

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1867.
THE POOR HOUSE REPORT.

It is with some reluctance that we address ourselves to the duty of calling public attention to this report; for we believe that an honest effort has been made by some of the officers in connection with the institution to correct the abuses that have so long disgraced the management of the Poor House. The publication of the act of June 1836, directing the publication of such reports runs as follows: "It shall be the duty of the directors of the Poor, of the several counties in which poor houses are or may be erected, once in every year, after the accounts shall have been audited and settled, to make out a full and correct statement of their receipts and expenditures for the preceding year * * * and it shall be the duty of such directors annually in the month of March, to publish such accounts and statement at least twice in two or more newspapers, published in such county." &c. We infer from the above extract from the law, that the publication of the reports is intended for the information of those who have to pay for the support. Now we put the question squarely to the Directors, Auditors and Treasurer, whether, such audits as Merchandise \$704.10, Beef \$657.47, Potatoes \$113.34, Bacon \$125.83, Old Checks \$2854.62, Interest \$73. Salaries \$264.20 are full statements such as the law designed. Will not such questions suggest themselves to every intelligent business man of the county, & of whom did they get the merchandise? What did they pay for beef, potatoes and bacon? Farmers particularly would be interested to know whether the county pays better prices than Merchants do for such articles; as they naturally have an eye to the best market. Is "old checks" a satisfactory statement to any intelligent man for the expenditure of \$2852.62? Is it not reasonable to ask whose salaries are embraced in the general item of Salaries \$264.20 and what the amount of each? That the Directors felt that they were evading the faithful discharge of their duties in giving to the public such a report, is quite evident from the following notice appended to it, "Persons desiring further information in regard to the above reports are referred to the books of the Poor House which are open for any one to examine." What better evidence of a consciousness of guilt in the evasion of duty is wanted than this? The Directors knew very well that if the design of the law had been to merely leave the books open for inspection it would have been so stated, and they would not have been required to give notice that the books were ready for such inspection, instead of being required to make and publish full reports. Do the Directors wish to say to the citizens of the Woodbury, who pay a large portion of our taxes, if you want to know how your money was expended, you can ride 20 miles and come and the same to the citizens of Southampton, Monroe, East Providence, Londonderry, Juniata and Union Townships? The notice is not only an evidence of conscious guilt, but it is a contemptuous challenge to the public, whose servants they are, to interfere or question, if it dares, the manner in which they discharge their duty. We have no doubt when the time comes round to again elect men to these offices, the public will be found to have taken up the gauntlet of the Directors and given them leave to stay at home hereafter until they learn to have some decent respect for those to whom they owe the trust they are now abusing.

PHILADELPHIA OPPOSITION TO THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD AND TO A FREE RAILROAD LAW.

In 1846 New York City had in operation to the West one line of railroad—the New York Central—and was about completing another—the New York and Erie. On the South of us, Baltimore had completed her road to Cumberland, and was fast pushing it onward to Wheeling and Parkersburg. And the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road was, at the same time, starting into life, with a fair prospect of successful completion. Philadelphia ought to feel herself indebted to no small extent to this very Connellsville road project, since it was not until this forced into activity that she aroused herself to push a road westward of Harrisburg. Prior to that time, her business men had been contented with the slow moving canal, and it required three or four days to journey from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. And yet it is Philadelphia Senators and members that are now withholding justice from the men who twenty years ago, put their money into the Connellsville road, on the faith of the charter then granted by the State. What a spectacle of narrow-sighted selfishness! An effort on the part of Philadelphia Legislators, unjust, ungenerous and contemptible, to prevent the making of any road connecting Pittsburgh with Baltimore!

This world ought to be large enough for both Philadelphia and Baltimore. There is no good reason why all Southern and Western Pennsylvania should be sacrificed at the shrine of this false and dishonest policy. There is room enough and trade enough for the Connellsville road and the Southern Pennsylvania road, besides the now existing roads. Restore, therefore, the Connellsville charter, and let them make their road if they can and will, and meantime, let the Southern Pennsylvania road be made also, if indeed the Southern road is not a mere *ignis fatuus* hung out by the Pennsylvania Central road in order to delude.

