

I will add that I can show, to the satisfaction of any one, that none of your monthly reports for the last four months has given within \$50,000,000 of the amount in the treasury or deposited elsewhere.

An accurate report of the condition of the treasury is not merely a matter of interest to the public, but it is of grave consequence that Congress should be correctly informed as to the actual resources of the government, that it may legislate intelligently and appropriately wisely.

Secretary McCulloch has not yet made public any answer, but Clark's letter is being discussed with much interest.

It should be added that the Comptroller of Currency is independent of the Secretary, being appointed for five years, and can only be removed for cause, the Senate being the judge.

New York, 15.

The explanation given by the Treasury accountants, for the large deficiencies named by Clark, is that, while the Treasury books are charged with warrants drawn, it is sometimes several months before the warrants are presented at the depository named, the Treasury, meanwhile, counting the amount as if actually paid.

Washington, 15.

In the House Smith, of Kentucky, rose to personal explanation, denouncing the newspaper comment on his course, and denouncing the theory that the rebel States were out of the Union as a damnable heresy.

Broomall, of Pennsylvania, raised the point of order, that the language of the gentleman was disrespectful to the majority of the House. The Chair sustained the point. Banks, of Massachusetts, said:—Then the question arises whether the gentleman shall proceed. Stevens said:—I object; we have got enough of it. Smith replied:—I suppose you have, but not so much as you will get. The House decided, 55 ayes to 70 noes, that the gentleman from Kentucky should not proceed, but allowed him five minutes to explain his last remark, which he said was intended for Stevens, and not for the House. Stevens said:—What no gentleman would utter, no gentleman can answer.

New York, 15.

The steamer San Jacinto, of the Savannah Line, was burned at the dock this morning, with 500 bales of cotton and 2,000 barrels of flour.

Havana advices, of the 10th, say that a Spanish war steamer had brought in a captured slave schooner, reported to have 1,574 on board.

Washington, 15.

The Senate has agreed to the House amendments of the civil rights bill, which is now in the hands of the President. The 1st section is as follows:—All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, without distinction of color; but the inhabitants of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties to suits, give evidence and to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for security of person and property, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Section 2. Any person who, under color of any law, shall subject or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains or penalties, on account of such person's having at any time been held in a condition of slavery, or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for all other persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

The 3d section gives the United States Courts exclusive jurisdiction of cases arising under the act, and also, concurrently with the United States Circuit Courts, of all cases, civil or criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce the rights secured by this act in the judicial tribunals of the States; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court, against any

such persons for any cause whatever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses or wrongs done or committed by virtue of or under color of authority derived from this act, or the act establishing a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do and act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have a right to remove such cause for trial to the proper District or Circuit Court, in the manner prescribed by the act relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases.

United States Marshals and District Attorneys and the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau are empowered to prosecute cases under this act, and severe penalties are provided for all persons who may in any way hinder the operations of it.

An additional section provides that, on all questions of law arising in any case under the provisions of this act, a final appeal shall be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Nothing in this act, however, is to be construed as to affect the laws of any State, concerning the right of suffrage.

Comptroller Clark's letter creates quite a flurry in Congress to-day. So great is the interest felt in this matter, that the Ways and Means Committee went to the Department and made inquiry. Hooper, of the Committee, on his return, made a statement to the House, saying that the Secretary's statement of the public debt was correct.

Secretary McCulloch has written a letter to several leading Republican Congressmen, in which he says that he feels much anxiety about the political situation, and very much desires that something shall be done to restore harmony between the Government and the people of the Southern States.

Chicago, 16.

The vote in the Senate, on the 13th, by which the bill for the admission of Colorado was rejected, stood 14 yeas, 21 nays.

The debate preceding the vote assumed a different form from what was expected at the opening of the question, negro suffrage being withdrawn as an issue, thus leaving the application of *Colorado* to stand upon the policy or impolicy of admitting the young Territories of the west and northwest, with a mere village population, to equality, in votes and influence in the Senate, with the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The result discloses a settled purpose to oppose the admission of new States, until their population shall equal the basis of representation for a member of Congress.

