FOR THE FAIR SEX.

At the Bedside.

Oh, mothers whose children are sleeping,
Thank God by their pillows, to-night;
And pray for the mothers now weeping
O'er pillows too smooth and too white;
Where bright little heads oft have lain,
And soft little cheeks have been pressed;
Oh, mothers who know not this pain,
Take courage and bear all the rest!

For the somber-winged angel is going
With pitiless flight o'er the land,
And we wake in the morn, never knowing,
What he, ere the night, may demand.
Yes, to-night, while our darlings are sleeping,
There's many a soft little bed
Whose pillows are moistened with weeping
For the loss of one dear little head.

There are hearts on whose innermost altar
There is nothing but ashes, to-night;
There are voices whose tones sadly falter,
And dim eyes that shrink from the light.
Oh, mothers whose children are sleeping,
As ye bend to caress the fair heads,
Pray, pray for the mothers now weeping
O'er pitiful, smooth little beds.

News and Notes for Women.

The bridesmaids wore white silk bonnets at a stylish New York wedding.

French girls decorate their sealskin sacques with bright silk buttons.

Fashionable church weddings at San Francisco have violins and piano solos.

English girls click the castanets while skipping the rope.

Mosaic jewelry has reappeared in the ears of French society.

It is a Parisian freak for a woman to put a half-opened fan in the hair instead of a high comb.

See here, girls—why not not call a spooney young man "Rainwater?" Rain water is soft, you know.

Mme. Anderson, the walker, was formerly in the circus ring in England.

The wife of President Porter, of Yale college, has been elected president of the Connecticut training school for nurses.

The lucky horseshoe has become a wedding guest; in wedding invitations the cards admitting guests to the church are made in the shape of a horseshoe.

In Frankfort-on-the-Main, on Saturday evenings, the daughters and wives of the pawnbrokers in the Ghetto drive to the promenade covered with the jewels left in pawn with their fathers and husbands.

A lady in Louisville has a husband who snores. She keeps a clothes-pin under her pillow; and when his snoring awakens her, she puts it on his nose, then sleeps in peace.

One of the cleverest of the lady artists of New York was a society belle. She became weary of her vocation, studied art, and is at present very industrious in her studio, getting, it is said, $600 for every portrait she paints.

One of the chief railway engineers in India has a wife who does not confine herself to domestic and social duties, but interests herself in her husband's business. She has a practical knowledge of the principles of railway construction, and knows a good deal about the details, and she not only exercises supervision over the workmen employed, but even gives orders occasionally which would only be expected from her husband. The workmen are quite accustomed to the lady's presence, and do not resent her interference.

The Real Champion Woman Walker.

A correspondent in Salem, Mass., gives some statistics about Miss Sally Nichols, an estimable lady who died there not long ago at the age of seventy-four years, which will be interesting to female pedestrians. She began to take regular walks for exercise in 1828, and continued them without the intermission of a single day till near the end of 1878. During those fifty years, according to a register which she kept carefully, she walked one hundred and forty-nine thousand and seventy-two miles—never more than twenty nor less than five miles a day. On rainy days she paced up and down a barn floor. This is a better example for imitation than Mrs. Anderson's, who walked 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 consecutive quarter hours in Brooklyn.

Skating on Artificial Ice.

The whole interior of Gilmore's garden is to be floored. Besides the lumber 50,000 feet of iron pipe have been carried into the garden. These are to be gridironed across the whole floor and filled with a freezing mixture. Then the floor will be flooded and the whole surface transformed into a glassy sheet of ice for skating.

