

NEWS NOTES.

Louisville is in the midst of a religious revival.

The New York *Herald* now discusses the question, "Is His Excellency Insane?"

Encke's is a telescopic comet and is seldom seen with the naked eye. By its "excessive perturbations" astronomers have been enabled to more accurately determine the masses of Jupiter and Mercury. This comet will be nearest the earth about May 4, being then within 50,000,000 miles of us.

The New York *Herald* says of the can-can, "It was invented by a people unrivaled in the refinements of vice and has been vulgarized by American coarseness. We say that there is no question about its indecency, because it is a matter of common knowledge that the can-can owes all its unhappy popularity to its lascivious gestures."

Dr. Kenealy, as a candidate for Parliament, says to the voters of his district: "I believe that in ten years, with the Magna Charta Association at my back, I shall make our country prosperous, happy and free." While he was at it he might as well have given himself eleven years.—*Ex.* Yes, and then he can come over to America and do the same good service for the people in this country.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington presents some rather remarkable phases of social life. There is at this time in that city a granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, who, with her young son, is pleading for an appointment for one or the other, as a means of support. The daughters of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Robert J. Walker, and those of Chief Justice Taney, are doing copying as a means of livelihood, and there are the grandchildren of ex-Presidents, generals, and hundreds of other distinguished people pleading for labor at even the smallest remuneration, so that they may be able to live.—*Washington Letter.*

Private advices from Washington show that the House committee will probably advise an increased appropriation this season for the use of Major Powell, with a diminution of last year's award for Dr. Hayden. Lieut. George M. Wheeler, we understand, is also less fully provided for than in 1874. It is to be hoped that neither organization will be crippled for want of funds, as their work is of the utmost value scientifically and practically.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Washington, Feb. 18.—Mr. Co. burn has tried several times to get the *Habeas Corpus* bill before the House, and this afternoon he failed again. His report was received and ordered to be printed, which left it substantially where it was before. The democrats do not intend, if possible, to let it come up until later in the session, fearing that it may be passed; but there is little danger of its passage. Every day strengthens the reaction against violent measures. Some of the supporters of the *Habeas Corpus* bill are so sick of it that they declare their purpose to deprive it of some of its worst features.—*New York Herald.*

The Sacramento Papers.

THE UNION, THE RECORD, THE RECORD-UNION, etc.

"Arrangements are on foot to start a daily morning newspaper in this city. It will be of Democratic proclivities. Overtures have been made for the use of splendid outfit and establishment left vacant by the combination of the *Record* and *Union*. It is the intention of those considering the matter to make it an organ of the Democracy of the entire State.—*Sacramento Record-Union.*

The best evidence that the newly-organized Sacramento journal, *The Union Consolidated*, is not likely to succeed to the business and circulation of the old *Union*, is indicated by the effort which the *Record-Union* is making to prove that the Sacramento *Union's* patrons are entirely satisfied with the union of the two papers. There is an unanimity of opinion that the entire record of the Sacramento *Record* has been so bitter and hostile toward the Sacramento *Union* that any real union between them is impossible, and that the *Record-Union*, in purchasing the good-

will of the Sacramento *Union*, has bought an incorporeal hereditament impossible of delivery.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

A CARD—TO THE PUBLIC.

The leading editorial in the *Record-Union* of the 22d inst. distinctly characterizes the late sale of the Sacramento *Daily* and *Weekly Union* as a "marriage" of the two journals. The late controversies of the *Union* and *Record* are compared with "the feud of the Capulets and Montagues," and it is given out that the future of the two houses formerly "imperiled" are now "peacefully united" by the supposed marriage. The "new partners" are referred to in a manner to suggest the idea that the undersigned, or some of them, remain in some connection with the new paper. "Such a journalistic combination as this," in the same connection, are the words used when speaking of the means by which the objects of the new paper are to be accomplished.

We desire emphatically to say that these, and some other statements of the same sort in the article referred to, are misrepresentations. Such a combination or union would have been, and is impossible under any conceivable circumstances. We have had no dealings with the *Record* or any of its proprietors. We sold the paper to H. O. Beatty without knowing or supposing that any other course would be taken with it by the Sacramento Publishing Company than to continue its publication under the old title.

In another editorial article in the same issue it is stated that "the editorial staff of the *Record-Union* is organized from the members of that of each of the two journals." So far as this conveys or is intended to intimate the idea that the former chief writer of the *Union*, Samuel Seabough, is connected with the editorial staff referred to, it is incorrect, and we are authorized to say that such a consummation would be quite as impossible as the other combination.

JAMES ANTHONY & Co.
Sacramento, February 22, 1875.

—*S. F. Chronicle.*

Woman's Right to Vote.