The Indiana Democratic State convention, on the 15th, nominated their ticket, and, in their resolutions, resolved that the principles avowed by Prest. Johnson in his annual message, looking to the early practical restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, meets our hearty approval; and the action of a majority in Congress, dictated, as it may be, by revenge, fanaticism, or lust for political power, and being excited to thrust such States out of the Union, we solemnly condemn, therefore we cordially endorse the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and declare that, in our judgement, the courage displayed, the doctrines avowed and the high sense of right manifested in that message and subsequent speeches promise well for the future administration of the President, and we hereby pledge him the earnest and disinterested support of the Indiana Democracy, in all his conflicts with that fanatical Congressional majority, in his laudable efforts to prevent them from changing or destroying our cherished form of government.

Washington, 16.

Secretary McCormick, of Arizona, has been appointed Governor of Idaho, *vice* Caleb Lyon.

Over 200 Quakers are emigrating from North Carolina to Indiana, because of persistent persecution in the former State; a large number have already passed here.

It is reported that the President telegraphed to Gov. Wills, of Louisiana, not to allow the newly elected Mayor of New Orleans to be installed.

—A timid fellow who, on being challenged to fight a duel, was informed that he had the privilege of selecting weapons, time, place, etc., said he should prefer "pistols and a mile."

COAL is reported to be very scarce in France, many of the mines having given out. The article is imported at a large advance in price.

Miscellaneous.

GRADING ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The engineers of the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, have adopted a new process of grading. At a place near Gold Run, where there is a long, deep cut through earth and gravel, they have rigged up a hydraulic, and are taking away the earth ten times as fast as it would be possible to cut it away by the ordinary process. Parties accustomed to railroad grading were astonished at the rapidity with which the work was done by the hydraulic. This, we presume, is the first time the hydraulic has ever been used for grading a railroad, and it does the work so rapidly that the engineers will hereafter use it at all practicable place.

A NEW OBJECTIVE LENS.—A new lens, manufactured by Messrs Voigtlander, of Vienna, is causing considerable sensation in the photographic world, since it gives an enormous angle of view, much greater than opticians thought possible, and is achromatic, though made only of crown glass. A description of them was given at the last meeting of the French Photographic Society, where it was stated that this new objective, invented by M. Steinheil, is biconcave, and varies in dimensions according to the size of the picture, from 8 to 56 millimetres in diameter. The focus is 8 min. 6 sec. in the first case, and 586 in the second. The pictures obtained by it are very beautiful.

THE NEWSPAPER.—The New York Era calls the newspaper "the poor man's book, from whose well filled columns he gleams much useful information, gains a knowledge of events that are passing around him, and for a small investment weekly, receives more really useful and general knowledge than is contained in many libraries, costing hundreds of dollars. Let the newspapers be encouraged, and let the conductors use all care and discretion so that they may indeed prove worthy vehicles of intelligence."

THE TYPICAL IRISHMAN.—It must be admitted that the typical Irishman is a Proteus. View him in one way and he is the Merry Andrew of Europe, a ragged roguish clown, who never opens his mouth but to utter, in a brogue which is itself ridiculous, either a jest or a bull. View him from another side, he is the suffering victim of unmerited oppression, the patient martyr of his ancient faith, the sensitive, poetic Celt, whose phrases are rich with imagery and pathos, and whose soul breathes through such melodies as the "Last Rose of Summer" and "Savournaeh Deelish." Now—he is the tipsy bully, brandishing his shillelagh in a faction fight and trailing his ragged coat in the mud to provoke his equally pugnacious neighbor to trample upon it. And now—he is the silent secret plotting Ribbonman, nourishing his vendetta for years, till he can shoot his unarmed and helpless victim from behind a hedge. Now he is the most warm-hearted, faithful creature in the world, toiling to reap English harvests and win bread for the wife and children he tenderly loves. And now—he is the idlest laziest loon that ever lay smoking by the side of a ditch, while his cabin fell to pieces for want of repair, and his ragged and half starved children ran uncared for about the bogs. The Irishman is religious, chaste and charitable. He is also idle, improvident, and vindictive. He is the bravest of soldiers, and the most arrant moral coward in the world; the hero of Fontenoy and the slave of every vulgar priest. He is the martyr of Europe—and the buffoon.—[*Fraser's Magazine.*]