Mr. T. L. Rankin, who for many years has been making ice artificially at the South, has the enterprise in charge. The large steam engine, now in the building, will pump the freezing mixture from a tank 250 feet long, now building under the north gallery. The plan is to cover the wooden floor with a water-proof material or tarpaulin which may be readily taken up. Upon this the pipes will be laid. Ice, pipes and tarpaulin may easily be removed at any time, leaving a ball-room floor soon dried by steam. Professor Gamgee's rink of artificial ice in London measured 14x23 feet. The ice lake in Gilmore's will have a surface area of over 16,000 feet. The first cost will be large, but Mr. Rankin thinks the cost of maintenance will be little. The garden will be warmed as it is now, and so rapid is the congelation from the use of the freezing mixture, that one of the features of the exhibition will probably be the spraying or flooding of the surface each evening and the freezing of the water in twenty minutes. The plan is to throw the garden open daily for all who may wish to skate, reserving seats for such as may wish to look on. Frank Swift has been engaged to attend daily and give lessons in skating, and he and others will give exhibitions of their skill. It is intended also to make a "speeding track" nine feet wide on the present course, on which long-distance skaters may show their speed and endurance. Before Mr. Vanderbilt would consent to this new enterprise he insisted upon a trial experiment. A tank thirty-two feet long was built, in which the pipes were placed. By forcing the freezing mixture through them with a hand-pump water was turned to dry ice inside of ten minutes, and when a fresh surface was asked for two bucketfuls of water thrown upon the ice became dry, hard ice in the same number of minutes. During the holiday week this pond was maintained, and so well satisfied was Mr. Vanderbilt with the test that arrangements were at once made with Mr. Rankin for the use of his appliances. Mr. Rankin says the lake will be ready for use three days after the floor is laid. Next summer Mr. Rankin will remove a portion of the piping to Coney island and establish there a skating rink, while another section will do duty at Long Branch.—*New York World.*

A Mystery of the Great Lakes.

There is a mystery about the American lakes. Lake Erie is only sixty to seventy feet deep. But lake Ontario is 532 feet deep, 230 feet below the tide level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the gulf of St. Lawrence; and the bottom of lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior, although the surface is much higher, are all from their vast depths on a level with the bottom of Ontario. Now, as the discharge through the river Detroit, after allowing for the probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water which the three upper lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from lake Superior, by Huron, to lake Ontario. This conjecture is not impossible, and accounts for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but no others. As the falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalist to say how these fish got into the upper lakes without some subterranean river; moreover, any periodical obstruction of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes.—*The American Ship.*

A Congressman's Funeral.

When a Congressman dies at Washington while Congress is in session, it is customary to hold the funeral services at the capitol, as in the recent instances of the late Representatives Hartridge and Schleicher. To give our readers an idea of the manner in which this impressive ceremony is conducted, we append the following description of the scene connected with Mr. Schleicher's funeral:

The government in all its branches, legislative, judicial and executive, met in the hall of the House at 12 o'clock. The House met and adjourned, and the Senate soon afterward receiving the formal message of the House, adjourned too.

The House met at 3 o'clock. The Speaker, with white sash over his shoulder, fastened by a rosette of black and white, took his seat before thronged desks and filled seats, and gave a single rap with his gavel. The swinging doors were pushed open. A tall, white-headed man walked in, so often the head of this procession, and behind him, two and two, came the Senate, the sergeant-at-arms, French, leading, a rosette of black and white for some inscrutable reason on his shoulder. The door-keeper turned. "Mr. Speaker," he shouted, as a man must to be heard one hundred feet. The Speaker arose. "The Senate of the United States," said Field, as the head of the procession passed abreast of him.

"The Senate of the United States," said the Speaker, like an echo, and his hammer fell with a single sharp tap as the pansing procession moved on. The House arose, and, through its standing ranks, the Senate passed to its seats. Before those seats in a curving line, were the green chairs set to the left and right of the Speaker for the federal judiciary and the federal executive. Successively there came the same simple announcement: "Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court of the United States;" and "Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States;" and each time the gavel fell the House and Senate arose; and first, a file of men in silk gowns, rustline somewhat, and then another of men in overcoats, just from out doors, stepped to their seats.

There was no announcement at the next approach. The doors were held back, and the doorkeeper advanced and turned and walked before the pall-bearers, with long white sashes. Behind them men walked with a heavy burden, flower-covered, and behind them the dead man's delegation, the associates of his official life. The great audience rose. The coffin was slowly lowered, The mourners and the pall bearers sat in the seats left them. The gavel fell. The crowded ranks sat again, and the chaplain of the House, rising in the high marble desk, began: "I am the resurrection and the life." Briefly the chaplain went from passage to passage of the simple service. There was an impressiveness in the bold absence of music, in the gavel and the mace behind him, the notebooks and pencils of the official reporters below. It was, nevertheless, the Senate and House of Representatives in joint session assembled. It was all soon over. No word was said. Men stepped forward and raised the coffin. Behind it the guests of the House followed in the order they had entered—the President and the cabinet, the Supreme Court, and the Senate. The House adjourned. The public funeral was over.

