

The Civil Rights bill published in another column, passed the House of Representatives on last Friday by a vote of 102 yeas to 100 nays. The bill differs from the Senate bill, and must now go to that body for concurrence.

It is probable that ere long, sewing machines will be cheap enough for even the poorest families to possess one. The refusal of the House committee to extend the patent on sewing machines is a move in the right direction, and in the interest of the laboring people of the country.

One hundred and sixty-two votes were given for the Civil Rights bill, as amended and passed by the House of Representatives, all of which were, of course, from Republicans. There were one hundred votes in the negative, and of these, fourteen were cast by the following Republicans:

Messrs. R. W. Butler, of Tennessee; Chattanooga, of New York; Crutchfield, of Tennessee; Lowrey, of Delaware; Lovden, of Maryland; Pliph, of New Jersey; Soper, of Virginia; Sloane, of Georgia; J. Angler Smith, of Virginia; Starnard, of Missouri; C. Y. Thomas, of Virginia; and Thornburg, of Tennessee. It will be noticed that all but two of these, Messrs. Chattanooga and Phelps, are from Southern States. This is an important fact as bearing on the political effect of the bill.

In the State Senate on Tuesday last, Mr. Wood, from the special committee to draft a bill to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in this State, reported a bill from which the following is taken: "Any person who shall attempt the practice of medicine or surgery by opening a transient office, or who shall by handbills or other form of written or printed advertisements assign such transient office or other place to persons seeking medical or surgical advice or prescription, shall, before being allowed to practice, shall first appear before the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the county wherein said practitioner shall attempt to practice, and shall furnish satisfactory evidence to said clerk that the provisions of this act have been complied with, and shall, in addition, take out a license for one year, and pay into the County Treasury for the use of said county the sum of \$2.00 therefor, whereupon it shall be the duty of said clerk to issue to such applicant a proper certificate of license, on payment of the fee of two dollars; provided, however, that the simple announcement of name and title by card or other advertisement, shall be sanctioned as legitimate and is so approved by this act.

Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$500, for the use of the county wherein such misdemeanor is committed, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person so convicted shall not be entitled to any fee for recovery of the same as debt of like amount.

AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION.—The report submitted to the Senate by the commissioners appointed to suggest amendments to the Constitution is a very formidable document as regards length. The most important changes recommended are those bearing upon the judicial system. The abolition of cumulative voting in the election of Supreme Court judges is urged, by striking out entire Section 16 of Article V. The commission declare their purpose to be a return to a direct election by the people of all Supreme Court judges, and characterizing the present system as "an anomalous, irregular, and anti-democratic expedient, to reach a purpose foreign to the true principles of right government."

The commissioners also propose to re-district the State for judicial purposes on the basis of population solely, as at present. They argue that there is no necessity for requiring every county having a population of 40,000 to be made a separate district. They present an elaborate table of the business of the courts by counties and districts during 1872 and 1873, and state that an inspection of the table will show that the office of president judge in some of the agricultural districts is almost a sinecure, while in some of the mining, manufacturing, and other business counties, the courts are constantly employed.

It is proposed to authorize the Legislature, at its discretion, to make single counties separate judicial districts, when demanded by the population, to be over 50,000. The table showing the business transacted by the courts in 1872 and 1873 presents some curious results. Thus, among the present single county districts, the court is kept busy in Delaware county only five weeks in the year, and in Beaver, Indiana, and Mercer only six weeks; while in Berks and Lancaster 24 weeks are required to transact the business; in Schuylkill over 19 weeks are required for the civil court, and 22 weeks of the criminal court; and in several other counties, about 20 weeks. In some of the districts made up of more than one county the business is, even now, very light, while in some of these districts the average sessions of the courts last 15 weeks and upwards.

