THE LANCASTER WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1870.

their feet making excited gestures, and motions of various kinds, amid which nothing could be distinctly recognized by the Chair.

In the midst of the confusion the only intelligible incident was that somebody wished Mr. Voorhees to withdraw his remarks.

Mr. Voorhees. I withdraw nothing.—When the gentleman from Massachusetts said that I was the political friend of the men who burned American citizens at Fort Pillow and negro orphan asylums at New York, of course I do not retract what I said.

After some debate, the works spoken by Mr. Voorhees having been written out by the *Globe* reporter and read by the Clerk, the Chairman decided in these words:

"The Chair makes this ruling, that the language is rather pungent, but not Parliamentary."

The ruling of the chair was received with one general shout of laughter all over the House, and helped to restore good humor.

A Bill to Enforce the Fifteenth Amendment.

Severe Pains and Penalties.

The following is the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, as passed by the Senate yesterday morning, being an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the House bill on the same subject:

Be it enacted, etc., That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section for such for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month, and not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That whenever by or under the authority of the Constitution, or law of any State or Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance, or offer to perform, or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector, or other officer, of elections whose duty it is, or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, of given effect to the vote of any such citizen, who shall refuse or knowingly omit to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give to the vote of such citizen the full effect to which he is entitled in the same manner as if he had performed such act, and any judge, inspector, or other officer, of elections whose duty it is, or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, of given effect to the vote of any such citizen, who shall refuse or knowingly omit to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give to the vote of such a citizen the full effect to which he is entitled in the same manner as if he had performed such act, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved therebty, to be recovered by an action of the case, with all costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month, and not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. That if any person by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct, or shall combine or confederate with others to hinder or delay, prevent or obstruct from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote, or from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just; and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month, and not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate any person from exercising the right of suffrage as secured or guaranted by the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented houses, lands, or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month, and not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highways, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provisions of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen, with intent to prevent or hinder his full exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, such persons shall be held guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be fined and imprisoned, the fine not exceeding $5,000, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years, and shall, moreover, thereafter be ineligible to and disabled from holding any office or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 7. That if in the act of violating any provision in either of the two preceding sections, and other felony, crime, or misdemeanor shall be committed, the offender on conviction of such violation of said sections shall be punished for the same with such punishments as are attached to the said felonies, crimes, and misdemeanors by the laws of the State in which the offence may be committed.

SEC. 8. That the District Court of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have exclusively of the Courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences, committed against the provisions of this act, and also concurrently with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all causes, civil or criminal, arising under this act, except as herein otherwise provided and the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and practice governing the United States Courts, and all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act may be prosecuted by the indictment of a grand jury, or in cases of crimes or offences not infamous, by information, by or without indictment or information, filed by the district attorney in a court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 9. That the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or Territorial court as has cognizance of the offence; and with a view to afford reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional right to vote, without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States and the Supreme Courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of commissioners so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act; and such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States.

SEC. 10. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all commands and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of $1,000, to the use of the person deprived of the right conferred by this act. And the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their districts respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other processes as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to warrant a faithful observance of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States such warrant shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SEC. 11. That any person who shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, and shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer or other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest, after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both at the discretion of the court, by indictment and conviction before the District or Circuit Court of the United States for the district or circuit in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any of the organized Territories of the United States.

