Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1870.

OUR FINANCIAL PROSPECT.

There are many people, who have a natural inclination to look for the dark side of everything. They belong to the same class that are continually lamenting the present, and praising the good old times. These morbid croakers have, ever since the war, been predicting a general financial crash, until not only they themselves think it must and will come but have persuaded many others to fear it. There has seldom been less reason to fear any general financial crash than at the present time. All predictions of this kind have signally failed of realization. The best informed financial journals predict now, a year of unusual business prosperity. The currency has been contracted quite as much as is necessary, and there is very little probability that any further contraction will be attempted. Prices have been steadily declining until they have very nearly reached a point consistent with the volume of currency and the demand for labor. But with all this the prophets of evil have had no great crash to record. Business goes on, railroads are built, great business enterprises are projected and successfully carried out, our manufactures steadily increase, our people are prosperous and peace and plenty bless the whole land. The business failures, omitting those of the stock and gold gamblers in the September panic, have been less in 1869 than those of 1868, while those of 1868 were less than those of 1867, thus showing a steady improvement, than which there is no better evidence of general prosperity. Such is the general state of the country, that unless the currency and tariff are materially changed by the present session of Congress, of which there is very little probability, the prospect is that the year upon which we have just entered will be one of prosperity and that the long looked for financial crash feared by many, will not come at all.

PENNSYLVANIA'S BLACK SHEEP.

Of the 240 members of Congress but fourteen could be found to stand up and defy the public sentiment of the country and the plainly expressed wishes of their constituents by voting against the abolition of the Franking privilege. Of the number, Pennsylvania had two, both Democrats, RICHARD J. HALDEMAN of Harrisburg and GEORGE W. WOODWARD of Wilkesbarre. How dare Democrats prate about extrravagance after such performances by their leading representatives? Of the whole fourteen voting against the bill abolishing the privilege, no less than TEN were Democrats. What a comment on their hypocritical cry of extravagance. Let our readers bear in mind, that of the 14 members of Congress who want other people to pay dear postage, that their own letters may go free, 10 were Democrats; and of those ten, two were from Pennsylvania; and of those two, one was JUDGE WOODWARD one of the lights and leaders of Pennsylvania Democracy. Shame on such perfidy!

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE IN THE U. S. SENATE.

The action of the House on the abolition of the Franking Privilege was prompt and decisive and in accordance with the sentiment of the country. We hope to see the Senate stand up to the work. It is a demand of the times that this overgrown abuse be abolished and it behooves the Senate to heed that demand. Prompt and decided action should be taken, and that in the direction of progress. The people will no longer tolerate the abuse and they who undertake to ignore or defy their wishes will be speedily removed from the position of representatives. Let us have no unnecessary delay in the Senate. The sooner the work so well begun in the House is completed by the Senate thebetter.

VIRGINIA ADMITTED.

The House bill as amended and passed by the Senate, was passed, with the amendments, by the House, on Monday the 24th ult., by a vote of 156 to 57, and Virginia is now restored to the Union and her Senators and Representatives take their seats in Congress. The work of reconstruction is steadily, peacefully and successfully progressing, and the amendments with it. We hope shortly to be able to record that every star is replaced on the glorious old flag and that it waves over a land where slavery and political inequality, on account of race or color, have been forever abolished.

No sooner had Mr. Dawes delivered his speech arraigning Grant's administration for its extravagance and wastefulness in the expenditure of the public funds, than Congress proceeded to abolish the franking privilege. The people might learn too much if Dawes' statements were spread before them.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

We presume this explains why Judge Woodward voted against the abolition of the franking privilege. He wants the government to pay his electioneering expenses. We thank the *Patriot* for giving us the clew to the Judge's vote in favor of extravagance, but we are opposed to paying the electioneering expenses of any party out of the public funds. The people believe that Judge Woodward and all other candidates should pay their own electioneering expenses.