If the Southern road is really a *bona fide* project why not make immediately the seven miles from here to Mt. Dallas? What has become of the five millions of stock subscribed by John A. Wright? Three or four hundred thousand of it would make the road hence to Mt. Dallas.

The true doctrine, before which the great monopoly and its allies must ultimately bend or break, is a fair free-railroad law. And yet the audacity of these people, based upon their heretofore successful inequity, is so great, that they think to deceive the people by a so-called free railroad law which is a mockery and a delusion.

It is a long lane that has 99 turn in it,

and we have faith in the honesty and justice of the people of the State, when they see this thing in its true light. We have faith, too, in Governor Geary, who is pledged to a fair free railroad law, and who, no doubt, will veto the law falsely so-called, which has passed the Senate under the engineering of Senator Landon, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, who seems to be a mere tool of the Pennsylvania Central road.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, March 11, 1867.

The question of removing the Capitol of Pennsylvania to Philadelphia is again to be agitated in the Legislature. A few days ago Mr. Myers gave notice in the House that he would shortly make a move for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the propriety of removing the Capitol to the city above named. There appears to be a determination on the part of the people of Philadelphia to secure the location of the Capitol in their midst, and year after year we find the question of a removal thereof from Harrisburg to that city. Whether sufficient influence can be brought to bear upon the Legislature to effect a removal, it we do not pretend to say, but there is no denying the fact that there is no real cause for such a move. The Capitol buildings are now large enough for all purposes and accommodate every branch of the State Government. The Capitol extension, which cost the State several hundred thousand dollars, is not yet completely finished, and if Mr. Myers should succeed in his undertaking, this very costly and magnificent building would prove a dead loss to the Commonwealth. An executive mansion was purchased, two or three years ago, at a cost of about \$40,000. If this, and the extension, and the old Capitol buildings, were put up at sale, they would not bring one-third their cost, for the reason that they would be useless for private purposes. Were the Capitol to be removed, new buildings in Philadelphia would cost several millions of dollars, which would have to be paid by additional taxation. The people are not prepared to submit to this. Besides, there is another important matter to be considered. If, as is alleged, the Legislature is corrupted in a city the size of Harrisburg, with a population of twenty-five thousand, what could be expected of that body were it to hold its sessions in Philadelphia, which boasts of several hundred thousand inhabitants?

A bill has been passed giving the Courts of common pleas power to grant charters of incorporation in all cases wherein any number of persons, citizens of this Commonwealth, are associated for the purpose of insuring horses, cattle, or other live stock against loss by death, from disease or accident, or from being stolen, and also to grant charters of incorporation to water and hook and ladder companies, fire insurance companies, musical associations, teachers' institutes, skating parks and building associations. The same act also makes valid all charters of incorporation which have been granted heretofore by any of said Courts of common pleas in cases where the Supreme Court only had power and authority to grant the same.

The House has passed an act relating to evidence in actions of ejectment, which provide two or more persons, any of the defendants shall be competent as a witness for either plaintiff or defendant, as effectually as if not made a party to the record. Provided, that it shall appear to the Court, upon the trial, that the party so offered as a witness has disclaimed, upon the record, all title to the premises in controversy, and paid into Court the costs already accrued, or given security for the payment thereof, at the discretion of the Court.

The committee appointed to examine into the propriety of enlarging the Governor's residence and present a plan and estimate of the cost of such enlargement, has reported in favor of enlarging the mansion, and the work will doubtless be done the ensuing summer. It is necessary, and should be completed as speedily as possible.

Joint resolutions have been passed by the Legislature, for the revision of the civil laws of the Commonwealth and providing for the appointment of Commissioners for that purpose.

A bill has been passed by the Senate for the incorporation of the National Homestead at Gettysburg.

The House has passed a supplement to the Mechanics' Lien law, authorizing liens to be issued for improvements upon buildings, as well as upon the original construction, providing the repairs or improvements amount in value to over twenty dollars.