SEC. 12. That the commissioners, district attorneys, and marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district, circuit, or Territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to the usual fees allowed to the marshal for an arrest for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such a part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be deemed necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person shall hold an office, except as a member of Congress or some State Legislature, contrary to the provisions of the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the United States for the district in which such person shall hold the office aforesaid, to institute proceedings against such person by writ of *quo warranto*, returnable to the Circuit or District Court of the United States in such district, and to prosecute the same to the removal of such person from office; and in case of *quo warranto* brought as aforesaid shall take precedence of all other cases on the docket of the court to which it is made returnable and shall not be continued unless for cause proved to the satisfaction of the court.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall hereafter knowingly accept or hold any office under the United States, or any State which he is ineligible under the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or who shall attempt to hold or exercise the duties of any such office, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor against the United States, and upon conviction thereof before the Circuit or District Court of the United States shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding $1,000, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishments, pain, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind, and no other any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. No tax or charge shall be imposed or enforced by any State upon any person emigrating thereto from a foreign country which is not equally imposed and enforced upon every person emigrating to such State from any other foreign country; and any law of any State or of any locality where this provision is hereby declared null and void.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, 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, or to different pains and penalties on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the "act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and furnish the means of their vindication," passed April 9, 1866, is hereby re-enacted, and sections 16 and 17 hereof shall be enforced according to the provisions of said act.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if at any election for Representative or Delegate in the Congress of the United States any person shall knowingly personate and vote, or attempt to vote in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious, or vote more than once at the same election for any candidate for the same office, or vote at a place where he may not be lawfully entitled to vote, or attempt to vote without having a lawful right to vote, or do any unlawful act to secure a right to vote, or do any unlawful act to secure a right or an opportunity to vote for himself or any other person, or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward or offer or promise thereof, or otherwise unlawfully prevent any qualified voter of any State of the United States of America, or of any Territory thereof, from freely exercising the right of suffrage, or by any such means induce any voter to refuse to exercise any such right or compel or induce by any such means or otherwise, any officer of an election in any such State or Territory to receive a vote from any person not legally entitled to a vote, or interfere in any manner with the officer of said election in the discharge of his duties, or by any of such means or other unlawful means induce any officer of an election or officer whose duty it is to ascertain, announce, or declare the result of any such election, or give or make any certificate, document, or give in relation thereto to violate or refuse to comply with his duty, or any law regulating the same, or knowingly and wilfully receive the vote of any person entitled not to vote, or refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote, or aid, counsel, procure, or advise any such voter, person, or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or omit to do any duty the omission of which is hereby made a crime, or attempt to do so, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be for such crime liable to indictment in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, for each offence, and imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if at any registration of voters for an election of a representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States any person shall knowingly personate, or register, or attempt to register in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious, or fraudulently register, or fraudulently attempt to register, not having a lawful right so to do, or do any unlawful act to secure registration for himself or any other person, or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer or promise thereof, or by unlawful means prevent or hinder any person having a lawful right to register from duly exercising such right, or compel or induce by any of such means, or any other unlawful means, any officer of registration to admit to registration any person not legally entitled thereto, or interfere in any manner with any officer of registration in the discharge of his duties, "or by any such means or any unlawful means induce any officer of registration to violate or refuse to comply with his duty or any law regulating the same, or knowingly and wilfully receive the vote of any person not entitled to vote, or refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote, or aid, counsel, procure, or advise any such voter, person, or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit any duty the omission of which is hereby made a crime, or attempt to do so, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be for such crime liable to indictment in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, for each offence, and imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall hinder, control, or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate any person from exercising the right of suffrage as secured or guaranted by the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented houses, lands, or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month, and not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 22. That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highways, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provisions of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen, with intent to prevent or hinder his full exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, such persons shall be held guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be fined and imprisoned, the fine not exceeding $5,000, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years, and shall, moreover, thereafter be ineligible to and disabled from holding any office or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 7. That if in the act of violating any provision in either of the two preceding sections, and other felony, crime, or misdemeanor shall be committed, the offender on conviction of such violation of said sections shall be punished for the same with such punishments as are attached to the said felonies, crimes, and misdemeanors by the laws of the State in which the offence may be committed.

SEC. 8. That the District Court of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have exclusively of the Courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences, committed against the provisions of this act, and also concurrently with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all causes, civil or criminal, arising under this act, except as herein otherwise provided and the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and practice governing the United States Courts, and all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act may be prosecuted by the indictment of a grand jury, or in cases of crimes or offences not infamous, by information, by or without indictment or information, filed by the district attorney in a court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 9. That the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or Territorial court as has cognizance of the offence; and with a view to afford reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional right to vote, without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States and the Supreme Courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of commissioners so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act; and such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States.

SEC. 10. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all commands and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of $1,000, to the use of the person deprived of the right conferred by this act. And the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their districts respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other processes as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Cameron presented a memorial for the general abolition of taxation upon productions, and said he would favor the substitution of external for internal taxes, and above all the abolition of the income tax. An evening session was ordered for Wednesday, to allow Mr. Cragin to speak on the Utah question. Bills granting lands to certain Southern Railroads were introduced by Mr. Kellogg.—The bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment came up in order. Pending its discussion the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Lynch's bill to revive the commercial and navigation interests, was discussed. A petition of W. Hazlings, was presented, charging Associate Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, and Judge Hoffman, of the U. S. District Court of California, with misdemeanor, and asking their impeachment. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Naval Appropriation bill was considered, and gave occasion to severe criticism of the Navy Department. Its consideration was continued in evening session.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

In the United States Senate Mr. Casserly introduced a bill providing for the transmission of foreign merchandise through the United States to their destination, in bond. On motion of Mr. Sumner, the President was asked for copies of correspondence relating to the passage of English or Canadian steamers through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal; also, information regarding recent correspondence of Mr. Bancroft, United States Minister at Berlin, on German politics. The bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment was discussed. Mr. Cragin spoke at an evening session in advocacy of the bill to prevent polygamy in Utah.