A FIGHT IN CUBA.—*The Revolutionist Victorious.*—Notwithstanding the difficulty of getting reliable news from Cuba all parties at last agree that there has been a battle and that the Spanish have been badly whipped. A battle took place between Gen. Jordan and the Spanish forces under Puello, near Guaimaro, in which the Spanish were completely routed and lost 400 men and thirty-six officers killed. Since the above was written the Spanish Officers deny the report of their defeat, but from the character of the previous news we think there is good reason to believe the report is true and that the Spanish forces are losing ground on the island.

PERHAPS the coolest piece of impudence in connection with the movement to abolish the Franking privilege, was that displayed by Senator Chandler when he remarked that the people would better illustrate their sincerity by paying the postage on their petitions for the abolition of the Franking abuse. If any body has a claim to the privilege of the mails it ought to be the people who pay the expenses. That the Senator who himself enjoys the privilege should be guilty of such impudent meanness in trying to hold on to this abuse is only another evidence of the necessity for abolishing it. Send along the petitions.

THERE are 300,000 more women than men in New York State, which fact is now made an argument in favor of female suffrage. The line of argument runs in this wise: This is a republican government in which the majority rule; the women have a majority of 300,000 therefore they should rule. A knock down argument, sure.

GOLD closed at 121¼ on Monday afternoon in New York.

THE bill for the transfer of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia to League Island, was defeated in the House on the 26th inst., and laid on the table by a vote of 94 to 69. The outrageous falsehoods of Dawes' speech a few days ago were prepared with this object in view and in the hope of getting all transferred to New London where our ships would be frozen up half the year and where our iron clads would be eaten up by salt water.

JUDGE WOODWARD displayed his Democracy on two occasions last week in direct opposition to the interest of his constituents; first in opposition to the League Island Navy Yard bill, a measure of the first importance to Pennsylvania and next in voting against the abolition of the Franking swindle. He is a traitor of the true George M. Dallas stripe. Let him be branded at once, that the people may know him.

THE Record job dies hard at Harrisburg. With it must go franking and pasters and folders. It will make an awful smash among a lot of parasites and pot-house politicians, who get the pay for their dirty work by having their members and senators pension them on the state each winter at from $800 to $1000 apiece. Let the foul thing be cut loose and all the miserable leeches attached to it. The tax-payers will rejoice and our Legislature will redeem its good character.

THE Georgia Legislature is now in session with a fair working majority of Republicans. This makes the ratification of the XV amendment a foregone conclusion by Georgia, which will make the ratification complete, denying New York's right to repeal its ratification.

THE Legislature passed the Senate bill allowing each member $100 worth of postage stamps by a *viva voce* vote. Let us have the yeas and nays gentleman, on all such questions. The people want to know who's who. No dodging

WHY don't our Legislature discharge the miserable beggars known as the pasters and folders? They have nothing to do and are not likely to have anything to do during the session. Why not send them home?

THIRTY-EIGHT criminals were sentenced to the penitentiary on Monday last, at Chicago, for terms varying from one to thirty years.

THERE are no less than twenty Pennsylvanians in the present Iowa Legislature; seven Senators and thirteen Representatives.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 29, 1870.

STATE EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of the State Editorial Association was held in this city on Thursday last, and was a complete success. The following officers were elected: President, Henry T. Darlington, of the Doylestown *Intelligencer;* Vice Presidents, B. F. Myers, of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, J. M. Laird, of the Greensburg *Argus*, and W. A Rupert, of the Conneautville *Record;* Recording Secretaries, R. S. Menamin, of the *Printers' Circular* and A. M. Martin, of the Corry *Republican;* Corresponding Secretary, J. I. Steele, of the Ashland *Advocate;* Treasurer, E Griest, of the Lancaster *Inquirer*. The most important measures acted upon were the appointment of a committee with the power to establish an advertising bureau for Pennsylvania newspapers exclusively, and the adoption of a resolution urging upon the Legislature the enactment of a law providing that suits for libel shall be tried in the county where the publication office is located, and that in civil cases the truth of the matter charged as libelous may be given in evidence, and if the jury shall find that the same was written or published from good motives and for justifiable ends it shall operate to the acquittal of the defendant or defendants. A resolution was also passed giving the officers of the Association authority to make arrangements for an editorial excursion during the coming summer.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL

