which would bring into the Treasury \$35,000,000 of additional revenue. The United States Senate on Friday further considered the bill providing for the government of the District of Columbia. In the House, the tariff bill came up for discussion. Mrs. Fitch's diamond necklace came up in the Senate on Saturday, in the form of a joint resolution admitting it free of duty. The bill for the establishment of a government for the District of Columbia, was discussed. In the House, the bill making compensation for supplies taken by Union soldiers in the war, was defeated. Both branches of Congress held short sessions Monday, out of respect to the late Mr. Hooper. Various matters were considered, but decisive action was taken on very few.

Railroads were probably invented by the Egyptians. The remains of those, composed entirely of massive blocks of stone, and adapted to the passage of wheeled carriages (or solid rollers when the load was very heavy), are still to be seen in the vicinity of the quarries whence the stupendous stones were extracted which were used in the construction of the Pyramids. In Palmyra and Balbec are to be seen similar tracks, and in Cyrene, in Africa, long lines of railways composed of stone blocks may yet be traced for many leagues, connecting the ruins of splendid cities.

Lady Burdett-Coutts, in a letter to the *Times*, calls attention to the practice of using birds and birds' feathers as ornaments. The question, her Ladyship says, "is one of great interest to naturalists, apart from the objects of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. One race which might be termed the gems of bird life, will in all probability become exterminated. Prof. Tomlinson made last year a communication to the ladies' committee of which I am president, stating that 40,000 of these minute and beautiful creatures had been consigned to one house alone, and as the area within which they live is very restricted, the result must be extinction. Our committee took advantage of Lord Cochrane's visit to the South American Republics, for the purpose of inaugurating among a grateful people a statue in memory of his grandfather, the great Admiral, to intrust him with a petition to the Empress of Brazil, whose Court he was to visit on his way, on behalf of her small and brilliant subjects, petitioning her to endeavor to secure to them a close season." Lady Burdett-Coutts asks those who regulate the fashions, whether they could not rather encourage the ribbon trade, now much wanting support, or the trade in artificial flowers, or imitations of birds in silk or jewelry, "than a mode of ornamentation

which must suggest a bloodstain on the delicate hat or cap, and has silenced the joy-song in the breast of a fluttering, harmless creature."

The *Manchester Guardian* London correspondent says: "I may mention, in reference to Canon Kingsley's muscular Christianity, that the term was not of the Canon's own choosing. At a meeting of the Society in the Adelphi within the last twelve months, at which Mr. Kingsley presided, a speaker used the words in question, and added 'a phrase with which the chairman is not unacquainted'; to which Mr. Kingsley replied in an audible undertone, 'And which I deeply repudiate, having never used it, nor understood it when used by others.'"

In his "Recollections," Lord Russell relates the following anecdote: "I remember once calling upon a Spanish canon in his native town. I found him at dinner, and he kindly invited me to join him. But not being in very good health, I declined to drink a second glass of wine. 'What,' he said, 'don't you know the syllolism: *Qui bene bibit bene dormit; qui dormit non peccat; qui non peccat saluatus erit?*'"

The following story is related: "During the Taeping rebellion a married Chinaman resident in Nankin joined a regiment which was ordered for service against the rebels, and nothing being heard of him for several years afterwards, his wife married again. After a year or two the first husband presented himself, and demanded the restoration of his wife. The second spouse objected, and it was referred to the local magistrate. This functionary told them to leave the wife in his hands for ten days, and then both to come back again for his decision. About the fifth or sixth day the magistrate, in great haste, sent for the two men, and with a mournful countenance, informed them that the wife was dead. The question was who would bear the expense of the funeral. The first husband declined, the second consented. Then the magistrate 'drew a curtain, and disclosed the living wife, who was carried off by her second spouse.'"

At this season, a number of the Insurance Companies, Fire and Life, are making a public exhibit of their business for 1874. We deem it worthy of public attention to mention the singularly prosperous condition of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New York. For the last ten years, the Company has declared dividends every year upon its capital, that have averaged thirty-five per cent. per year. As a well known bank president remarked in our hearing, "It is a perfect mine of wealth!" The Company is ably officered, and its affairs prudently managed. We are glad to bear our tribute of praise to its prosperity.

WHAT OUR FRIENDS SAY OF US.

