

NARROW AND ILLIBERAL POLICY, army.

lence when engaged in any peaceful labor or occupation throughout the A resolution, providing for the pub-State of Nevada, whether working for lication of a medical and surgical histhemselves or in the employ of others. The Territorial Enterprise says that the measure is just and humane in charac-ter. It aims at nothing beyond the protection of the weak sgainst the strong, and a rational argument cannot be urged against its passage. Yet the prospects are that it will be defeated prospects are that it will be defeated. There is a Miners' Union Society at Virginia City, and another at Gold Hill. These societies are said to be very powerful organizations as regards num-bers and voters, and they are working very vigorously to defeat this bill. They have submitted a protest to the Legislature against the passage of the bill specified amounts in coin. from which the following is an extract:

sister State of California. Her rivers and hills once teemed with glittering wealth, and gave profitable employment to thou-sands of industrious men; but a mistaken policy permitted the Chinese to enter and usurp the place of nobler men. Peonage was their controlling agent. The placers and hills and rivers swarmed with the multitude of persons sent by the great China.

The white men were forced to flee from the contact with such a degraded race, and the mines were, in a great measure, abandoned to the Pagan; and, to-day, in the shadow of the Cross, the idol of Paganism is nestled in fancied security.

Seriously, gentlemen, you cannot be so dead to the best interests of the State as to attempt to fasten by law such a scourge upon our people. We have fied from the leprosy; do not, we pray you, again bring it to our presence.

It is very often asserted in these days that the white race, and especially the Vice President of their election. Auglo Saxon,-the leading element in



to amend the law establishing rules and regulations for the government of the

A BILL for the protection of labor has Davis offered a resolution declaring that the noisy and disorderly conduct of Benjamin F. Butler and other membeen recently introduced into the Ne-vada Legislature. The bill is designed to protect the Chinese from mob vio-lence when engaged in any peaceful rule.

tory of the war; the resolution was re-committed after some discussion.

currency bill.

On motion of Chandler an evening session was ordered for the discussion of the river harbor bill.

witness the depiorable condition of our which the further security of columbia previously, but in both cases it was too

A bill passed to regulate the elections in Washington and Idaho Territories. Corbett introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Oregon branch of

the Pacific Railroad. The Senate, after spending a short

companies located in various cities of time in executive session, took a recess.

HOUSE.

The Speaker said the first business in order was the question of privilege, pending at adjournment yesterday. Having expressed his opinion, he asked discussion.

Shellaberger made a speech in opposition to Butler's resolution, protesting against counting the vote of Georgia.

Wilson and Pruyn were appointed a committee to inform the President and

Shellaberger's speech defended the

periority, but rather the reverse. Why, Van Buren was elected; then a difficulaccording to this, the "deplorable con-dition" of California, invented expressly for the occasion we should imagine, by those interest. joint convention had acted yesterday. planters, merchants and lawyers, and The debate was continued by Wood- the English Consul at Cardinas, have ward, Eldridge and Bingham, all de-fending the action of Mr. Wade. Bingham denounced Butler's resolution, as being revolutionary and as unwarrant-ed as any act of the session. He called upon the House to compel him to take it back. Schenck replied to the legal arguments of his colleague. Bingham de-nied that the convention was bound by the concurrent resolution, and denied, in the course of his remarks, the power been in a great measure abandoned to the Pagan," and California, to-day, has within her borders a few more copper-day. He yielded to Colfax, who defended himself against the imputation of exceed-ing his rights, claiming that he perform-ed a simple duty. Schenck disclaimed all intention to Schenck disclaimed all intention to impugn the motive of the Speaker and said it was only a question of law with him. Colfax continued to speak at length. Garfield addressed the House, adver-ting strongly to the conduct of the mem-bers of the House yesterday. He mov-Mountain Territories, is entirely un-American and savors only of the spirit end policy that one might expect to find in some contemptibly little, out-of the-the spirit bers of the House yesterday. He mov-ed the previous question on the motion to table the resolution, but afterwards

The Committee of the inauguration ball have completed their arrangements. The ball will be given in the new north wing of the treasury department. Grant and Colfax and families will be present.

New York, 12.—Bamberger, who shot Miss Bond and then himself, yesterday, died late last night. The girl still lives. The trial of George W. Thorn, late revenue collector in New Jersey, charged with internal revenue frauds, com-menced in the U. S. District Court at

Trenton, yesterday. Chicago, 21.—Washington specials say the Senate military committee have agreed to report a bill, abolishing brevet commissions except; in time of war for meritorious conduct in the face of the enemy.

FOREIGN.

Madrid.-The Carlists are active in the Basque provinces. France is watching the frontier closely, and yesterday arrested twenty-eight Carlists while attempting to cross; they were sent to Bayonne.

Ottawa, Ontario.-Whilan was hang-ed to-day at 11.15; he made no confession. Everything was quiet.

London.-The House of Lords metto-day, but without important business adjourned to the 16th.

