Arws of the Week.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Veto of the Civil Rights Bill is mainly on the old States Rights ground. It says: - Hitherto every subject embraced in the enumeration of rights contained in this bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the States; they all relate to the internal policy and economy of the respective gress, to vote for the Civil Rights bill over States. They are matters which in each State concern the domestic condition of its people, varying in each according to its own peculiar circumstances and the safety and well-being of its own citizens.

are unrepresented, it is a grave matter to notified the Union men of Sumner County holders to please, she loves the old habits of make our entire colored population "citi- that, as the troops are to be withdrawn, they cringing deeds and servile sentiments, too zens." It asks—overlooking apparently the fact that the right of suffrage is not confer-red by the bill—" Can it be reasonably sup-posed that they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United

A most singular argument against the bill is, that it "proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy and patriotic foreigners, and in favor of the negro, to whom, after long years of bondage, the avenues to freedom and intelligence have just now been suddenly opened. He must of necessity, from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude, be less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions than he who, coming from abroad, has to some extent, at least, familiarized himself with the principles of a Government to which he vol-untarily entrusts life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Yet it is now proposed, by a single legislative enactment, to confer the rights of citizens upon all persons of Af-frican descent born within the extended lim-its of the United States, while persons of foreign birth, who make our land their home, must undergo a probation of five years, and can only then become citizens upon proof that they are of good moral character, at-tached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to

the good order and happiness of the same."
We cannot but regard this as an appeal to
the lowest prejudices of the Irish Catholic Secretary Welles, in a letter to Senator Grimes, pleads earnestly for some legislation

to ameliorate the condition of seamen in the navy. He recommends the establishment of a home for their declining years, or an illow-ance of retired pay after twenty years in service. He would have school ships established at the principal seaports, where they may be taught the rudiments of an English education and the duties of a sailor, and from which, according to proficiency, they may be promoted into the Naval Academy, become warrant officers, petty officers, &c.; and thus break down the prejudice now existing to the effect that no sailor can become an officer, which robs the Government of much service otherwise valuable, and drive good men into the merchant service.

During the Last Year of the War. the profits of the Post-office Department were \$860,000. The first three months of service in the South caused a deficiency of over \$20,000, which goes on increasing as mail facilities are being extended.—The President has issued an order prohibiting the negroes of Richmond from publicly celebrating opment of his poncy.

the capture of Booth, Harold, and Atzerodt, amounting to over \$200,000, were paid March 30th.—The trial of ex-rebel Quartermaster Duncan, of Andersonville potoriety began at Duncan, of Andersonville notoriety, began at Savannah on the 26th ult.—The President received a telegram from Hartfort, at eleven o'clock on Monday night, saying, "We have carried English, but the Republicans have carried the rest of their ticket and the Legislature"

CONGRESS.

Senate.—March 27.—The Army Appropriation bill was reported with amendments, introduced a substitute for the Civil Rights bill, which was referred. The case of Mr. Stockton was taken up, and the resolution of Mr. Clark, declaring that he is not entitled to this seat, was finally adopted—yeas 22, nays
21. Motions to postpone and reconsider
were defeated. The President's message,
vetoing the Civil Rights bill, was read. Without action, the Senate adjourned.

March 28.—After the reading of the jour-nal, the death of Senator Foote was an-nounced, whereupon the Senate adjourned. March 29.—The Secretary was directed to furnish to the Governor of New Jersey a copy of the resolution in reference to Senator Stockton. The death of Senator Foot was announced by his colleague, and the Senate adjourned to attend the obsequies.

April 2.—Mr. Wilson introduced his bill for the equalization of the bounties. Mr Fessenden introduced the House Loan Bill without amendment. The bill to reorganize the Judiciary was considered.

House. - March 27. - A resolution was adopted looking to the taxing of National bank stocks in places where the owner has a legal residence. The Reconstruction Committee's report, including Gen. Lee's testimony, was received. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported, with the Senate amendments, and was postponed. The Bankrupt bill was then considered.