The report goes to the Committee on Constitutional Reform, for its action. The complete failure of the Democratic House of Representatives of this State to meet the expectations of its friends is exciting the attention of the Democratic papers, as well as the Republican. The Blountsville Convention, Mr. BUCKLE'S paper, is particularly severe upon it for its shortcomings as the "first Legislature" under the new Constitution. "If," says the organ of the ex-Senator, "we are to judge the present Legislature like disease, by the symptoms it exhibits, no reform need be looked for." "Certainly not, we should say, at least not so far as the Democratic House of Representatives is concerned.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

THE BILL AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE. The following is the Civil Rights bill as passed, without the preamble:

SECTION 1. That all persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres, and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of \$500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action of debt, with full costs, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year: Provided, That all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights, at common law and by State statute, and having so elected, shall not be allowed to proceed in the ordinary jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State; and provided, further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, or a judgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 3. That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial, District or Circuit Courts of the United States, whenever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other State and District of the United States, and the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting or imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby especially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him 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 by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved, and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases, provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action according to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise. And any district attorney who shall willfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of \$500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt, with full costs, and shall on conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000. But provided further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved against any such district attorney, or a judgment upon any indictment against any such district attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. And any district attorney or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than \$5,000.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as now provided by law for the review of other cases in said court.

SANTA ANNA IS NOW living in absolute retirement. A correspondent writes: "I perceived, instead of a gray-haired old man a man of martial mien. In spite of his wooden leg, he walks without crutches or canes. His eyes are coal black, his hair has not yet turned gray, and he has the hand of a woman. The expression of his countenance bespeaks such kindness that it was difficult for me to believe I had a man before me who had figured in so many bloody scenes. He is deaf, and his conversation always turns upon subjects of the past. He loves to speak of his exploits, and the perdition with which he quotes dates of events which form the history of fifty years past is really remarkable."

SLAVERS IN THE P. O. DEPARTMENT.—There was received at the dead letter office of the Post Office Department on Saturday a package containing one half dozen snakes, two of them dead and the remainder alive. One of them is a copperhead, five feet long. The reptiles were inclosed in a tin box, perforated with holes, and were addressed to Germany, but were stopped at New York on account of over weight, the postage which had been paid upon them not being sufficient to secure their transmission to the point to which they were addressed.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—The statistical report of this Church is just published, and is as follows: 619 Ministers, 228,334 Members, 12,189 Adherents, 1,129 Sunday Schools, 72,729 Scholars, \$198, 121 for local objects, 6 Synods, 41 Classes, 6 Colleges, 4 Female Colleges, 3 Theological Seminaries, 7 Newspapers, 2 Magazines, and a Quarterly Review. This Church is said to be growing in numbers, wealth, intelligence and piety.

The Democrats of the New York House of Representatives complain that, although it is Democratic, it is run by the Republicans. The reason is plain, however. The Democrats are unfit to run it, although in the majority, and, if the machine is to run at all, the Republicans must run it. The Pennsylvania House is in the same predicament. For all the good the Democrats can do them, in both these States, the control, or rather the management, is in the hands of the Republicans.

The Iowa Grangers want to know how it comes about that their treasury is bankrupt and in debt several thousand dollars.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—No reporters were admitted to the Conservative caucus, but it is said to-night a proposition was received by the caucus for a compromise, signed by forty-two members of the Iahn House offering to seat all those returned by the board. It is understood that the Republicans will not submit to anything that will disturb the present organization of the House.

The Conservative caucus is now considering a resolution for adjustment, which is to be submitted to the Congressional Committee. The text is not obtainable at this hour, but it either requires a re-arrangement of the members elected, leaving the Returning Board out of the question.

More Chicago enterprise: "At No. 204 Wentworth avenue, on the 1st, Mrs. Peter Weber, of four daughters."

A wicked man in Davenport, being on his death bed, wished to consult some proper person regarding his future state, and his friend sent a fire insurance agent to him.

In the year 1870 there were made in the whole world 2,800,000 watches, of which Switzerland made 1,600,000; France 300,000; England, 200,000; and this country, 100,000.

Peanuts are rapidly coming to the front as an article of trade. Ten years ago the crop did not amount to more than 150,000 bushels. Last year 2,000,000 bushels were raised, valued at \$3,000,000. Philadelphia alone takes 900,000 bushels of peanuts.

Owing to the freezing of the pumps of the Lancaster Water Works, the reservoir is entirely empty, leaving the city without water, to the great inconvenience of the factories and cities.

Among the principle articles exported from Philadelphia during the past week were 72,755 gallons petroleum, 94,675 bushels of corn, 5,000 do. wheat, 688,653 pounds of oak, 48,374 do. tobacco leaf, 819,410 do. beef, 192,590 do. lard, 103,950 do. cotton, 460,121 do. tallow, 23,280 do. butter, and 1,300 barrels of apples.