Failure Figures for 1878.

From the annual circular of the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., we learn that the total number of failures in the United States for 1878 were 10,478, with liabilities amounting to $234,000,000. This shows an increase over 1877 of 1,606 in number, and $40,000,000 in amount. The gradual growth of these casualties is shown in the following statement for the seven years since 1872, with the average liabilities for each year:

Year.	Number.	Total Liabilities.	Average Liabilities.
1878	10,478	$234,383,132	$22,369
1877	8,872	190,669,936	21,491
1876	9,092	191,117,786	21,020
1875	7,740	201,060,353	25,977
1874	5,830	159,239,000	27,313
1873	5,183	228,499,000	44,086
1872	4,069	121,056,000	29,750

The following table indicates the geographical sections in which the failures for the past year have occurred, with the average, etc., in each locality:

STATES.	No. in Business.	No. Failures.	Amt. of Liabilities.	Average Liabilities.
Eastern States	19,768	1,724	$35,294,726	$20,284
Middle States	29,395	2,195	58,500,000	26,756
Southern States	96,207	1,415	26,622,961	18,823
Western States	284,423	3,436	94,208,543	18,716
Pacific States & Ter.	29,261	694	15,162,776	18,967
Total for the U. S.	474,741	10,478	234,383,132	22,369
Dominion of Canada	56,347	1,087	12,808,677	14,088

The circular states that "it is very easy to account for the increase of 1,606 failures among 700,000 business men within a year in which the circumstances have been peculiarly influential in encouraging casualties of this character." These circumstances are stated at five in number, as follows: 1878 is the fifth year of a depression unparalleled in extent, character and duration; the weather for the first quarter of the year was unseasonable, and thus most unfavorable for sales and collections; the discussions in and out of Congress as to financial matters and the tariff, impaired confidence for the time being; the notable decline in the value of staples the world over; the existence of the epidemic in the South; and, finally, more influential than all others, was the abolishing of the bankrupt law and the long delay permitted to elapse before its repeal."

The circular then proceeds:

"In view, therefore, of the peculiarities of the year under review, it is submitted that an increase of failures to the extent of only 1,606 in number, and forty millions in liabilities, is even much less than might have been anticipated. It is significant that out of the six leading circumstances above enumerated as contributing to failures during the year, five no longer exist. In the room of these disturbing elements other favorable conditions are present, which ought, in the immediate future, to so much improve business as to make the decrease of failures in 1879 much more marked than the increase in 1878."

The Hangmen's Record.

In the United States during the past year ninety-six murderers (all men) were hanged—an increase of thirteen over the record for the previous year. Of this number forty-one were white, fifty-two colored, two Indians and one Chinaman. Five were hanged for outrage, and four for wife murder. There were seven double executions, four triple and two quadruple. Friday retains the reputation as hangman's day, seventy executions having taken place on that day. The largest number in any one month was in March; twenty-five executions having then occurred. Seventy per cent. of the hangings were in the Southern States, and nearly two-thirds of the victims were colored. In Texas there were ten; Louisiana, nine; Alabama, eight; South Carolina, eight; North Carolina, eight; Pennsylvania, six; Missouri, five; Georgia, five; Tennessee, four; Arkansas, four; California, four; New York, three; Kentucky, Virginia, Montana, Delaware, Ohio, Mississippi and Maryland, each two; Massachusetts, Arizona, Florida, New Hampshire, Indiana and Nevada, each one.—*New York Herald.*

What Shortens Life.

From a review in the *Scientific American* of certain statistics furnished by one Dr. Parr, of England, it appears that that highly-learned gentleman lays down the proposition that, "The nearer people live to each other, the shorter their lives are." According to the doctor's theory if we live 400 feet apart we are likely to live on an average of fifty years, 300 feet apart forty years, sixty feet apart thirty years, twenty feet apart twenty-five years, and that by contracting the interspace beyond the limit of twenty feet we must necessarily reduce the average of our existence to twenty, fifteen, and ten years, and finally annihilation. Deductions are drawn from the densest and most unwholesome districts of England, the continent, and America to support the proposition that density of population shortens human existence.