now before the Senate is considered one of the most important measures of the session. Delegations from Philadelphia are almost constantly in Harrisburg endeavoring to influence members one way or the other on the question. Mr. Nagle, the other day, presented a very formidable remonstrance signed by thirty thousand Philadelphians protesting against the passage of the bill. The propriety of the entire State attempting to make partizan municipal laws for the city of Philadelphia is regarded as doubtful by many Republican members of the Legislature, and the probabilities are that the bill will fail to become a law.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

to inquire into the affairs of the State Treasury have had their duties considerably enlarged. The House committee is authorized to go back for three years, and the Senate committee to overhaul the management of the finances of the State for the past ten years. By many these investigations are considered as mere white washing arrangements, and the burdening of the committee with duties that they cannot possibly perform with thoroughness the present session would seem to give color to that supposition.

THE REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The commission appointed under the act of April, 1867, to revise the Civil Code, have not completed their work, nor does there appear to be any prospect of their doing so for sometime to come. By the terms of the original act they were to have the work completed within two years, which time expired on the tenth of last April. Those who are supposed to know state that the revision is not more than half made, and that at the present rate of progress it will be at least from three to five years before the end will be reached. The Legislature is constantly passing new laws, and the adoption of those codified by the commission is extremely doubtful. In view of these facts a proposition will be made to abolish the Commission, and thus lop off what has thus far proved a useless expense to the State.

AT LOGGERHEADS.

The two branches of the Legislature are not on the most amicable terms at the present time. Measures passed by the Senate are quite likely to be killed in the House and those passed by the House are very apt to receive their death warrant at the hands of the Senate. For examples, the Senate agreed upon a plan for the publication of a Legislative *Record*, and the House voted it down by an overwhelming majority. The House passed a resolution making provision for the payment of postage, and the Senate squelched it, at least for the present, by referring it to a committee. The Senate agreed to increase the salary of the Governor of the Commonwealth from five to seven thousand dollars, but the House refused to concur. The Senate has also passed several resolutions ordering the printing of extra copies of the reports of Heads of Departments, which the House at once negatived. This state of feeling has prevented much final legislation, and comparatively few measures have as yet passed both branches of the Legislature.

THE NEW COUNTY OF PETROLIA.

For nearly a dozen years past a proposition has annually been before the Legislature to create a new county in the oil regions out of parts of Crawford, Warren and Venango with Titusville as the county seat. The bill has been introduced into the Senate this session by Senator Lowry, and has already passed the second reading. It will come up for final action in that body early next week, and its passage in the Senate is well assured. Whether it will get through the House is not quite so certain, though its friends appear quite confident of its success. As the bill is framed less than a tenth part of the counties of each of Warren and Venango are included in the new county, which necessitates the submitting of the question to the voters of Crawford county only. The sudden developments of oil wealth in that region have increased litigation to an enormous extent, and the legal wants of the section embraced in the new county are such that it is almost impossible for the courts as now constituted to meet them. It is quite probable that within another year the county of Petrolia will be added to those of Pennsylvania.

THE RECORD JOB

dies hard. It was resuscitated in the Senate during the week and passed. But in the House it was not so well "set up," and after a prolonged discussion was defeated by the decisive vote of sixteen yeas to sixty-seven nays. This finally disposes of a much vexed question for the present session at least.

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON MONDAY, Jan. 24, 1870.—Mr. Hamlin presented the credentials of his colleague, Lot M. Morrill, elected for the unexpired term of the late Mr. Fessenden. The credentials being read, the usual oath of office was administered to Mr. Morrill.