In the House Mr. Lawrence introduced a bill which was passed, amendatory of the Homestead laws in favor of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors. The bill to revive American commerce was discussed. Mr. Cessna, from the Election Committee, reported that A. F. Wallace was duly elected. The Naval Appropriation was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and finally passed in evening session. It now goes to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Casserly presented a memorial of 300 citizens of Rhode Island, representing that naturalized citizens were denied the ballot in that State, unless possessed of $150 worth of real estate. He gave notice that he would introduce a bill on that subject. Bills were introduced by Mr. Sherman to admit photographs for exhibition free; Mr. Pomeroy, amending the Preemption law; and Mr. Fenton, to regulate the transportation of forfeitures, etc., and in the custom laws. Mr. Pomeroy offered resolutions requesting the President to open negotiations for a union of British North American provinces with the United States. It was tabled and ordered to be printed. Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill to reduce taxation; and Mr. Ramsey, from the Post-Office Committee, a bill prohibiting prestage with foreign countries with which there are no postal treaties. The Fifteenth Amendment bill was discussed. Mr. Trumbull, from Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to prevent alleged corruption of Senators in connection with the Georgia bill. Adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Lynch's bill to revive navigation was discussed, and went over until Tuesday. The Diplomatic appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. A motion to insert Rome as a place for a Minister Resident gave rise to a lively discussion, which led to personal debate between Messrs. Hoar and Voorhees. Without disposing of the question, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Anthony, in reply to the memorial presented on Thursday, by Mr. Pomeroy, relative to naturalized citizens in Rhode Island, said there was nothing in the Constitution of the United States contrary to the Constitution of the United States, or laws made in pursuance thereof. The House adjournment resolution was adopted, amended so as to make the time July 15. The bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment was considered. Discussion upon it was continued at a night session, with no prospect of reaching a vote. After midnight, Mr. Pomeroy, having the floor, announced that he "would speak until sunrise."

In the House, Mr. Hale, from the Naval Committee, reported the bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the Kearsarge for the destruction of the Alabama, which was passed. Mr. Archer, from the same committee, reported a bill to compensate the officers and crew of the Wyoming, for their part in the action at Simonisaki, Japan, in 1863. It was laid on the table by a vote of 71 to 50. The Louisiana contested case of Newsham vs. Ryan was discussed. The Senate resolution for a Government on July 15th was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was tabled, making the concurrence final. After disposing of District of Columbia business the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

The U. S. Senate was in session from Friday night until 7 o'clock Saturday morning, when it passed the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, being the Senate bill with various amendments. It now goes to the House. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, Mr. Cox offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report back the Eight-Hour law for Government employees, but objection was made by Mr. McGrew, of West Va. The report in the Louisiana case of Newsham against Ryan, declaring Newsham entitled to the seat, was at first defeated but afterwards adopted by six majority, several Republicans voting who had not voted on the first call. Mr. Eldridge moved to reconsider the vote, that he might offer a resolution declaring the seat vacant. Without action, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Casserly said the sixteenth section of the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, which practically extended to Chinese the rights enjoyed by other citizens, had not been adopted as part of the bill passed, and he moved that the journal be corrected. After a statement by the Chair that the section had not only been formally presented but debated, he withdrew his motion. Mr. Cameron, from the Military Committee, reported a bill giving medals to Pennsylvania and Massachusetts soldiers who were first to arrive in Washington in April, 1861. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered, and an amendment adopted placing female clerks on the same footing as males in regard to compensation; also one appropriating $100,000 for Arctic exploration. The bill was adjourned pending consideration of the bill.