CLAY ON CROWS.

Cassius M. Clay Raises His Voice in Behalf of the Birds—What Keeps From Us the Plagues of Egypt.

Cassius M. Clay writes to the Richmond *Register* as follows: I was pained to see in your journal lately an account of the slaughtering of the crows, without protest.

Nature seems to have provided for the greatest sum of animal life. First vegetables, then insects, and then higher animals, man standing at the apex. All insectivorous birds are the allies of man; without birds the human race would have a hard struggle for existence, and would perhaps be exterminated. Over all the world the great breeders of famine—the locusts and grasshoppers—are ruinous only where birds cannot exist.

The swarms of locusts, which the Bible tells infested Egypt, exist yet, and will exist until trees shall be planted or caused to grow in all places where grass grows; then the birds will have come and destroyed the locusts. So the same law prevails in interior Africa and in the United States. All along the Platte river for hundreds of miles, wherever I saw a few trees and shrubs there were hawks hovering over to pounce down upon and destroy the birds. The prairie chickens are destroyed by man, and between those two allies the birds are lost and the locusts spread ruin; every green thing is eaten, and men fly for life to other lands or perish!

The phylloxera in France, a small insect, has inflicted, by the ruin of the vine, more loss than the German war! In early years our State was full of woodpeckers and kindred birds. They ate some apples and other fruit; our fathers destroyed them. Then our vegetables were fine and perfect; after the birds have been killed we are overrun with insects; perfect fruit and vegetables are now almost unknown.

I believe that the quails or partridges, though granivorous, also destroy many insects. Whilst all our other birds feed mostly upon insects, every bird has his special habitat. The swallows, several species in Kentucky, feed on the wing; the owls upon the tips of trees and leaves—pinching off insects, often unseen by the natural eye. The wren and sparrow are very active feeders near and upon the ground. When the peas are sown I have observed the sparrows following the lines and picking up the pea bugs as they emerge from the ground. There are many birds which peck the rose bush and grapevines. All the woodpecker and sapsucker tribe eat bugs and not sap.

For many years I have kept a box nailed to a tree near my library window; I feed about a quart of crumbs and hominy a day. Last winter I counted fourteen varieties eating them, among others, the beautiful red-birds, which, though naturally shy, have become almost as tame as the sparrows. I had rather a sportsman would shoot down and carry off a pig than one of these beautiful songsters!

And now with this preface I come to the crows. For long years I have ceased my early war upon the crows. They are eminently insectivorous. The crow, when the weather is very cold, will eat the eyes of weak, prostrate lambs, other birds' eggs and young; take corn from the ground when it is first sprouted, and follow and eat the soft, half-digested corn from fed cattle in the fields. But for all this they should never be killed. In many lands the buzzard, as a scavenger, is protected by law. The crow is also a most active scavenger, but, as I said, is mostly insectivorous. I dissected young crows in the nest, and never found a seed or grain of corn. I found bugs, beetles and, above all, caterpillars. This morning, all over my bluegrass pasture, the mercury standing at twenty-eight degrees Fahrenheit, and a thin crust of frozen earth and a fine snow existing, there were thousands of crows feeding. They were eating grass and the eggs of grasshoppers.

In France the government pays a price for the gathering of these eggs. Here the crows do the work much more effectively for nothing. I have in my life seen whole meadows stripped of blade and seed by grasshoppers. Who can say that the crows do not keep us from famine? The announcement by your paper of the destruction of the crows struck me with the same sensibility as if one had boasted that he had dried up all the wells and all the springs of the county! Should I arouse the State to pass efficient laws for the protection of crows and other birds, I will have done more for my country than all the politicians and warriors so justly made illustrious.

Dumas as a Duellist.

One night at the theater of Sn Carlo, Naples, Dumas the elder (the celebrated French novelist), found himself chatting familiarly with a stranger who, when the play was over, said to him patronizingly:

"I have greatly enjoyed your conversation, sir, and hope to see more of you. If ever you visit Paris call on me. I am Alexander Dumas."

"The deuce you are! So am I!" replied the novelist, with a roar of laughter.