The Senate has passed a free railroad law. It authorizes any number of citizens, not less than nine, to construct and operate a steam railway, with a capital stock of not less than \$100,000 per mile, and not less than six nor more than twelve Directors. The preliminary arrangements must be acknowledged before an Alderman and filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the Secretary shall not file the same until \$100,000 of stock for each and every proposed mile of road is subscribed, and ten per cent thereof paid in cash. The stockholders shall be individually liable to the amount of their stock for the payment of wages, of labor, materials, right of way, and damages. The directors may keep open books to fill up the capital stock. The corporation shall be liable to the provisions of the general railroad law of 1849. No charge shall be made for transporting coal, iron, metal, lumber or agricultural products, exceeding two cents per ton per mile in private cars, or two and a half cents in the cars of the company. The stockholders may increase the capital stock, and may borrow, not exceeding \$20,000 per mile, and issue seven per cent bonds secured by mortgage. They may also build any branch roads deemed necessary.

The House has passed a new liquor bill, or rather, a supplement to the old one. It compels all applicants for license to sell liquor of any kind, to petition the Court for the same. County Treasurers can no longer grant license for keeping drinking saloons, and even the Court cannot license such unless they are connected with eating houses. Remonstrances may be presented to the Court, and must be heard.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary Local has reported, as committed, an act to regulate the fees of the directors of the poor and house of employment of the County of Bedford.

Mr. Stutzman read in place an act to perfect the title to 116 acres of land in Somerset county, heretofore owned by the union coal and iron company.

The House Committee on Education reported, as committed, an act to attach certain

lands and tenements in Bedford township and the persons residing therein, to Bedford borough, for school purposes.

Mr. Weller presented, in the House, a petition from citizens of Napier township, praying for the passage of an act to attach certain lands and tenements to Schellsburg borough, for school purposes.

Also, a petition from 46 citizens of Jefferson township, Somerset county, for the better preservation of fish and game in said town ship.

Also, a remonstrance from the school directors and other citizens of Bedford township, against an act to attach certain lands and tenements in said township and the persons residing therein to Bedford borough for school purposes.

TOWN.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

ONE OF T. Buchanan Read's pictures—"Hero Waiting for Leander"—sold at auction last week, for \$340.

CHARLES F. BROWN, better known as Artemus Ward, died at Southampton, England, on the 7th of March, inst.

The Republican Convention of Michigan on the 6th inst., nominated Benjamin Graves for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Owing to the stormy opposition, Disraeli has withdrawn his reform resolutions, promising to lay before Parliament a regular Reform bill.

It is said that Thad. Stevens has prepared and will report in a day or two an elaborate confederation scheme for the south.

That portion of table rock of Niagara Falls, which remained after the fall of ten years ago, fell into the river with a great crash a few days ago.

A MAN in Jackson, Miss., gave his intended money to buy her bridal outfit, and the following morning she married his brother.

The patentees of the punched gun manufacture have punched a 10 1/2 inch hole down through a steel ingot four feet high and weighing three tons.

The lower House of the Legislature of Missouri, on the night of the 7th inst., passed a bill to amend the Constitution so as to allow negroes to vote. The vote stood yeas, 76; nays, 46.

JEREMIAH BLACK, Buchanan's Attorney General, and the author of a doctrine that a State cannot be coerced, wrote the veto of the Reconstruction bill.

SEBASTIAN's trial is to come off sometime during the present month in the criminal court of Washington. Judge Fisher presides during the present term.

The Chicago lake tunnel was opened on Saturday, at the lake end, for the admission of the water required to clean it out. That process will be finished in a day or two, and then the full stream will be turned on.

BARCLAY HAINES, a wealthy citizen of Burlington, N. J., has been fined \$1,000 for attempting to bring a Senator in that State with \$5. No wonder the virtuous Senator "peached" on a man who offered him so small a sum as that.