In the House, several bills were introduced, including one by Mr. Cox, to reduce import duties and abolish specific and compound duties. Mr. Schell introduced a bill, which was passed, exempting fishing, coasting and river vessels from tonnage dues. Mr. Griswold offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to ascertain who are the present owners and are interested in the Northern Pacific Railroad. Rejected—yeas 84, Nays 87.—The Senate amendments to Fifteenth Amendment were concurred in, and a conference committee appointed.—Mr. Judd moved a suspension of the rules, that he might introduce a bill reducing the tariff on molasses and sugars, salt, cotton and pig and scrap iron. The motion failed, less than two-thirds voting for it. Mr. Hill, from the Election Committee, reported in the Ohio contested case of Eggleston vs. Morris, that the latter was entitled to his seat. Mr. McCrary, from the same committee, reported in the Kentucky case of Barnes vs. Adams, that Adams was entitled to the seat. The Army Appropriation bill was reported and made the order for Wednesday. It appropriates $26,977,365. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered, and the amendment for a Minister resident at Rome was rejected. Without disposing of the bill, the committee rose, and Mr. Eldridge's motion to reconsider the vote admitting Mr. Newsham to a seat from Louisiana was tabled. Mr. Newsham was then sworn in. Mr. Cox offered a resolution embodying a system of revenue, and a commission to examine the question of taxation, which was referred. Several other bills were introduced, among them one taxing dogs. Adjourned.

THE DEAD PARROT.—A lady correspondent, from Chestnut Hill, who is evidently gifted with a high order of poetic excellence, albeit her diction is slightly tinctured with what the great hero of Lundy's Lane and Chapultepec, would call "the sweet German accent," sends us the following melancholy "Oat," which we publish *per battim:*

OAT 2 A TEAD BARROD.

BY KATRINA SCHLEGELMILCH

Alas! My burdy boll ish tead!
I don'd can schtick him more,
A hangin mit his groocked pill,
Mit in his brisson toor!

I don'd can schtick mine fingers in
His kage to made him mad!
I don'd kan bull dem oud agin
Yen he vas bide me pad!

I don'd can hear him buff und gry,
Und howl, and park, und pawl!
I don'd kan heard him schwear ad me
Und call me "burdy boll."

Von tay he vend a leetle sick,
Mit cholern, I guess,
Vich make my heavy heart to pleed
Mit sorrowful distress.

Und zoon he schtraddled oud his legs—
His burdy dall did schrunck—
Vile mit his pood-red eyes he plink,
As dough he vas got trunk.

Und den he schpread his vings apard,
Und schtuck his fedders out;
Und glinched his dough-nalls dight and fast
His berch around apout.

But, ah! his dough-nalls soon got weak,
He couldn't schload no more!
But schlipped and dumbled from his berch,
Vlat town upon ter vloor.

Und den he schreamed a treful schream,
More louder ash a cow!
"I hear him bud a momend,
Yet me dinks I hear him now!"

Now, vad did made my barrod tie,
I don'd can underschtood;
But dis vas he didn't lif—
Because he didn't could.

But ven I got dat barrod's schkin,
I'll told you vere I go;
I'll dook him to dat Hensel man,
Und haf him schtuffed mit tow.

Und haf some vires run drough his legs,
Und beeds schtuck in his eyes;
Und made his dough-nails round a schtick,
Den he was look so nice!

Und beeds schtuck in his eyes
Und makes his dough-nails round a schtick,
Den he was look so nice!
Bud, dough dat barrod's schweetest voice,
I never more can heard!
Yet ef I lif dill I go tead
I'll dink of dat schweet purd.

NEW BANKING INSTITUTION.—The *Inquirer* says that a new banking institution will soon be started in Elizabethtown borough, to be known as the "Farmers' Bank of Elizabethtown." Mr. Abraham Collins and Mr. Samuel Eby, Esq., are the proprietors of this new moneyed institution.

Local Intelligence.

THE ENTRIES FOR THE HORSE FAIR.—The entries for the trials of speed for the June Horse Fair of the Lancaster Park Association were publicly opened on the grounds on Saturday afternoon, and all the events were found to be handsomely filled except the one premium open to all horses. This circumstance, especially considering the difficulty which the Reading people seem to have found in getting horses to compete for their prizes, was especially gratifying to the friends of our enterprise, and gives us the pleasant conviction that a deep interest is felt by the gentlemen of Lancaster county in the improvement and development of their noble servant, the Horse. We are quite sure that the entries for the county purses were prompted far less by a desire to obtain the money value of the premiums, than by the strong feeling entertained by our horsemen that to improve the breed of our horses a lively interest in the subject must be excited among their owners, and that this could in no way be done so effectually as by encouraging them to come together and publicly exhibit their stock and enter their road horses for competition in trials of speed. The Agricultural Park Association has been formed to give stock-owners this opportunity, and the horsemen of the county recognizing its value and anxious to second its endeavors, have freely come forward at this Horse Fair and made numerous entries to compete for its premiums; and every year we may certainly expect that this feeling, now so fairly evinced, will increase in force and result in a steadily increasing number of entries. To Paris Haldeman, Esq., of Chickies Furnaces, the Association has special reasons for feeling itself greatly indebted for the moral and material support he has given it, in entering for its premiums at the ensuing Fair three of his horses, and in entering them in his own well known and highly honored name. Where Mr. Haldeman does not fear to tread, no gentleman need fear to follow; and it is an especial object of gratulation that he has not hesitated to support his entries with his name, as it will have a strong tendency to induce other gentleman to make their entries in their own instead of their drivers' names and thus evince their belief that they are doing a reputable act in which they have no cause to be ashamed; they will moreover elevate the character of the trials by thus pledging their fair fame that they shall be fairly and honorably conducted.