By the way, Dumas left Naples under peculiar circumstances.

One fine morning he printed an article in which he handled the Italian people in a manner more vigorous than courteous.

At eight o'clock the paper came out; by ten Dumas received thirty challenges; by noon, sixty. At one P. M. he called a meeting of the 120 friends of his challengers, and said unto them:

"Gentlemen, I leave Naples to-night, and therefore have not time to fight all your principals singly. Nevertheless I am anxious to give them all the satisfaction that is in my power, so as I have the choice of weapons I propose fighting with pistols; your sixty principals will be collected into a group, and on receiving the word fire a volley at me and I'll blaze away into the crowd."

The proposition was not accepted.

Arm, Head and Shoulder Sentenced.

A correspondent tells a story about Judge Kent that is interesting. A case of burglary was being tried before him. The prisoner's name was Cowdry, and the evidence showed that he had cut a hole through a rubber tent, in which several persons were sleeping, large enough to admit his arm and head, and had abstracted several articles of value. His counsel took the ground that the prisoner, having only reached into the tent, had not "entered" it, and that on this technicality the defendant should be discharged.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Kent, with a grim smile, alluded to the plea of the prisoner's counsel, and instructed them that, if they were in doubt as to the guilt of the whole man, they might bring him in guilty as far as they judged the evidence would warrant, and the jury, after a brief period of consultation, brought in a verdict against Thomas Cowdry, the prisoner at the bar, of guilty to the full letter of the indictment as to his right arm, his right shoulder and his head.

And the judge sentenced the arm, the shoulder and the head of said Thomas Cowdry to imprisonment at hard labor in State prison for the term of two years. The prisoner might do with the remainder of his body what he pleased.—*Bangor (Me.) Whig.*

"Pith and Point."

Why don't some venturous barber of the right stripe open a shop at the North pole?

How strange it is that a plain, blunt man usually makes very pointed remarks.

Ice cream will be cheap next summer if the milkmen are willing and the cows liberal.

If a race-horse hadn't free use of all four feet, its owner would more than likely forfeit the stakes.

A mail-carrier's protest against his wife's scolding: "Oh, madam, letters have peace!" she stamped on him.

Cultivate modesty, morality and mustaches. None are expensive, for no fertilizers are required.—*New York News.*

Protection Against Cold.

The London *Medical Press and Circular* says: As hygiene is the order of the day, we cannot be too particular in impressing upon the public certain facts which are too often disregarded. Few are aware of the killing powers of intense cold and great heat, even in this comparatively temperate climate. Those who have been in the habit, as we have, of watching the returns of the registrar-general, well know how quickly the death-rate rises during even a short continuance of cold weather. Now, the fact that the increase in the mortality affects chiefly the young and the old, as well as those who are either suffering from, or are predisposed to, affections of the chest and throat, indicates the class of people who should be especially careful to protect themselves against the inclemency of the weather. With regard to children, the system of "hardening" them, by allowing them to go thinly clad, and exposing them to all sorts of weather, is a delusion from which the minds of some parents are even now not altogether free. It is thought that if their chests are kept warm, there is no need of caring about their arms or legs. But that is a great mistake. In proportion as the upper and lower extremities are well clothed will the circulation be kept up and determined to the surface of those parts, and in proportion to the quickness and equable distribution of the circulation will be the protection against those internal congestions which are but the first stage of the most fatal diseases of infancy and childhood. The same observation holds good with respect to grown-up people who are predisposed to pulmonary complaint. There is no exaggeration in saying that the mortality from these and other affections would be considerably diminished were people to avoid that "catching cold" of which they so often and so lightly speak; and it is a matter of surprise to us that this fact, of which most of us are aware, does not lead to more precautions being taken by those who are anxious about either their own health or that of others. To take care that the body is thoroughly warm and well-clothed just before going out in very wet or very cold weather—to keep up the circulation and warmth of the body rather by exercise of some kind than by sitting over great fires or in overheated rooms—to be sure that the temperature of the sleeping apartment is not even so many degrees below that of the sitting-room—these are three golden maxims, attention to which would prevent thousands from catching that "chill" or "cold" to the results of which so many valuable lives have been prematurely sacrificed.