A CASE BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9th.—The Supreme Court to-day heard the case of Virginia L. Minor, with whom her husband is joined, against Happersett, a registering officer of the State of Missouri, who had refused to register Mrs. Minor as a voter. Plaintiff claims that as a citizen of the United States she is entitled to the privilege common to all citizens, of voting, and particularly at Federal elections. The State court decided against the right under the Constitution and laws of Missouri, and the argument here is that the privilege of voting for Federal officials does not depend upon State authority, except as to the right of regulating its exercise, and as to that right the State cannot, under the pretense of regulating it, actually prohibit its enjoyment by imposing impossible conditions. The Constitution of the State and the registration act based thereon are repugnant to and in violation of the Federal Constitution in many of its provisions, but clearly so in respect to section 1 of the fourteenth amendment, which expressly gives the elective franchise to all citizens of the United States, and protects them in that right as against State laws and State authority, and, there being no limitation of the right to male citizens by its provisions, or authorized by it, no inferior jurisdiction can impart one, and the courts must therefore decide in favor of the right in all citizens, including the female citizen. It also urged that by ratifying this amendment the several States are stopped from longer claiming the right to limit the franchise to males as a State prerogative, and that all legislation by States tending to that end is void.

This theory is maintained by ex-Senator Henderson and John M. Krum, whose names are appended to the brief.

The oral argument was made by Francis Minor, the husband of plaintiff.

The Register relies upon the justness of the decision below, and does not appear here.

During the argument the following colloquy occurred:

Justice Field—So you hold that citizenship confers the right to vote?

Counsel—Yes, sir.

Justice Field—Have children, then, the right to vote?

Counsel—Yes, sir (without any further explanation).

The Court generally seemed inclined to rally the counsel; but as he either did not relish the interruption, and therefore purposely refrained from replying, or was unable to respond to the satisfaction of their Honors, they soon ceased to ply him with questions.—*Sacramento Union.*

DEED.

At his residence, Ephraim, Sanpete Co., Utah, February 14, PETER P. THOMSON.

Deceased was born in the village of Bremlinge, on Falster, Denmark, Jan. 15th, 1809; was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Jan. 15, 1852; was shortly after ordained an Elder, and ever since was actively engaged in spreading and supporting the work in his native land, until he emigrated to Utah in 1854; was a man of influence and means before he embraced the Gospel, liberal and generous in his views and dealings with his fellow man, and when he espoused the cause of Zion, the poor were made to rejoice, for with his means forty-eight persons were delivered from oppression and want, and gathered to a land where liberty and comfort awaited them. Long, therefore, will his name be kept in dear remembrance, not only by his mourning family, but by the many who, by his liberality, now are enjoying the blessings of comfortable homes in a land of liberty. He leaves a wife, nine children and twenty-eight grandchildren.—*Com.*

HOWARD SEBREE, agent for the Bain Wagons, announces that he is now receiving his spring stock of these celebrated wagons, and he alludes to the satisfaction which they have given in this market during the past three years. Mr. Bain promises to send here a still better wagon the present season. Mr. Sebree keeps on hand wagons for all purposes, and of all sizes and styles, also a complete and carefully selected stock of wagon material and hard wood, as well as the Walter A. Wood mowing and reaping machines, Paddock sulky hay rake, Concord buggies and carriages, improved plows and harrows, cultivators. Everything guaranteed, and for sale at reasonable prices. Call at his place and examine his vehicles, machines, and implements.

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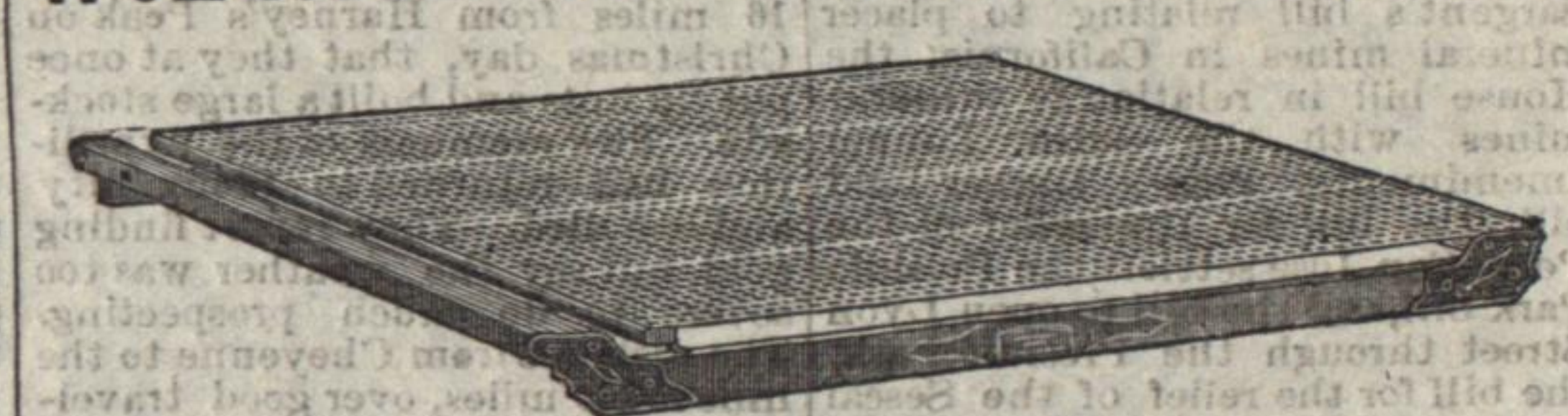
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