MR. GOSCHEN, the youngest of the English cabinet ministers, is 34 years old; Earl de Grey and Ripon is 38; the Duke of Argyle, 42; Earl Granville, 50; Mr. Cardwell, 52, Mr. Gladstone, 56; Mr. Gibson, 58. In the new House of Commons there are forty members under 30 years of age. The youngest is the Earl of Tyrone, who is only 21. Of the others, the Hon. G. De Grey, Lord C. J. Hamilton, and Hon. C. A. Carrington, are 22; the Hon. V. Dawson, 23; Captain Stanley and Mr. A. Greville, 24. Nine members stand at 25; the rest of the forty vary from 26 to 29. The oldest member of the House is Sir W. Verner, who is 83; the next is Mr. W. H. Barrow, who is 81.

Varieties.

—TIME.—Time wears slippers of list, and his tread is noiseless. The days come softly dawning one after another, creeping in at the windows, their fresh morning air so grateful to the lips as they pant for it, their music so sweet to the ears that listen to it, until before we know it, a whole life of days has possession of the citadel, and Time has taken us for his own.

—A NEW USE FOR SHODDY.—A cloth which has been recently much used in the army in America, is formed by laying a thin coating of caoutchouc upon sheets of cotton cloth, and then facing it with woollen flock. The result is a material which almost equals the finest broadcloth in appearance, while at the same time it is perfectly impervious to moisture.

"I mourn for my bleeding country," said a certain army contractor to General Sheridan. "So you ought, you scoundrel," replied Sheridan, "for nobody has bled her more than you have."

—The following advertisement appears in a New York paper:—"All Negroes Notice. You Can Become White. Levere's recent discovery will remove the pigmentary deposits from the skin, changing the darkest complexion to a bright olive in the course of from three to ten weeks. This compound is free from all poisonous and irritating qualities, and although its effects are rapid, yet it is perfectly harmless to the skin."

—A vessel which lately arrived at Liverpool is said to afford a remarkable instance of the value of steel as a material for shipbuilding. This vessel rode out the cyclone at Calcutta last year. She was run into twenty times, and her plates twisted in every direction, but not one was cracked.

—It requires upwards of 14,000 millions of silkworms to produce the silk annually used in Great Britain.

—The number of Irish residents in England and Scotland is a million and a-half. One-fourth of the population of Liverpool and one-fifth of that of Glasgow is composed of natives of Ireland.

—An old lady, when told of her husband's death, exclaimed, "Well, I do declare, our troubles never come alone, It ain't a week since I lost my best hen, and now Mr. Thompson has gone too, poor man!"

—A gentleman residing near Boston drew the attention of the Town Council to a slough in the road as a nuisance, but no notice was taken of it. One day he found to his amusement that two councillors had walked into it by accident, and were floundering about in the mire, when he addressed them thus:—"Gentlemen of the Town Council of Boston—I have often petitioned your honorable body against this slough, but I never had any attention paid to my petition. I now come forth to express my delight to see you at last moving in this matter."

—"They have a singular way of punishing robbery in China," said a missionary who had just returned from the Celestial Empire, to a number of friends who had called in to hear his account of things in that land of marvels. "Does it cure the offender of his unfortunate propensities?" eagerly inquired a "philanthropist," whose interest in human beings was in exact ratio with their villainousness. "Well," replied the missionary, "I never saw the punishment inflicted but once. I will tell you how it was done, and then you can judge for yourself as to its reclaiming and converting powers. They put the culprit into a large mortar, and then fired him head foremost against a stone wall."

—A soldier on trial for habitual drunkenness was addressed by the magistrate: "Prisoner, you have heard the charge of habitual drunkenness; what have you to say in defence?"—"Nothing, please your honour, but habitual thirst."

—There was a certain "Daft Will," who was a privileged hunter of Eglinton Castle and grounds. He was discovered by the noble owner one day taking a near cut and crossing in the demesne. The earl called out, "Come back, sir, that's not the road."—"Do ye ken," said Will, "whaur I'm gaun?"—"No," replied his lordship,—"Weel, hoo do ye ken whether this be the road or no?" said Will.

—AN envious man repines as much at the manner in which his neighbors live as if he maintained them.

—Life's pleasures, if not abused, will be new every morning and fresh every evening.