A number of petitions were then offered and bills read relative to various subjects.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes, which was read and discussed by Sherman, Howe Sumner and Cole, after which the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Under the call of States a large number of bills were introduced and referred, the most important of which were, by Mr Kellogg to resume a land grant for a railroad from the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Ohio, by way of Little Rock, to the Texas boundary, near Fulton, Arkansas, and regranting it to other parties engaged in building the road.

By Mr. Peters, to increase salary of the United States Minister to China.

By Mr. Cessna, to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and defining the jurisdiction of United States Courts in certain cases.

By Mr. Bingham, to regulate the mode of determining the ratification of constitutional amendments.

By Mr. Chaves, of New Mexico to authorize the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government preparatory to admission as a State.

By Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, to establish postal telegraph lines. He moved to refer it to a special committee of seven.

On motion of Mr. Farnsworth, the House suspended the rules to take up the Virginia bill, as amended by the Senate. He moved that the House concur.

After an excited debate by Messrs. Bingham, Butler, Farnsworth, Morgan, Cox, Logan, Fitch, and others, the bill, as amended, was finally passed by a vote of yeas 136 nays 57. After a few unimportant motions the House adjourned.

SENATE.—TUESDAY, 25.—Petitions for the abolition of the Franking privilege were presented, after which most of the day was taken up with the discussion of Mr. Sumner's bill providing for an increase of circulating notes to the extent of five hundred million, and for its equal distribution among the several States.

HOUSE.—A number of bills were introduced, the League Island Navy Yard bill was discussed and the election case of the 4th South Carolina district. Johnson of California spoke in opposition to Chinese immigration, Prosser, in advocacy of a national system of education, Hanley on the improvement of the Mississippi and Finkelburg on taxation and in opposition to a protective tariff.

SENATE.—WEDNESDAY, 26—James B. Howell, elected by the Legislature of Iowa to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator Grimes, took the usual oath of office.

Petitions were presented for the abolition of the Franking privilege and for an amendment to the constitution granting female suffrage. The remainder of the session was taken up in the discussion of the bill for the disposal of the Fort Leavenworth Reservation and the currency bill.

HOUSE.—The consideration of the League Island bill was resumed and elaborately discussed by Hill, Calkin, Randall, Dawes, Starkweather, Woodward and Schofield and finally laid on the table by a vote of 94 to 67. The remainder of the day was occupied by the consideration of the appropriation bills during which a sharp discussion ensued between Butler and Dawes.

SENATE.—THURSDAY, 27th.—Petitions were presented by Messrs. Ramsey, Drake, Pratt, Patterson, Conkling and Felton, for the abolition of the franking privilege.

John F. Lewis was sworn in as Senator from the State of Virginia.

Mr. Thayer called up the bill to establish a port of entry at Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. Kellogg read from the law on the subject the provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasure to abolish all such ports where the receipts do not exceed $10,000 per annum.

The bill was then passed.

The currency bill was then taken up and discussed until adjournment.

HOUSE.—A bill was offered to prevent further sale of public lands, except as provided for in the exemption and homestead laws and the laws disposing of town sites and mineral lands. Pratt, Ridgeway and Milnes, representatives from Virginia were sworn in. Objection was made to the admission of Porter.

Mr. Farnsworth reported a bill to abolish the franking privilege which was put on its passage at once, and after an hours discussion, the bill was passed by 174 yeas to 14 nays. The bill goes into effect on the 1st of July.

Mr. Churchill presented a resolution in the case of Covode vs. Foster, declaring Covode entitled to the seat.

The House then went into committee of the whole and Mr. Dawes continued his remarks on the appropriations.

SENATE.—FRIDAY, 28.—Mr. Johnson was duly installed into his position as Senator from Virginia.