"Permit me to say, what many and many a time I wished to say last year, that with all my heart I honor and approve the noble course you have pursued, and the clearness with which you have unmistakably set forth Churchly truth in these troublous times. I have read to-day, with real thankfulness to God, your editorials on the Illinois Election, and I rejoice in the clear, brave, courteous, and strong mind that does its 'duty' so well. I have many Church papers, but the *JOURNAL* has gone steadily up in my affections, and I like it most of all."

"I patronize several papers, daily and weekly, and unhesitatingly declare that yours is read by my family and myself with more real interest than any other publication which we ever perused. We consider it invaluable."

From a Canadian clergyman writing under date of June 12, 1874: "It is just the paper we want in Canada, and all it needs is to give it more Canadian news to recommend it to all who see it here."

"Nothing comes to me so cheap as your most valuable *JOURNAL*. I would rather do without butter on my bread than the *JOURNAL*. If you never do more than you have done in the interest of truth during the past year, you merit the everlasting gratitude of the Church of Christ. But you have much yet to do, both on the outside and the inside of the platter."

"I am a poor country parson, but I feel that I would be much, very much poorer without your stirring and sterling paper."

"It is useless to attempt to add anything to what is said, and has been said, in regard to well-merited praise by the *JOURNAL* AND *MESSENGER*, as issue speaks so well for itself, and cannot fail to endear it more and more to all its subscribers."

"THE *CHURCH JOURNAL* AND *GOSPEL MESSENGER* is the best Church paper published, and I highly approve the fearless and decided course you pursue."

KINGSLEY.

JANUARY 24TH.

BY MARGARET J. PRESTON.

I.
One voice the less to plead with men
For God's down-trodden poor;
One hand the less to wield the pen
With aim so bold and sure;
One heart the less to pity when
The ill was past his cure!

II.
Through Britain's length of island-strand—
From bald Ben Lomond's head
To Devon's reach of silver sand—
The sudden tidings spread,
And there was shadow on the land
Because this man was dead.

III.
How had that active brain been stressed,
That tender heart been wrung!
What eloquence had poured its zest
Through that persuasive tongue,
That hoary wrongs might be redressed,
And Work's true idyl, sung!

IV.
With life scarce past its equinox,
Its shortening days still fair,
We stagger at the blow that mocks
The deeds he yet might dare.
Who now will bid the "Alton Lockes"
Rise from their grim despair?

V.
What arm will fling the banner high
On which the legend ran:
"Room in the lists to fight or die!
Let conquer him who can!"
What lips take up his tilting-cry:
"The Brotherhood of Man?"

VI.
Full fairly has he won his prize—
A prize the proud may scorn—
That thousand honest English eyes,
Once hopeless and forlorn,
To-day lift brighter to the skies
Because this man was born.

VII.
Too busied with his ends to weigh
The charm or cheat of fame,
While routed wrong maintained the fray—
Unsought the guerdon came:
The wires that coil the world to-day
All vibrate with his name!

BIG INVENTION.—Lloyd, the famous map man, who made all the maps for General Grant and the Union army, certificates of which he published, has just invented a way of getting a relief plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on one entire sheet of bank note paper, 40x50 inches large, on a lightning press, and colored, sized, and varnished for the wall, so as to stand washing, and mailing anywhere in the world for 30 cents, or unvarnished for 25 cents. This map shows the whole United States and Territories in a group, from surveys to 1875, with a million places on it, such as towns, cities, villages, mountains, lakes, rivers, streams, gold mines, railway stations, &c. This map should be in every house. Send 30 cents to the Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia, and you will get a copy by return mail. 2t

VALUABLE FARM SEEDS GIVEN AWAY.—N. P. Boyer of Parkesburg, Chester county, Pa., one of the largest dealers in Blooded Stock and Farm Seeds in the United States, offers to send free, Sample Packages of Chester County Mammoth Corn, Imported Belgian Oats, &c., to all Farmers who wish to test them, and will enclose 2 stamps to pay postage.

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Clerical.

The address of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Dudley, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, is Louisville, Ky.

The Rev. T. B. Lee of Little Rock, Ark., has accepted the rectorship of St. David's church, Austin, Texas.

The Rev. S. Muir, M.D., (formerly resident at Antwerp, N. Y.) has accepted an election to Grace church, Carthage, N. Y., and has entered upon his duties at the latter place.

The Rev. Brady E. Backus, formerly assistant minister of St. James', and afterwards of St. Peter's in this city, a graduate of Trinity College and the General Seminary, took charge, last November, of Christ church, Cooperstown. Mr. Backus' many friends in the city wish him happiness and abundant fruit in his new and important field.