Reverdy Johnson is the guest of the corporation of Glasgov. After a din-ner given to him he made a speech defending the Alabama treaty. He said Dawes to occupy the chair during the he regarded it as settling the points at

Havana. - Telegraphic communication between this city, Lango La Grande and Villa Ciara, destroeyd by the revclutionists, has been restored. It is re-ported that the leaders of the revolutionists, in the sugar districts of Cienfuos, Villa Clara and Trinidad, are Adolfo, Corodo and Brother Frederick. the above extract from this bill gives no evidence of this much vaunted su-periority, but rather the reverse. Why, has just resigned.

Nolle prosequi in both indictments some time snow-shoeing has been in use be against Jeff Davis for treason. And tween the latter named point and Pacific

CIATION,

HARDWARE,

Wood Stoves.



ST. LOUIS,



should imagine, by those interested in the passage of the bill,is the result of admitting the hard working, economical sons of the "Flowery kingdom" to compete in labor with hard handed, hard fisted, white skinned sons of toil of the Angle Saxon and other races! And they, poor souls, have been "forced to flee from the contact with such a degraded race," and in consequence of this "the mines have been in a great measure abandoned to within her borders a few more coppercolored Celestials, and perhaps not quite so many supporters "of the cross."

The narrow-minded but relentless crusade that has been waged against the Chinese on the Pacific slope, and which seems to be extending into the Rocky way, conservative, and ignorant village withdrew it. or hamlet in England.

Grant that the Chinese are immoral and inferior. Are the miners and inhabitants generally of the Pacific slope and the mining regions of the Rocky Mountains so immaculately pureas to fear defilement from their presence? Away

with such nonsense, soraes

This intolerant disposition is as bad or worse than was ever manifested by the ignorant English or their equally intolerant American descendants, towards the Celtic race. It was long and privileges of the House. fashionable in Britain and America to preach the doctrine that the hardy sons of the Emerald Isle would take the or American working-man. But such bigotted prejudies has died out to a considerable extent now; and while the Irish laborer has ever been in the front rank where hard labor and delving toil were to be done, and perhaps has been willing to do it a trifle cheaper than others, his frugality enabling him to do so, he has never, permanently, dimin-ished the chances of his Saxon neigh-bors to gain a livellhood. more of the road of the Union Pacific Company, reserving a large amount for the committee of ways and means have agreed to report a resolution for opening a conference with the British North American provinces, relative to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and commercial intercourse; they have also agreed to report a bill to exempt from duty the cable bought for Collins' Rus-so-American Telegraph. Becretary Willes, to-day, sent to Con-gress a voluminous correspondence or American working-man. But such bors to gain a livelfhood.

This bill, introduced by Mr. Wood-

Logan obtained the floor, but yielded

Logan obtained the floor, but yielded half an hour to Butler, who replied to the attack of Bingham, and disclaimed the idea that Wade was responsible for the ruling of yesterday, saying that he was the mouth-piece of some one, par-liamentary courteey forbade him say-ing who. He modified his resolution to forward to the House protests against the manner of proceeding, and to order the President of the Senate and the presence of the two Houses during the counting of vote of Georgia in obedience counting of vote of Georgia, in obedience to the order of the Senate only, and his adjourning the joint convention at his own will as an invasion of the rights

GENERAL.

Washington. - Government bread out of the mouths of the English agreed to issue bonds for forty miles more of the road of the Union Pacific

gress a voluminous correspondence relating to the affairs of Paraguay. Lopez declares that Bliss and Masterworth into the Nevada Legislature, will probably be defeated, on account of the wide spread combination of miners, and the influences they will bring to bear against it; but if defeated it will be a standing reproach to the people of Ne-vada, such a policy being worthy only

also been arrested.

There was a meeting of merchants at the palace last night, to raise funds for the Government, but without any decisive result.

Madrid .-- Ten thousand troops are to

sail immediately for Cuba. Athens.—The chambers have been convoked by the new ministry, and will meet in five days.

London.-A banquet was given to the Ministry to-night, at Fishmonger's Hall. Gladstone made a speech in which he reviewed the progress already made regarding the dis-establishment of the Irish Church. He declares his in-tention of proceeding speedily and prudently, and said he was encouraged by his constitutional knowledge, by the part of the House, of being more economical.

A Montreal dispatch says the gov-ernment has refused to give up Whe-lan's body to his friends. The Fenians threaten a large demonstration unless the body is surrendered.

The Fenians at Quebec held a large meeting and petitioned the Lieut. Gov. to respect Whelan.

Paris 12.-The Constituent Cortes was opened yesterday, with great ceremony. President Serano said the nations of Europe, in obtaining a higher civiliza-tion, had thrown off the traditional bonds which had fettered the public mind. Spain had long delayed follow-ing the example of their neighbors, but now she calls upon her representatives to construct a new edifice. The former extravagances, and the embarrassment of the finances, the Government relies upon the Cortes to remedy by economic upon the Cortes to remedy by economihas has miles acific to for road. press and education adopted by the provisional Government. He claimed provisional Government. He claimed that the Spanish revolution was irre-sponsible for the Cuban rising, the latter being due to past errors. He hoped the insurrection would be speedily ex-tinguished and would be replaced by durable tranquility based on reform. He said that slavery would be abolished gradually, without compromising pro-perty in the Antilles.