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We were shocked by a cable telegram, published in the morning papers, announcing the murder of Dr. David Livingstone by the Caffres. The fate of the intrepid sportsman, Jules Gerard, is hardly ascertained, when the world is again saddened by the intelligence that another and greater explorer of African wilds has met a cruel death in those inhospitable regions.

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It is intimated from Richmond that Virginia will speedily accept the new plan of reconstruction adopted by Congress, including negro suffrage. Possibly the ex-rebels of that State are beginning to see the consequences of their stubborn policy, and to profit from their experience.

The New York Tribune thinks the fact that Reverdy Johnson voted for the reconstruction bill with universal suffrage, the constitution amendment, and military rule all included, "a sign of the speedy approach of the millennium."

The excitement in the Fenian circles in New York is very great. It is said that Col. Gleason had received a dispatch that the Fenians had attacked the barracks Tallen, near Dublin, and had succeeded in disarming one hundred and fifty men. It is also rumored that four thousand fresh men had risen near Dublin. The excitement has materially aided recruiting there.

AGREABLE to the promises of the Derby ministry, resolutions of reform were introduced into the House of Commons on the 25th ult. They were very stingy in their concessions, proposing only four new franchises and the change of a few borough seats. Mr. Disraeli opened the debate in favor of his measure, and was followed by John Bright in vigorous opposition.

The selection of Senator Wade to be the successor of Senator Foster, as President of the Senate, guarantees security for the future in any event contemplating the part the late Vice President may be called to take. Mr. Wade is a radical whom the Wendell Phillips sort accuse of being too conservative, and is a fair representative of the average predominant sentiment represented in Congress.

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Mr. Landon's free railroad bill passed the Senate of this State on the 7th inst., without the amendment, by a vote of 27 yeas to 4 nays. Absent, Seagriff and Fisher. Messrs. Bigham, Graham, Lowry, Brown, Lawrence, voted negatively, giving as their reasons that the bill was not the kind of a law that the friends of free railroads wanted, and that the Pennsylvania railroad was the only company that could accept of its provisions.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a resolution requesting the National Government, through Gen. G. H. Thomas, to send troops into certain counties of Tennessee, for the purpose of putting a stop to rebel and guerrilla enterprises. Singularly and significantly enough, there is not a vote recorded against the resolution upon the journals of either House.

On Tuesday the 26th ult., President Johnson appropriately transmitted to Congress, a telegraph despatch from Amsterdam, New York, announcing the death of Samuel Downing, the last soldier of the Revolutionary War, at his residence in Edinburg, Saratoga county, at the advanced age of 106 years. Thus the last living link which bound us to the heroic men of the past has been severed—and "the venerable man who came down to us from a former generation," have all gone to silent but not forgotten graves.

Gov. WELLS has issued a proclamation setting forth, that Whereas, Congress has passed an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, which act is now a law; and whereas, section 5 provides; and whereas, section 6, further provides, etc.; Now, therefore, I, J. Madison Wells, Governor of the State of Louisiana, hereby declare said act in force in said State. All elections held from and after this date, either by municipal, State or parochial authority, except when held in strict conformity with said act of Congress, shall be void and of no effect. All persons elected to office must be able to qualify under said law before they will be allowed to enter on the duties of the same.

PROF. J. D. B. DE BO, editor of the well known pro-slavery statistical journal, "De Bow's Review," died at Elizabethtown, N. J., February 27th. He was a Secessionist and held some important position under Jeff. Davis. After the war he determined to devote his able journal to the welfare of the South under the free labor system. He was an able and industrious man, and left his mark most unmistakably upon the thought of the South.

There are crowds of office seekers in Washington who are in hope of place because of the effect of the tenure of the office bill making so many vacancies throughout the country. Thus the Philadelphia Post office is without a postmaster, and the Third Assistant Postmaster has been sent to that city to take charge of the office as special agent. The Cincinnati Post office has a largely authorized person in charge. A large number of important Revenue offices are being carried on without any responsible person in charge. The vacancies are sought principally by Radical applicants. Many of them are urged by their Congressmen on the ground that the Senate will not confirm any but radicals.