There are a large number of horses from abroad entered, which is somewhat remarkable, considering the many meetings which take place throughout the country during the spring. The fact strongly testifies that our own track has a wide reputation away from home, and that horse owners know that every facility will be extended to them and their horses, and that fairly and honorably dealt with. Our track is but half a mile long, but it is splendidly graded and well laid out, and is probably the best half mile track in the country. The buildings on the grounds are substantially constructed, and the stable accommodations are complete. The Grand Stand is a large and elegant structure, exceedingly well arranged, and far more excellent by far than any Park in the country. If the weather is only moderately good next week, our town will be crowded with visitors to the Fair. The programme for each day is so inviting that it should be followed by a large attendance, which we hope shall be added to select one day for their visit in preference to another, will feel irresistably impelled to come in each day of the meeting. The first day they will see the cream of the sport well-known and well-matched horses that have never heretofore gone faster than a mile in 2:40, 2:45 and 3 minutes. The second day there will be two trials; first an exciting race between five county horses that have never before trotted faster than a mile in 4 minutes, but in which the horse that takes the premium, we are satisfied from what we know of his speed and stamina, will have to trot under 3 minutes; the second trial on Thursday, will be between five celebrated horses from abroad, who will give us very exciting sport in a mile and two out of three times. On the third day we will have a contest between four first-class pacing horses, to be followed by a running race, mile heats, a hundred pounds up, in which a well known horse will be found to get the $200 and entrance added, making $300 that is offered for his valor. This kind of contest being a novelty in this region is exciting great interest, and we intentisled know that the entries have been opened and it is known that six horses are entered in it, each of which its friends think will beat the field and carry off the prize. The association has made every arrangement to ensure the complete success of this trial, and its conduct will be placed in the hands of an experienced starter.

Our people then may confidently look forward to being present next week with very interesting and exciting sport and they may make their arrangements accordingly. We append for their benefit a detailed statement of the entries that have been made and they will agree with us that they look well and are promising of animated contests.

Wednesday, June 1st.—No. 1. Trotting Premium $200, for Lancaster County Horses that have never beaten 2:45:

Paris Haldeman, of Chickies, enters b. h. "Romeo."
George C. Eckert, of Lancaster, enters blue m. "Blue Belle."
M. McGonigle, of Lancaster, enters b. h. "Dave."

No. 2. Trotting Premium $350, for horses that have never beaten 2:40.

Harvey C. Eck, of Reading, enters r. s. "Billy Mustapha."
E. C. White, of Watertown, N. Y., enters ch. m. "Fanny Fern."
A. Hiestand, of Lancaster, enters b. h. "Col."

No. 3. Trotting Premium $200, for Lancaster County Horses that have never beaten 3 m.

Paris Haldeman, of Chickies, enters br. m. "Juliet," formerly called "Kate."
George Grossman, of Lancaster, enters s. h. "George."
M. McGonigle, of Lancaster, enters gr. m. "Sal."
R. C. Morrison, of Coleraine, enters br. h. "Frank."

Thursday, June 2d.—No. 4. Trotting Premium $300, for Lancaster county horses that have never beaten 4 minutes:

Peter Muskettnuss, of Lancaster, enters b. h. "Farmer Boy."
D. R. Doner, of Lancaster, enters b. m. "Doll."
E. H. Kauffman, of Lancaster, enters b. m. "Sallie Swarr."
C. W. Kreiter, of Litiz, enters b. h. "Frank."
George Ross, of Lancaster, enters ch. h. "Frank."