March 28.—A bill was passed postponing proceedings for the collection of the income tax for two months, to afford opportunity for a modification of the tax. The Bankrupt bill was taken up and rejected by a vote of 59 yeas to 73 nays. It was moved to reconsider, and a motion to postpone for one week was then agreed to. A communication was re-ceived from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending aid to the Dismal Swamp Canal. The Indian bill was considered and "tabled. A resolution was adopted, looking to the giving to disabled soldiers or their representatives of the title of lands under the Homestead Act, without the delay of occu-

March 29.—In the House, resolutions appropriate to the death of Mr. Foot were adopted, and after attending the obsequies.

April 2.—A bill was introduced and referred to declare and protect all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States in the several States. The Committee on Military Affairs was stirred up on the matter of an equalization of bounties. A resolution on protecting our fishermen in Expressing the most entire confidence in the patriotism and ability of the President of the United States and in his desire to restore the the House adjourned. United States and in his desire to restore the the wives, widows, daughters, mothers, and Union on the basis &c., &c., was taken up sisters of those men who helped to turn the and Mr. Raymond exhausted what remained tide of battle in your favor, that they must of the morning hour in a vain advocacy of either stand upon the platform or plod their the measure amid demonstrations of contempt. The Military Committee not being ready to report the Army Bill, as fixed for that day, a multitude of miscellaneous bills and resolu-

the State Senate stands 14 Republicans to 7 feeble, a class whose feebleness should be

New Jersey.-No Senator in place of Mr. Stockton has, at this writing, been elected. Mr. Scovel, President of the State Senate, once believed to be a radical, having the casting vote, has refused to go into joint convention for the purpose.

the veto. Tennessee.-Mr. Lewis, "Conservative, has been elected to the Senate from the Nashville District, by a majority of 1800.—The Nashville Press says that a man named Har-It also objects that, while eleven States per, the head of a gang of desperadoes, has

must go with them. utions endorsing Congress, by a vote of 36

Louisiana.—A steamer left New Orleans for Liverpool on Saturday, with 2000 bales of

Arkansas.—A Tennessean, formerly wealthy slave and land owner, now a resident of Arkansas, has notified Gen. Fiske of his intention to build school-houses on his large plantations for the colored people, and requests to be supplied with teachers by the Freedmen's Bureau.

THE CITY.

Professional Bail.—A case of proposed professional bail was interrupted by Judge Cadwallader, of this city. It was offered by a Mr. Gore for \$10,000, in behalf of an alleged counterfeiter. Mr. Gore admitted going bail for as many as fifty persons, but denied re-ceiving pay except in a few cases. Pending the inquiry, he withdrew his offer.—An injunction has been granted to some ungracious busybodies to prevent the Mayor from carrying out a contract, for cleaning the streets. Informalities in the terms and concentration of the conviction prevails that Dr. Aver does it. ditions of the contract gave them the verdict.
Cannot the Board of Health step in and see to its prompt fulfillment? We observe that State Legislature is taking the necessary by his Cherry Pectoral, too frequently and action in the premises.

thirty years.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.—U. S. 5-20's, March 22,

France.—A very bold demand for greater freedom, and an unqualified assault on the Emperor's policy has been made in the Corps Legislatif.

Austria has sent a hundred thousand men to the Bohemian frontier, and a war with Prussia, who wish to annex the Duchies of Sleswig and Holstein, seems imminent. The funds all over Europe are depressed.

Russia.—The Czar has recalled his Ambassador from Rome.

Paraguay and Brazil.—On the 31st of January, the Paraguayans, 3000 strong, crossed the Plate River, surprised the Brazilians, captured a large quantity of timber the latter had been collecting for breastworks, thewait into the river, and crossed in good Paraguayan loss is unknown?00 men, and the ans have so strongly fortified their side of the river that the Brazilians have given up all hopes of forcing a direct crossing, and hope, by the aid of their fleet in the river below, to make a flank movement.

Cholera.—The cholera is said to have made its appearance in several districts in

Piracy in the China seas has so increased as to almost put an end to commerce.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Reconstruction Committee have been examining the arch traitor, Gen. Lee. The inquiry at one point, turned upon Lee's knowledge of the barbarities practiced upon Union soldiers in rebel prisons. Those who choose, may believe his denials, which, however, are not so absolute as altogether to clear him of responsibility upon his own statement. Here is the examination :-

Question. Had you any knowledge, while you were in command at Richmond, of the cruelties practiced toward the Union prisoners at Libby Prison and Belle Isle? Answer. never knew that any cruelty was practiced and I have no reason to believe that it was practiced; I can believe, and had reason to believe, that privations may have been experienced among the prisoners, because I know that provisions and shelter could not be provided them.