After the offering of a number of resolutions and some preliminary discussion the Senate went into executive session, and finally adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—James K. Gibson, member from 8th Virginia district was sworn in. Bills were reported for the removal of Osage Indians to Indiana territory, also of the Kansas Indians, for the abolition of the office of Congressional printer, and the election by joint ballot of a Superintendent of Public Printing at a salary of $4,000, and for the abolition of the franking privilege, also a remonstrance against the reduction of the duty on imported steel. A report from the committee on elections declared the claimants from Georgia under the election of April 20, 1868 not entitled to their seats. The executive and judicial appropriations were then discussed in committee of the whole, up to the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—SATURDAY, 29.—Whole session taken up as usual with debates.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is still an invalid, and still writing letters for publication instructing the nation exactly what it shall do to be saved. It strikes us that silence on political subjects would most become a gantleman possessing the unfortunate record of Mr. Stephens. In Mr. Stephens' latest gush he thinks neither he nor the nation will long survive; but, while he is extremely hopeful about his own future, he is correspondingly gloomy concerning the country's.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, Jan. 24th.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced authorizing married women to sell their propertyt when deserted by their husbands, to authorize 7 per cent as legal rate of interest and not allowing over 12 per cent by special agreement, and increasing the Judges of the Supreme Court by two to be elected in October. Bills were passed authorizing the reduction, for good conduct, of the sentences of persons confined in prisons and penitentiaries, and punishing the injuring and smashing of baggage.

HOUSE.—The bill, from committee on joint resolutions, urging Congress not to reduce the duty on pig iron was reported affirmatively. The Senate resolution restoring the franking privilege was defeated. A number of unimportant bills, mostly, of a local character, were introduced and referred to appropriate committees.

TUESDAY, 25th.—SENATE.—The following petitions were introduced:

One by Mr. Nagle, from 30,000 citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party, against any Metropolitan Police bill.

Nearly one half of the Senators presented petitions for the abolition of the death penalty, and in favor of allowing local districts to vote upon the questions of licensing drinking houses within their limits. The remainder of the session was occupied in discussing a proposition to publish a record at $14.50 per page, which was indefinitely postponed and, in considering a proposition to discharge the army of pasters and folders who are without employment, because of the abolition of the record and the franking privilege.

HOUSE.—The Senate supplement to the Philadelphia Park bill was passed and sent to the Governor other Philadelphia bills were discussed but no action taken on them.

SENATE.—WEDNESDAY, 26.—The following bills of a general character were reported favorably:

Creating a Board of Control, the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor General, and Attorney General, to attend the financial affairs of the Commonwealth.

Allowing accused parties, if so disposed, to give testimony.

The record bill of yesterday was reconsidered and passed by a vote to 20 yeas to 13 nays. The yeas were Messrs. Allen, Beck, Brown, Buckalew, Connell, Davis, Duncan, Findlay, Henszey, Linderman, McIntyre, Miller, Mumma, Nagle, Olmsted, Osterhout, Randall, Robison, Watt, and White—20.

The nays were—Messrs. Billingfell, Brooke, Brodhead, Graham, Howard, Kerr, Lowry, Purman, Rutan, Turner, Wallace, Wartel, and Stinson—13.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following bills were reported and considered:

House bill making it a penal offence to issue fire or lightning policies of insurance except under authority of some chartered company of this or some other State. Passed.

House bill increasing the capital stock of the Decatur Building Association. Passed.

Also House bill authorizing the Phœnix Insurance Company to wind up its affairs.

The Committee on Vice and Immortality reported favorably House bill to enable the citizens of Pennsylvania to determine whether the general sale of intoxicating liquors shall be permitted. This provides that the Court of Quarter sessions, upon petiton of one-fourth the voters of a district, shall order an election to determine whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold.

House bill to prevent and punish the publication of obscence advertisements and the sale of noxious medicines was reported favorably.

Senate bill authorizing each member to receive $100 worth of postage stamps, passed by a *viva voce* vote.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—THURSDAY, 27.—A number of petitions were presented, among them a number in favor of allowing the people to vote upon the question of license or no license. The bill authorizing railroad companies to lease and become lessees by other roads, was reported favorably. The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Wallace, authorizing the election of a judge of Nisi Prius, and fixing his salary at $6.000.