In Kansas, last year, 391 new school districts were organized; the number of pupils in the public schools increased 3,000, and there was an increase of twenty per cent. in the number of teachers employed.

1,000 barrels of potatoes, of the "brown rock" and "blue sherry" varieties, are on their way here from Ireland direct.

There is a patent butter-making factory at Norristown, which furnishes the article at the rate of four hundred pounds per day from six hundred pounds of sweet. It is after the French mode. This butter, so-called, does not become rancid, and is therefore well adapted for long voyages.

John M. Harlan, printer, of Schuylkill Co., was shot and killed near Denver City on the 27th ult.

The authorities of Lewisburg have purchased one hundred perch of stone which they intend having broken on the streets for use in the city.

The death of Mrs. Maria C. Gody, wife of the venerable Louis A. Gody, publisher of "Godey's Ladies' Magazine," is announced.

The Senate has passed the bill to purchase a site for the Public Buildings at Harrisburg, Pa., and appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for that purpose.

On Friday night last an insane man was arrested in Washington on the grounds attached to the executive mansion at Washington. He was apprehended while attempting to impede the progress of the President's carriage.

THE NEW IRELAND BILL.—The bill for raising the additional amount of revenue demanded by the Secretary of the Treasury to meet the expenses of their political opinions. It was to state the number reported to date as follows: Killed, 2,141; wounded, 2,145; total, 4,286.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate has passed the bill to purchase a site for the Public Buildings at Harrisburg, Pa., and appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for that purpose.

Another innovation on old college rules is the introduction of billiard tables in the gymnasium and reading rooms of the prominent Eastern colleges.

Being connected with each other, John Palekovich and Julius Solomontinnicki were married at South Bend, Ind., last week.

During a recent severe gale at Oswego, N. Y., one of the large heavy plate glass windows in the top of the stove light-house sixty feet from the lake level, was shivered into a thousand fragments by a piece of ice cast up by the waves.

Out in Iowa a debtor may recover all the money paid for liquor, sold in violation of the State. So the Supreme Court decides.

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Web Advertisements.

VEGETINE. Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System. Its Medical Properties are ALTERNATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

Vegetine is a catenatively from the juices of carefully selected herbs, roots and barks, and is so strongly concentrated, that it will effectually renovate the System every time it is used. It cures Scrophulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder, and all diseases that arise from Impure Blood. It is infallibly cured through the blood.

For Uterus, and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Bores, Itch, Scald-head, Ringworm, and all other eruptions, Vegetine is never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Constipation, Painful Menstruation, Headache, Neuralgia, and all other ailments, Vegetine is never failed to effect a permanent cure. It purifies the blood, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a powerful solvent, and acts upon the system as a tonic and diuretic.

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VALUABLE INFORMATION.

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THE CHARITY BALL.

THIS season was distinguished by the most superb dressing and greatest display of jewels at any of these popular balls, since they were instituted. Good society had a draw that the attendance of "the charity" was too promising for fashionable societies, and an effort was made to rescue it from the hands of those who wish to push themselves into society. Accordingly, the dresses were magnificent, and the attendance of the best families all that could be desired, although comments were made on the presence of several actresses, whose success condones their notoriety. Mrs. Rousby, the English actress, celebrated for her beauty, was much noticed in a white satin dress, with several yards of train, which her attendant had some ado to keep clear of. The dresses were of the richest description, velvet and heavy silk, or velvet and satin, with overdresses of point or silver lace, looped up with such a profusion of flowers, apple blossoms and briar roses, pond lilies, snowballs and geraniums roses in full bloom, daisies, lilies of the valley and fuchsias—till all the seasons seemed to have lent their contributions to the ball. The loveliest dresses of all were cream-colored silks, embroidered all over like superb damask, or with rich colors, and always with a rich fringe, which was worn by ladies of every age, instead of the d'op regulation colors set apart for coquettes.