An interesting debate occurred in the House on the 22nd ult. on the question of redeeming of the compound interest notes by an issue of non-interest bearing legal tenders. Politics were entirely ignored. Democrats and radicals rallying in new divisions for and against the measure. It finally passed by thirty majority. This bill will set at naught hundreds of millions of legal tender notes, not bearing interest, which will tend to relieve the present monetary stringency, and will also save several millions per annum to the Government instead of that amount going to the national banks.

It would seem that the Government has been sending out secret commissaries (upon what authority has not yet been explained) to purchase foreign territory. Assistant Secretary of State, Fredrick Seward with Admiral Porter, set out recently from Annapolis with considerable treasure. Before getting out to sea, however, it now appears that about \$6,000 of the treasure was stolen by one of the crew who made his escape. The vessel sailed for San Domingo, and the officers went ashore to negotiate the purchase of the Island. But President Cabral was not disposed to sell for the cash they had on hand neither would he give credit. After five days ineffectual diplomacy they proceeded to Nassau and thence to Annapolis, where they arrived on the 6th inst. Every effort has been made to keep the whole affair a secret, but it has leaked out to the chagrin of all concerned.

THADDEUS STEVENS, the oldest man in the House, remained during all the long session from Saturday at twelve until Sunday morning at nine o'clock, and was active and bright to the last moment. Talking of Thaddeus, the President requested him to name the collector and assessor of his district, which he did, and they were promptly appointed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE will hold her annual election on Tuesday next. There will be chosen three Representatives in Congress (by districts), with a Governor, Railroad Commissioner, Council, Senate, and House of Representatives. As the contest is spirited there will probably be a full vote. Gen. Harriman is the Republican, Mr. Sinclair the Copperhead candidate for Governor. The candidates for Congress are: Republican—Jacob H. Fla, Aaron F. Stevens, Jacob Denton; Democratic—Daniel Marcy, Edward W. Harrington, Harry Bingham. We have every confidence that new Hampshire will continue firm in her devotion to Right.

The Wilmington Dispatch says: "Mrs. Jefferson Davis passed through this city last evening accompanied by a servant, en route to Charleston. A number of ladies and gentlemen were at the train to meet her, to whose earnest solicitations to tarry with us she could not comply at this time, but promised to endeavor to spend a few days in our midst after a short stay in Charleston." "Happy people of Wilmington!"

The President's efforts to reconstruct his cabinet seem rather unfortunate. The bolts thrown out don't take well. Bancroft refusing the Boston Collectors and Greeley the Postmaster Generalship. In order to render his overtures more forceful it is now rumored that he has dispatched that venerable patcher and negotiator, the Elder Blair, to induce Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, to accept the portfolio of Secretary of State. These movements are said to be in favor of the universal amnesty and universal suffrage programme.

THERE was an election for mayor and city officers in Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday last, at which the colored citizens demanded their right to vote under the provisions of the new reconstruction bill passed last Saturday over the veto. The officers of the election refused to receive their votes, whereupon the negroes opened polls of their own, and gave one thousand votes for the radical candidates. The election passed off without disorder. Count Mayor, was elected by 63 majority. The negro vote was not received by the Commissioners, but was recorded by the Radical committee for future action. The day before the election Mayor Latham, with other citizens of Alexandria, waited on the President of the United States, to inquire as to the right of the colored men to vote, and were by him referred to the Attorney General, who declined to give his opinion in so short a time, but said he was inclined to believe they would not be thus entitled until the government had formally taken possession of the State.

The Black Man at the Polls.