No. 5. Trotting Premium $1000, for horses that have never beaten 2:30:

O. Hopple, of Lancaster, enters b. m. "Gazelle."
O. Hopple, of Lancaster, enters b. m. "Ida."
O. Hopple, of Lancaster, enters s. m. "Lady Lightfoot."
J. Madison Miller, of Philadelphia, enters b. m. "Mary."
E. C. White, of Watertown, N. Y., enters b. h. "Kit Carson" (formerly called "Lieut. Gen. Scott" and "Jim Smith."

Friday, June 3d.—No. 6. Pacing Premium $100.

G. W. Kendrick, of Philadelphia, enters wh. h. "John G. Butler."
Peter Kline, of Lancaster, enters s. s. "Grey Squirrel."
Paris Haldeman, of Chickies, enters b. h. "Colonel."
A. C. Buckwalter, of Reading, enters bl. h. "Joe Hooker."

No. 7. Running Premium $200, and entrance added. 2d horse to save his entrance.

Garrett A. Hopper, of Paterson, N. J., enters b. h. "Jubile."
Isaac S. Mulliken, of Strasburg, enters s. h. "Wicked Frank."
E. H. Kauffman, of Lancaster, enters s. h. "Richmond."
Isaac G. Pfautz, of Litiz, enters b. m. "Doll."
Jacob Rutter, of Williamstown, enters r. h. "Rock."
Daniel Logan, of Lancaster, enters s. h. "Sorrel Dan."

The entries for farm, draft and road horses and colts have not closed yet, but will be received up to and during June 1st.

LOVE FEAST.—The Old Brethern German Baptists held a Love Feast in their commodious new meeting house west of Centreville, Mount Joy township, about four miles northwest of Mount Joy Borough. The meeting commenced on Tuesday afternoon and lasted until Wednesday noon, during the afternoon and evening, the attendance was very large. As the custom at these meetings is to provide boarding and lodging for the congregation, this house was built with a view to this object, by having the basement provided with cooking utensils, kitchen furniture and tables, and the loft with beds.

ACCIDENT.—The Strasburg *Free Press* says on Friday morning about 11 o'clock, while Mr. Elijah Martin of Coleraine, (in company with Mr. Isaac Walker of our Borough) was returning home, his horses became frightened at the Strasburg steam mill, and took off, upsetting the carriage and throwing both occupants to the ground breaking one of the posts of the carriage, and smashing a work bench that was close by; neither of the gentlemen were hurt.—The horses were checked, the carriage put upon its wheels and Mr. Martin went on his way rejoicing that it was no worse. Mr. Walker is somewhat bruised.

NOT PASSED.—A statement has been going the rounds of the papers to the effect that a law has been passed by the late Legislature providing that at the next election for school directors, and annually hereafter, throughout the State, the qualified electors shall elect two persons to serve as school directors for three years; that each elector shall vote for one person only, and, the two having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected for three years.

It is a mistake. No such bill has been passed. It was presented by a member, but failed to go through. School directors will be elected as usual.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon last, James Bennett, an old citizen of Columbia, was run over by one of his own cars, on the river track, in that place and instantly killed. While attempting to get on the car he slipped and fell, and passed over his neck and collar bone, and mashing his ribs. Mr. Bennett for a number of years had charge of the cars on the river track, using his tandem team to draw them upon the main track. An inquest was held by Deputy Coroner Frally, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts presented.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, about a quarter past four o'clock a terrible smash-up occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Leaman Place, this county, between the Philadelphia Express east, and an emigrant train west, resulting in the death of Thomas Swayne, brakesman, on the Philadelphia Express, and a passenger on the emigrant train, whose name we could not learn. A passenger on the Express train informs us that when the train was near Leaman Place, and running at about 30 miles an hour, the engineer, Mr. McIntyre, discovered that a switch, not much more than a hundred yards ahead, was misplaced, so as to carry his train from the south to the north track, on which the emigrant train was standing for the purpose of taking water and oiling up. The engineer at once sounded the danger signal and whistled down brakes; but seeing that a collision was inevitable, both he and the fireman jumped from the train, and in an instant afterwards, the express went crashing into the emigrant train, making a complete wreck of both.

Charles Davis was Conductor of the Emigrant Train, and Joseph McIntyre, Engineer of the Express—the latter, in jumping from the train, was considerably cut about the head.

As soon as the danger signal was given by the engineer, Mr. Thos. Swayne, brakesman, who was at the time sitting inside the car, sprang to his post on the platform, and in an instant afterwards was caught between the cars, and his chest crushed. He died in a few minutes afterwards. He was a young man, but recently married,