Mr. White, enlarging provisions of the act which authorizes interested parties to testify, and extend the same to executors and administrators.

Also an act to limit and define the punishment of contempt of court. [The limit of punishment is fixed at five years.]

On motion of Mr. Osterhout, the Finance Committee were authorized to extend the time of the inquiry into the affairs of the State Treasury for ten years back.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The special order of the day was the consideration of public bills.

The House bill repealing the third section of an act relating to judicial sales and the preservation of the lien of mortages, approved March 23, 1867, was passed.

House bill to require interrogatories to be filed in case of attachment on or before the return day of the suit, and to allow garnishees to answer without a rule or copy being served. Passed.

The Senate bill with contract with Bergner for the record at $14.50 per page was taken up and discussed and finally defeated by a vote of 76 to 16.

SENATE.—Friday, 28th.—Bills were introduced for the monthly redemption of State loans by the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund in such sums as the condition of the Treasury will permit, for the appropriation of $1900 to defray inauguration expenses, for an amendment to the law of libel, suggested by the Editorial convention. The bill to form the new county of Petrolia passed to a third reading; an act was introduced regulating the election of county commissioners and auditors. Adjourned to Monday evening.

HOUSE.—Petitions were offered upon the license subject, the repeal of the death penalty, for protection of Miners and for $5000 for an Eastern Experimental farm. A number of resolutions were offered but none of importance were passed. A number of bills were reported from committees among others the House bill giving general powers to the courts to grant divorces, and House bill authorizing additions to the House of Refuge. Affirmatively.

Adjourned until Monday evening next.

Free Trade or Protection.

When the country is asked to consider which it will adopt, Free Trade or Protection, let it look at the facts which now stare it in the face. It is estimated that the aggregate amount of American bonds national, State, municipal, railway and mining—held in Europe, is $1,465,5000,000, the interest on which; at 6 per cent., amounts to the enormous sum of $87,850,9000 per annum in gold. And this is increasing rapidly, exchanged for goods which perish in the using and which ought to be made in this country. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the total imports were $417,351,765 in gold, and the balance of trade against us was $130,832,421. To adjust balances like this our securities are carried abroad to Europe there to remain as so many mortgages against this country. These securities are used by American merchants wherewith to puchase goods. Not a dollar in gold has been brought into the country in exchange for them; but, on the contrary, during the last fiscal year, as shown by official reports, the country lost $37,483,704 through its commercial transactions with foreigners, that being the difference between the exports and imports of gold.

A healthy condition of the business of the nation cannot be expected while the country allows itself to be thus depleted. As well expect an animal to continue strong, vigorous and healthy while its life is being drawn from its arteries and which should flow from the heart to the extremities and from the extremities to the heart.

Let us follow the example of Great Britain, that retains at home her national securities. Protect our industry, check excessive importations, and bring home our bonds, and our national debt will be rather a source of strength than a burden. Any other course would be the sheerest folly. Let Congress act for the interest of this country and its workingmen in this matter. —*Chicago Journal.*

THE recent offer of Mr. Beecher's parishioners to raise his salary to $20,000, cannot but remind one, by contrast, of the time when he was preaching for $150 a year, building his house with his own hands, feeding his pigs, cultivating his cabbages, and unable for weeks to take a letter from the postoffice for want of currency to pay the postage.

HAYTI.

Capture and Execution of President Salnave.

New York January 25th.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the schooner Setagawa, in 10 days from Aux Cayes, we are in receipt of Haytian advices to the 15th inst. The day before that on which the Setagawa left Aux Cayes intelligence was received there from Port au Prince that on Thursday, the 23th inst., Salnave was captured, with 150 of his followers, in the mountains between Aquin and Jacmel, about 30 miles from Port au Prince. The ex-President was immediately taken to the capital, and lodged in prison. It was reported at Aux Cayes that he would be forthwith put on his trial, and it was believed he would be shot.