The solution of the national problem was foreseen in miniature in the District of Columbia the other day. Georgetown was redeemed by Radical votes. It was shown that the colored men know better than to vote with the pro-slavery party, and that without the aid of negroes there would be some danger of disorder to be guarded against, but it was easily guarded against, and effectually. There was never a more peaceful election in the history of the nation, and it was repeated on a grand scale. As to the apprehension of "a war of races" in such an event, the Georgetown experiment also furnishes a striking illustration of the facility with which even prejudiced whites become reconciled to the negro, and lose all their aversion to seeing the negro at the ballot box. A correspondent who visited the polls on the occasion named says:

A venerable colored citizen gives us a ticket of the kind he voted. It had at the top a picture of the black man's friend, Father Abraham. Passing on to one poll, we found an orderly crowd about one-fourth blacks. Policemen were stationed at the window where the tickets were handed in, but their duty was only to see that the papers appeared to be entirely unnecessary, unless it was to curb the rebellious spirits of the "secesh," who indicated their opposition by very faces and contemptuous mien.

One of them broke out in this strain: "These damn niggers only had to present themselves to the board of registry and certify that they were residents of Georgetown, and they were enrolled, but we white folks had to answer a lot of questions, such as 'Did you aid or assist the rebellion?' and 'Did you swear to the loyalty oath?' Here he rubbed. These questions were not asked the freedmen because they were all loyal. Another poll man adjoining ward the colored voters numbered four fifths. They were ranged in a long line and voted in turn. Two negro voters made a tally of each voter, and two others stood ready to vouch for any voter of whom there might be any doubt in identity or name. A more orderly election I never saw, and it was also the testimony of the gentlemen with me, who is an old pro-slavery Democrat. He came away saying: 'These men are intelligent enough to vote, respectable enough; more decent behaved men I never saw; they are loyal, and what is the reason they could not vote? There is no reason.' In fact, he grew decidedly enthusiastic in favor of universal suffrage, and boldly announced that henceforth he was on the side of justice and right, and should array himself against the party of prejudice and caste. Every negro had a smile on his face, but no taunts or boasting was heard.—Chicago Tribune.

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According to Greek accounts, the Canadians were bravely holding out at the end of January, and had gained several victories over the Turks. They are reported to have been invited to send delegates to Constantinople to treat with the Government.

THADDEUS STEVENS, the oldest man in the House, remained during all the long session from Saturday at twelve until Sunday morning at nine o'clock, and was active and bright to the last moment. Talking of Thaddeus, the President requested him to name the collector and assessor of his district, which he did, and they were promptly appointed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE will hold her annual election on Tuesday next. There will be chosen three Representatives in Congress (by districts), with a Governor, Railroad Commissioner, Council, Senate, and House of Representatives. As the contest is spirited there will probably be a full vote. Gen. Harriman is the Republican, Mr. Sinclair the Copperhead candidate for Governor. The candidates for Congress are: Republican—Jacob H. Fla, Aaron F. Stevens, Jacob Denton; Democratic—Daniel Marcy, Edward W. Harrington, Harry Bingham. We have every confidence that new Hampshire will continue firm in her devotion to Right.

The President's efforts to reconstruct his cabinet seem rather unfortunate. The bolts thrown out don't take well. Bancroft refusing the Boston Collectors and Greeley the Postmaster Generalship. In order to render his overtures more forceful it is now rumored that he has dispatched that venerable patcher and negotiator, the Elder Blair, to induce Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, to accept the portfolio of Secretary of State. These movements are said to be in favor of the universal amnesty and universal suffrage programme.

THERE was an election for mayor and city officers in Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday last, at which the colored citizens demanded their right to vote under the provisions of the new reconstruction bill passed last Saturday over the veto. The officers of the election refused to receive their votes, whereupon the negroes opened polls of their own, and gave one thousand votes for the radical candidates. The election passed off without disorder. Count Mayor, was elected by 63 majority. The negro vote was not received by the Commissioners, but was recorded by the Radical committee for future action. The day before the election Mayor Latham, with other citizens of Alexandria, waited on the President of the United States, to inquire as to the right of the colored men to vote, and were by him referred to the Attorney General, who declined to give his opinion in so short a time, but said he was inclined to believe they would not be thus entitled until the government had formally taken possession of the State.

The Black Man at the Polls.