About three thousand people were present at the formal opening of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Bath, N. Y.

Western and Southern States.

The entire business portion of Allenville, Ky., has been destroyed by fire.

William G. Coffin, teller in a Cincinnati bank, lived a fast life, and has ended with absconding with over $10,000 of the institution's funds.

The greater part of the Catholic church property in Cincinnati has been turned over to a board of trustees in the interests of creditors of Archbishop Purcell, with whom many members of the church deposited their savings, and who recently became financially embarrassed.

The United States grand jury, at St. Louis, have indicted the president, cashier and one director of the broken National bank of the State of Missouri, for fraudulent practices in connection with the business of that institution. No indictment was brought by the jury against Capt. Eads, the well-known engineer, as was at one time reported.

John Holson, engineer, and Michael Burke, blacksmith, were fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite in the Gunpowder Water Works, near Baltimore.

Governor-elect John W. Hall, of Delaware, was inaugurated at Dover, making a brief address.

Three men were killed and three more severely injured by the explosion of the boiler in Hahn & Rand's sawmill, at Chase, Mich.

A Florida jury found the Brevard county canvassing board—including the sheriff and a justice of the peace—guilty of falsifying return in the late congressional election.

Matt. H. Carpenter (Republican) has been elected by the Wisconsin legislature to succeed Senator Howe in the United States Senate.

The survivors of the band of Cheyenne Indians who made a bold dash for liberty recently from Fort Robinson, Neb., preferring death to removal to the Indian Territory, were surrounded by troops forty-six miles from the prison, and twenty-nine of them were killed after a desperate resistance, while only nine were taken prisoners—the savages refusing to surrender and fighting stubbornly to the last. Several soldiers were killed or wounded.

From Washington.

The Teller Senate investigation committee has ended its labors in New Orleans and left all unfinished work to Morris Marks and B. F. Jonas, respectively representing the majority and minority of the committee.

The Geneva award bill has been passed in the House. The bill divides claims into three classes: For damages done by Confederate cruisers on the high seas, for additional interest on previous judgments, and for loss incurred by the payment of war premiums of insurance.

United States Senators from the following States have been chosen: Illinois, General John A. Logan, Republican; North Carolina, Gov. Z. B. Vance, Democrat; Florida, Wilkinson Call, Democrat; Missouri, General James Shields and Colonel George C. Vest, both Democrats, for short and long terms, respectively.

A contract has been completed between the secretary of the treasury and Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, J. S. Morgan & Co., Seligman Bros., and Morton, Rose & Co. of London, and Messrs. A. Belmont & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., and Morton, Bliss & Co. of New York, for the sale and delivery in Europe of not less than $5,000,000 per month of four per cent. bonds, upon the same terms and conditions as the popular loan now being offered in the United States, the contract to continue until the first day of July, the proceeds to be applied to refunding six per cent. bonds.

At the first meeting of the Potter committee after the inquiry into the cipher dispatches had been ordered by the House, General Butler made a long explanation, during which he said that after the investigation was ordered last summer he found a bundle on his desk in his office, which came from he knew not where, and which, on examination, he found to contain cipher telegrams. Some were original and others office copies. They were submitted by him to the committee last summer, but no notice was taken of them, and they remained in charge of the clerk of the committee for some time, when, with a printed copy of the testimony, they were sent to his office, tied up in a paper and addressed, "Mr. Butler. They lay about his office all summer, unopened for fear he did not know what they had been sent there, and no one else knew what they were. Since the opening of the present session he began to look them up and asked the clerk of the committee about them. But the clerk had forgotten their existence, and it was not until considerable row was raised and a general search was made that they were found. Now he was willing to turn them over to the committee if it wanted them, but he advised them, he added, to have nothing to do with them. But if the committee insisted he would dump them in one condition: that they be at once printed for the use of the committee. There were 641 telegrams in the package.

The Potter committee received the cipher dispatches from General Butler, and adopted resolutions providing for their translation by an expert. The following resolution, off red by Mr. Reed, of the committee, was accepted: "Whereas, Mr. Hewitt, of New York, in his place in the House, after alleging that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden has been charged with the cipher dispatches, has demanded that Mr. Tilden have an opportunity to face his accusers before a competent tribunal; therefore, Resolved, That a copy of this resolution and of the resolution directing this committee to investigate the cipher dispatches be sent to Mr. Tilden, and that Mr. Tilden be allowed to be represented by counsel in the same manner and under the same limitations as a person arraigned under the ordinary resolution constituting this committee."