The young ladies, for the most part, wore white or pink tulle and gauze, while young matrons displayed a certain daring in colors, wearing pale-green tulle and pinks together, black satin and fiery scarlet, and black and trimmings, white satin with black velvet bouffants, and yards of pink tulle, straw-colored satin with crimson velvet bouffants, buff and scarlet satin, pale salmon silk train, with deep scarlet basque, ruffles and bouffants edged by silver netting and fringe. A great many brilliant jewels were shown; but, as an artist observed, the ugliest women wore the most splendid dresses.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE has been besieged this week by ladies of the highest standing, anxious to be permitted to see the diamonds sent by the Khedive of Egypt to General Sherman's daughter, Mrs. Fitch. General Sherman rendered important services to that potentate in training his army, which are acknowledged by the handsome tribute of \$250,000 worth of diamonds for the lately married daughter of the American commander. The necklace forms three festoons about the neck, and is so valuable that it is locked up in the Sub-Treasury for safe keeping. The thing of ladies to see it was so great that the photographer had barely room and space to catch a hasty image of the jewels, for Harper's Bazar, which in its chronicles of what interests good society, always marked with taste and judgment, is for American readers via the court journal is to British eyes, COURT-GOSSIP.

Whether every woman is a free trader or not, every woman is a free trader, and none of the sex appear profoundly effected by learning that the low price of silks which has delighted them for months is owing to extensive and systematic smuggling, it is said with the conviction of the custom officers. The latter, it is pleaded, have pretended to wink at the business, in hopes the easiest to find a clew to the guilty parties. Other accounts charge this light dealing to force the government to restore the moiety system. Anyhow, silks are cheap, and both women and merchants are of the opinion that the 60 per cent. duty on silks may as well go into their own pockets as be distributed in a possible Pacific Mail subsidy.

THE RIGHT, title and interest of Elizabeth Gehrig, in and to the following described Real Estate, to-wit: "All that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, known as Davis and Merritt's addition to the borough of Shamokin, bounded north by the plan of said lot numbered twenty-eight (28), and south by the plan of said lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and east by the plan of said lot numbered twenty-eight (28), and west by the plan of said lot numbered twenty-nine (29), and containing one acre and one-half acre, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house and other buildings, as the property of DANIEL S. SNYDER.

THE RIGHT, title and interest of John McKee, in and to the following described Real Estate, to-wit: "All that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, known as the plan of said lot numbered thirty (30), and containing one acre and one-half acre, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house and other buildings, as the property of JOHN McKEE.

THE RIGHT, title and interest of John McKee, in and to the following described Real Estate, to-wit: "All that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, known as the plan of said lot numbered thirty-one (31), and containing one acre and one-half acre, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house and other buildings, as the property of JOHN McKEE.

THE RIGHT, title and interest of John McKee, in and to the following described Real Estate, to-wit: "All that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, known as the plan of said lot numbered thirty-two (32), and containing one acre and one-half acre, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house and other buildings, as the property of JOHN McKEE.

THE RIGHT, title and interest of John McKee, in and to the following described Real Estate, to-wit: "All that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, known as the plan of said lot numbered thirty-three (33), and containing one acre and one-half acre, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house and other buildings, as the property of JOHN McKEE.

THE RIGHT, title and interest of John McKee, in and to the following described Real Estate, to-wit: "All that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, known as the plan of said lot numbered thirty-four (34), and containing one acre and one-half acre, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house and other buildings, as the property of JOHN McKEE.

THE RIGHT, title and interest of John McKee, in and to the following described Real Estate, to-wit: "All that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, known as the plan of said lot numbered thirty-five (35), and containing one acre and one-half acre, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house and other buildings, as the property of JOHN McKEE.

THE RIGHT, title and interest of John McKee, in and to the following described Real Estate, to-wit: "All that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, known as the plan of said lot numbered thirty-six (36), and containing one acre and one-half acre, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house and other buildings, as the property of JOHN McKEE.

THE RIGHT, title and interest of John McKee, in and to the following described Real Estate, to-wit: "All that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, known as the plan of said lot numbered thirty-seven (37), and containing one acre and one-half acre, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house and other buildings, as the property of JOHN McKEE.

THE RIGHT, title and interest of John McKee, in and to the following described Real Estate, to-wit: "All that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, known as the plan of said lot numbered thirty-eight (38), and containing one acre and one-half acre, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house and other buildings, as the property of JOHN McKEE.

THE RIGHT, title and interest of John McKee, in and to the following described Real Estate, to-wit: "All that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, known as the plan of said lot numbered thirty-nine (39), and containing one acre and one-half acre, more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house and other buildings, as the property of JOHN McKEE.