The solution of the national problem was foreseen in miniature in the District of Columbia the other day. Georgetown was redeemed by Radical votes. It was shown that the colored men know better than to vote with the pro-slavery party, and that without the aid of negroes there would be some danger of disorder to be guarded against, but it was easily guarded against, and effectually. There was never a more peaceful election in the history of the nation, and it was repeated on a grand scale. As to the apprehension of "a war of races" in such an event, the Georgetown experiment also furnishes a striking illustration of the facility with which even prejudiced whites become reconciled to the negro, and lose all their aversion to seeing the negro at the ballot box. A correspondent who visited the polls on the occasion named says:

A venerable colored citizen gives us a ticket of the kind he voted. It had at the top a picture of the black man's friend, Father Abraham. Passing on to one poll, we found an orderly crowd about one-fourth blacks. Policemen were stationed at the window where the tickets were handed in, but their duty was only to see that the papers appeared to be entirely unnecessary, unless it was to curb the rebellious spirits of the "secesh," who indicated their opposition by very faces and contemptuous mien.

One of them broke out in this strain: "These damn niggers only had to present themselves to the board of registry and certify that they were residents of Georgetown, and they were enrolled, but we white folks had to answer a lot of questions, such as 'Did you aid or assist the rebellion?' and 'Did you swear to the loyalty oath?' Here he rubbed. These questions were not asked the freedmen because they were all loyal. Another poll man adjoining ward the colored voters numbered four fifths. They were ranged in a long line and voted in turn. Two negro voters made a tally of each voter, and two others stood ready to vouch for any voter of whom there might be any doubt in identity or name. A more orderly election I never saw, and it was also the testimony of the gentlemen with me, who is an old pro-slavery Democrat. He came away saying: 'These men are intelligent enough to vote, respectable enough; more decent behaved men I never saw; they are loyal, and what is the reason they could not vote? There is no reason.' In fact, he grew decidedly enthusiastic in favor of universal suffrage, and boldly announced that henceforth he was on the side of justice and right, and should array himself against the party of prejudice and caste. Every negro had a smile on his face, but no taunts or boasting was heard.—Chicago Tribune.

FENIAN OUTBREAK!
Fight Near Dublin, Capture of Fenians. Attack at Kilmallock, Police Barracks in County Town Burned.—A Bank Manager and a Police Messenger Shot.
LONDON, March 7.—Evening.—Dispatches received during the day from Dublin and Cork, give the following particulars of the last out break in Ireland:
A fight took place about 8 miles south of Dublin, on Tuesday night, at Tallen, between the armed police and a large body of Fenians. One of the latter was killed and five were wounded.
The police captured eighty prisoners and six loads of ammunition, and up to dark, to-day, over two hundred prisoners had been brought into Dublin.
The main body of the Fenians engaged in the fight posted to the hills north of Dublin, with Lord Strathnevin, in command, of the British forces in Ireland, the pursuer.
The police station at Kilmallock, 10 miles south of Limerick, in the county of Munster was attacked by 200 Fenians who were repulsed, leaving three of their number dead on the field and losing fourteen prisoners.
The barracks of the police at Dramore, county Down, in the North, had been fired by an incendiary and totally destroyed.
The manager of the Union bank and a mounted police messenger had been shot in Dramore.

The Hon. Andrew Hunter, elected United States Senator from Arkansas, declines on the ground that he cannot accept without injury to the church of which he is a member. Mr. Hunter may or may not be injured by this left-handed compliment to Congress.

It is intimated from Richmond that Virginia will speedily accept the new plan of reconstruction adopted by Congress, including negro suffrage. Possibly the ex-rebels of that State are beginning to see the consequences of their stubborn policy, and to profit from their experience.

The New York Tribune thinks the fact that Reverdy Johnson voted for the reconstruction bill with universal suffrage, the constitution amendment, and military rule all included, "a sign of the speedy approach of the millennium."

The excitement in the Fenian circles in New York is very great. It is said that Col. Gleason had received a dispatch that the Fenians had attacked the barracks Tallen, near Dublin, and had succeeded in disarming one hundred and fifty men. It is also rumored that four thousand fresh men had risen near Dublin. The excitement has materially aided recruiting there.