Foreign News.

There will be no international boat race between the Harvard college and Oxford university crews; the latter declining to row on account of the lateness of date named by the former.

Owing to the severity of the weather in Switzerland, the farms in some places are frequently attacked by wolves.

The crisis which was imminent in French affairs has been successfully passed by the passage of a vote of confidence in the government.

General Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, their son Fred and a few others, left Paris on their way to India.

A revolution has broken out in Venezuela in favor of Guzman Blanco.

The printers of Leipzig, Germany, held a memorial service in honor of the late Bayard Taylor.

Weston, the American pedestrian, has started to walk 2 000 miles in 1,000 hours, on the public roads of England. By the terms of the contest he will refrain from walking on Sundays, and will also deliver a lecture in forty of the different towns through which he passes.

Severe cold weather and the prevalence of much suffering and destitution in all parts of Great Britain are reported.

Eight men were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the river at Antwerp.

Capt. Adams, of the steamer Ralston, who arrived recently at Queenstown, has made a stat ment which, if true, would indicate that the days of piracy on the high seas were not altogether gone. He writes that when he was about fifty miles west of Fastnet he saw a vessel on fire, and near the burning wreck was an iron steamship, painted black, with about two hundred men on board, who wore a blue uniform and seemed to be English. Upon inquiring whether he could be of any service, Capt. Adams was told by some one on the steamer that he had better keep on his cruise or he would burn, too, and that if he made any report of what he had seen he had best look out for himself on his next voyage.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Sanlsbury offered a long resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information in regard to the compensation paid to bankers, syndicates, firms and individuals in negotiating the sale of bonds since 1862, and also in regard to various other matters connected with the financial operations of the government. Mr. Morrill objected, and, consequently, the resolution was laid aside.... Mr. Wallace requested that he and Mr. Bayard be excused from further service on the Teller investigating committee, and after some discussion the request was granted. Adjourned.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Cockrell: To provide a uniform national currency; to retire the notes of the national banks, and to prohibit their incorporation and their issue of notes; to utilize silver and silver coin, and provide for the issue of coin and bullion certificates; to provide for the redemption or payment of the bonds of the United States and the issue of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, and to provide for expansion and contraction of the paper currency to meet the business interests and wants of the people. Laid on the table.... Mr. Morgan reported a series of resolutions (which had been agreed upon by the Democrats in caucus, as a substitute for those recently introduced by Mr. Edmunds) reciting that it is the sense of the Senate that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are as binding as any other part of the constitution, and declaring that the punishment of violators of election rights rests with the State government, and not with the United States. Adjourned after reporting the patent bill and holding an executive session.

Mr. Morrill reported, without amendment, the House bill to facilitate the funding of the national debt. Placed on the calendar.... Mr. Withers introduced a bill creating a national board of public health; another bill of similar import was introduced by Mr. Matthews. After discussing the naval appropriation bill the Senate held an executive session and then adjourned.

The bill providing for the exchange of four per cent. bonds for uncalled five-twenties was passed.... Mr. Edmunds moved to continue his resolution regarding the last three constitutional amendments, but, after some debate, the motion was lost and the consideration of the naval appropriation bill resumed. Mr. Blaine addressed the Senate in support of the amendments offered by him looking to the reduction of naval expenses. He argued that it was useless to maintain so large a navy when we had no commercial marine to protect, and asked Congress to appropriate a portion of the money spent in the support of the navy toward building up our commercial interests. Mr. Beck and Mr. Edmunds opposed Mr. Blaine's amendments, and they were withdrawn. The bill was then read a third time and passed. Mr. Edmunds again moved to take up his constitutional amendments resolutions, but Mr. Tharman moved to adjourn, which was carried.

Mr. Burnside reported, without amendment, the bill appropriating $250,000 for the education of the blind, and it was placed on the calendar.... The conference committee on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill made a report, which was adopted, and the bill passed.... Mr. Edmunds withdrew his motion to take up his resolutions regarding the validity of