CHARLESTON, January 26.—The French sloop of-war Timier, six days from Port-au-Prince, arrived to-day, and reports that Salnave was sentenced to death and shot on the 10th inst.

THE LATE PRESIDENT SALNAVE.

Silvain Salnave, who was executed at Port-au-Prince on the 10th inst., was a native of the city of Cape Haytien, where he was born in the year 1832. He entered the army as a common soldier, and gradually rose to the position of Captain of Cavalry of the North, which position he retained after the establishment of the Empire under Soulouque, although he held republican principles. When on the morning of Dec. 22, 1858, Geffard raised, in the name of the people, the standard of revolt, and declared for a Republic, the Imperial Guard were at once mustered to quell what was deemed a mad enterprise. Owing to the influence of Salnave the whole North rallied to the cause of Geffard, and finally the Empire was overthrown and a Republic established. Geffrard, being a vain, ambitious man, used little discretion in rewarding those who espoused his cause, and, among others, conferred the position and title of Major in the army upon Salnave, to whose bravery, energy, and persistency, he actually owed his high position. Soon there came another call for his services. Spain, having taken advantage of the civil war in this country, sent a strong force, and declared the annexation of the Dominican portion of the island, and re-established it once more as a colony. Salnave entered warmly into the conflict against the invaders, and to his efferts, more than any one person, was due the credit of their expulsion. Feeling aggrieved by the action of President Geffrard in regard to Gen. Oge Longuefosse, he commenced a revolutionary movement which resulted in Geffrard flying from the country in March, 1867, and Salnave being proclaimed President. The Republic continued in a disturbed condition, and in November last, insurgents in the South proclaimed Gen. Dominque President, and those in the North Gen. Saget. These movements culminated in the recent events which placed Salnave in the power of his enemies, mainly by the defection of his own forces. In person Salnave was of very commanding presence, about six feet in hight, of regular features, large, lustrous eyes, and dark complexion. He received a good education in comparison with those around him, and displayed remarkable sagacity and force of character in his official correspondence.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ROGERS sued Luther G. Riggs, of the Meriden (Conn.) *Record*, for $50,000 damages for slander. The court awarded $10.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, author of "Gates Ajar," has a new novel for the press entitled "Hedged In," the same being a plea for fallen women who desire to reform.

DAVID WATKINS, aged seventy-eight, and his wife Annie, aged eighty, died in Warren, R. I., last week, after fifty-seven years of happy wedded life, "and both possessed one grave."

J. H. BEADLE, a Salt Lake Gentile, is stopping at his father's house in Parke county, Indiana, recovering from the beating the Saints gave him at Corinne, and writing a book about the Mormons and their wives.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY says she never heard of so many men, in one place, being simultaneously affected with sore throat, as she found at Washington, in selecting Congressmen to speak at her suffrage convention.

MISS LUCY BLISS has taught school eight years in the old academy school at Stockbridge, Mass., without the loss of a single day. As she lives two miles from the school house, she must have walked more than 13,000 miles in the time.

ROCHEFORT is an avowed infidel, and recently said in one of his little speeches: "The first duty of a nation which desires to be free is to cast off that restraint called a religion, and which leads fatally to slavery, when it does not conduct to madness."

MR. HOPE SCOTT has the most lucrative legal practice in England, averaging $110,000 a year. He married Miss Lockhardt, the grandaughter of Sir Walter Scott, and his daughter by her is the only surviving descendant of Sir Walter. Mr. Hope Scott's present wife is Victoria Howard, sister of the Duke of Norfolk, the first peer of England.

THE Pope having announced that a commission of theologians will be organized to answer questions propounded by Protestants who may visit Rome during the sitting of the council, many of the clergymen of the Church of England have delegated three of their colleagues to repair to Rome to discuss with the commission points of difference between Catholics and Protestants.