Question. Were you not aware that those prisoners were dying from cold and starvation? Answer. I was not; I never had any control over prisoners, except those that were captured on the field of battle; it was entirely in the hands of the War Department. I never knew who commanded at Anderson ville until I saw by the papers, after the cessation of hostilities, that Captain Wirz had been arrested on that account; nor do I know now who commanded at Salisbury; at the very beginning of the war I know that there were sufferings of prisoners on both sides, but as far I could I did everything in my power to relieve them, and urged the establishment of the cartel which was estab-

COLORED PERSONS IN THE PASSEN-GER CARS.

[Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper has, sent the following communication to one of our daily journals.]

I seldom avail myself of the privilege of alling attention to private wrongs through public channels; but the subject upon which I wish to speak is one of importance, not only to myself, but the class with whom I am identified by complexion and race. Yesterday, coming into the city from Phœnixville, I attempted to get a passage on a street car which I found outside the depot, but inway through all weathers rather than have the privilege of entering the cars?—a privilege freely accorded to us in other cities. My business calls me from city to city, and from Louisville to Philadelphia no conductor

ernor by a majority of rather less than 1000; tramples on the weak and treads down the

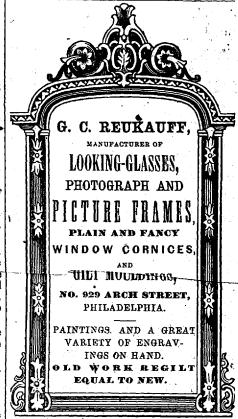
Democrats, House about 50 Republican mattheir weakness an ensign of protection? To me this feature of your civilization is peculiar ly painful. To-day an orphan child demands my care and training. Judge then of the feelings of a mother, when the bitter lessons of the republic shall be read to my innocent child. How can I tell her of the brutal instincts in society that so dwarf the souls of powerful corporations that for no crime or even fault of hers she must be treated as a social outcast?-that no valor redeems her race, no elevation of character, nor individual developement, nor social advancement, wipesout in the eyes of the controlling element of this city, the ban that clings to her race and brands the brow of her people? That although slavery has been abolished, Philadelphia still clings to the prejudices it created, and although there are no more slavewell to adapt herself to the new era which California.—The Senate has passed reso has dawned at last upon our once slavery

cursed but now newly redeemed country.

Nor is the colored person the only party wronged by these hateful proscriptions. As no man can attempt to degrade his fellow man without debas ug himself, so you cannot teach your young men to act meanly towards the weakest members of the community without spreading demoralization into the ranks of society. The conductor who is taught to force the maimed and crippled colored soldier either to stand upon the platform, or to plod his way through the storm and darkness, fails to degrade that loyal man, but sinks his own manhood and lays a burning shame at the threshold of every Christian church, and at the door of every loyal man in this city who is not willing to brand the deed as a disgraceful wrong and an ungrateful outrage.
FRANCES E. W. HARPER.

SICKNESS is an affliction that waits on us all. None are exempt, and there are none but need relief from its attacks.\ Whoever conviction prevails that Dr. Ayer does it. Disorders of the blood have been healed by NEW VOLUME BEGINS JANUARY AND JULY.

too distinctly to be disputed. His Ague Cure is said, by those who use it, to never fail. Financial.—The public debt April 1st, deducting \$122,000,000 in the Treasury, was \$2,705,646,516 01. This is six millions two hundred thousand less than on the 1st of March. At this rate the debt will vanish in



PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. PHILADELPHIA, January I, 1886.

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WHAT OTHERS SAY. Rev. Dr. Newton: " . . . Calculated to be very use nd."
Rev. A. Cookman: "The collection of incidents
and simplicity of expression, make them exceedingly multitude of miscellaneous bills and resolutions was offered including one on the wholesale mustering out of colored troops, but no business was done.

THE STATES.

Connecticut.—At the State election on Monday, General Hawley was elected Governor by a majority of rather less than 1000:

Tamples on the weak and treads down the state of the miscellaneous bills and resolutions which shrinks from conductor asks me either to ride on the platform or wend my way through the raip, as I did yesterday.

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