AGREABLE to the promises of the Derby ministry, resolutions of reform were introduced into the House of Commons on the 25th ult. They were very stingy in their concessions, proposing only four new franchises and the change of a few borough seats. Mr. Disraeli opened the debate in favor of his measure, and was followed by John Bright in vigorous opposition.

The selection of Senator Wade to be the successor of Senator Foster, as President of the Senate, guarantees security for the future in any event contemplating the part the late Vice President may be called to take. Mr. Wade is a radical whom the Wendell Phillips sort accuse of being too conservative, and is a fair representative of the average predominant sentiment represented in Congress.

The Virginia Senate has passed the bill calling a State Convention under the military reconstruction bill. There were only four votes against it out of thirty, and one of the four was Robert Ould, who used to be rebel Commissioner of Exchange. A telegram from Raleigh says that a State Convention will be called at once in North Carolina. The Legislature is in session, and will call it.

Mr. Landon's free railroad bill passed the Senate of this State on the 7th inst., without the amendment, by a vote of 27 yeas to 4 nays. Absent, Seagriff and Fisher. Messrs. Bigham, Graham, Lowry, Brown, Lawrence, voted negatively, giving as their reasons that the bill was not the kind of a law that the friends of free railroads wanted, and that the Pennsylvania railroad was the only company that could accept of its provisions.

The Chicago lake tunnel was opened on Saturday, at the lake end, for the admission of the water required to clean it out. That process will be finished in a day or two, and then the full stream will be turned on.

BARCLAY HAINES, a wealthy citizen of Burlington, N. J., has been fined \$1,000 for attempting to bring a Senator in that State with \$5. No wonder the virtuous Senator "peached" on a man who offered him so small a sum as that.

Gov. BROWNLOW has been re-nominated for Governor of Tennessee by the Republican State Convention held at Nashville by the Democratic Convention of that State.

During the existence of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, the President vetoed ten bills, and pocketed one. Six were passed over the veto, four vetoes were sustained, and four bills became laws without the President's signature.

There will be accommodations on the Great Eastern for 2,800 passengers, when running between New York and Havre, in connection with the Exhibition next summer.

THERE is to be a meeting in New York shortly to protest against the Kingdom of Canada. The establishing of a monarchy on our immediate border, has not much to commend it to citizens of the United States.

GEN. GRANT has just issued a circular to the effect that none but unmarried men, who are not less than five feet and five inches in height, will be enlisted into any arm of the United States land service, with the exception that the regulation does not apply to men enlisted in any regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps or musicians.

The Savannah Herald says, that this time last year hundreds of freedmen were loitering about that city, but there is now scarcely one to be found—the agents from Florida who have been going down through Georgia for some time having cleared them all away.

We were shocked by a cable telegram, published in the morning papers, announcing the murder of Dr. David Livingstone by the Caffres. The fate of the intrepid sportsman, Jules Gerard, is hardly ascertained, when the world is again saddened by the intelligence that another and greater explorer of African wilds has met a cruel death in those inhospitable regions.

GEN. GRANT sent to the President on Thursday, 30 says a dispatch from Washington, the names of Generals Schofield, Sickles, Sheridan, Thomas and D. Dowell, as commanders of the five Military districts in which the Rebel States are divided under the Military reconstruction act.

The Cities of Portland, Gardener and Lewiston, in the State of Maine, have just elected Republican Mayors and City officers by increased majorities. The "reaction" is still far off, hoped for by the Copperheads is still far off.

Gov. BROWNLOW has issued a general order organizing a volunteer force to serve three years, subject to his order as commander-in-chief, to act as a military police to preserve peace and protect the people.

Another pillar erected for the upholding of the Republic: A bill to establish a department of Education at Washington has been passed by Congress. Its object—the promotion of education throughout the country.

The President has signed the bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the payment of invalid pensions: \$23,000,000 for pensions to widows, children, mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters, of soldiers, and \$280,000 for navy pensions to the same class of persons just mentioned.

The wheat crop in Illinois seems to be in fine condition. The late heavy fall of snow has left it