THE question of suffrage is considered as settled in Tennessee, favorably to the colored citizens. A test question was decided in the Convention on Thursday, for suffrage, by a vote of 52 to 20. Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, formerly editor of the Washington *Union*, and afterwards Democratic United States Senator from Tennessee, is reported to have made "a powerful speech in behalf of colored suffrage."

THE old Medical Society of Washington city, whose charter it is proposed to take away because they make distinctions of race and color in their social relations, are in considerable trouble lest the threat of some of the Radicals may be carried out. They are using all the influence they can can to prevent this result, and a prominent New England Senator has promised to champion their cause in the Senate.

THE bill to abolish polygamy, now pending in Congress makes visible a speck of war Salt Lake war. The Mormons are reported to have a militia force of 25,000 men, under command of a Lieutenant General. However, these veterans are poorly armed and the one fact of the existence of the Pacific Railroad renders the force practically powerless. Mormonism may die hard, but the approach of civilization already shakes it to the centre.

IT is said by knowing observers that Œcumenical Council will probably last at least a twelvemonth. In former times such a prolonged absence of the heads of the church from their fields of duty would have been fraught with the most calamitous consequences. But in these days of steamers and telegraphs, a bishop can govern his people almost as well from Rome as from a nearer point. So the Council may go on as long as its members like, without their having any qualms of conscience over their suffering dioceses.

THE Louisville *Courier & Journal* says that Mr. Prentice wrote a neat round hand, using always a pencil. Strange as it may seem, the father and founder of the modern method of paragraphing and the most brilliant writer of separate paragraphs, he did not know how to divide an article which exceeded a single paragraph into two or three or more paragraphs. Nor did he understand the art of putting titles at the head of his articles. Long or short, the cut of a hand with a finger out pointed sufficed for him, and he was strongly wedded to this as an indicator; but he adapted himself cheerfully to prevailing styles, whether he liked them or was ready with them or not.

No less than 27,000 penny song-books are sold every day throughout France. What is still more surprising is the immense number of persons engaged in the trade. It is the custom of a man or a family of beggars to procure the song-books and tramp the whole country round, singing the songs in them. This attracts attention, and then they sell the little books. The singers in France number about 800,000. They may be divided into three great orders: those at fixed posts, the tramps who wander about and sing in the streets, and those who frequent the low eating-houses. The song-book which has sold the most is one containing the *Femme a barbe* which Theresa made notorious. This song, however, is of German origin.

A SINGULAR SUIT.—There is a curious and interesting suit just now in the Chancery Court, in London. In 1792 a society, called the West New Jersey Society, purchased sundry tracts of land in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. One John Love was a member and held ten shares which he transferred, in 1693, to a Mr. Ffowks. Strange to say, the society is still legally in existence and holds some seven or eight thousand pounds, representing the value of those ten shares. The object of the present proceedings is to ascertain who are the next of kin to that Mr. Ffowks, who died some one hundred and fifty years ago. Small as the sum is there are already numerous claimants. It is certainly both curious and interesting that the English Court of Chancery should be now, in 1870, engaged in disposing of a case of which the cause of action transpired in Pennsylvania and New Jersey when they were British colonies, and in fact shortly after their settlement.

ANOTHER BIG SWINDLE.—A treaty is now before the Senate for the sale of 135,000 acres of the Kansas Indians' reserve at eighty-seven and a half cents per acre, and 80,000 acres at one dollar and a half per acre, to a railroad company, all being among the best land in Kansas. The President, in transmitting the treaty, calls attention to a letter from Secretary Cox, which sets forth the remarkable and unusual fact that the treaty was drawn up under the last administration by the Senate Indian Committee, and sent to the Interior Department, with the request of that committee that a commission might be sent out to conclude it. It was concluded in seven days from the time the order was given for the commission to start from Washington. The terms of payment are easy and on time. Secretary Cox notified the President that he could not approve the treaty.

Miscellaneous.

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28jan3t

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