Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 251.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1870.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & GO., 907 de30fmw tig WEDDING INVITATIONS WEDDING INVITATIONS EN-DREKA Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Chestnut street, fe20 tf

MARRIED.

RODNEY-WARREN.-Jan. 27th., 1870, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Shelton, George Brydgos Rodney, U. S. A., and Janet W., daughter of the late Edward S. Warren, Esq., of Buffalo.

DIED. LEWIS.—On the 31st of January, Sarah, wife of William D. Lewis.

The male relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 1012 Spruce street, on Thursday next, Feb. 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PENINGT)N.—On the 29th instant, William L. C. Penington, youngest son of the late Win, L. C. Penington, Eq., of West Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3216 Bridge street, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LARGE PLAID NAINSOOKS FOR LA-DIES WRAPPERS.
SATIN PLAID CAMBRICS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS.
MULLS AND FRENCH MUSLINS.
EYRE & LANDELL. SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

FINEST

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

818 AND 820 CHESTNUT STREET.

BOYS' CLOTHING

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. SECOND SERIES. OPENING LECTURE BY

WENDELL PHILLIPS. THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, January 31. Subject—The Questions of To-morrow. PETROLEUM V. NASBY (D. R. Locke), February 3. Subject—The Lords of Creation, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.

RALPH WALDO EMEMSON, February 7.
Subject—Social Life in America.

Bev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—The Roll of Honor.

GEO. WM. CORTIS, February 10.
Subject—Our National Folly—The Civil Service.

Prof. HENRY MORTON, February 23.
Subject—Solar Eclipson.

BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—Reform and Art.
Subject—Proch Folks at Home.

Prof. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 21.
Subject—Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts.
ANNA E. DICK INSON, April 7.
Subject—Down Breaks.

Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 16 cents.

Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano
Rooms, 923 Chestnut street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 3. ja31-tf

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MER-

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND,—The sixteenth anniversary
of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock,
The annual report of the Board of Managers will be
ead, and addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG,
Hev. J. L. WITHEROW,
Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW,
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.
The orchestra will be under the direction of MARK
HASSLER.
Cards of admission may be had gratifously, by early

Cards of admission may be had gratitously, by early application at S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets, No. 110 North Delaware avenue, No. 51 South Fourth street, or of either of the following

WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, JAMES C. HAND, A. J. DERBYSHIRE, THOMAS C. HAND, JAMES B. McFARLAND, Committee of Arrangements

NOTICE.—THE DELAWARE AND BABITAN CANAL COMPANY AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY BAILEUAD AND TRANS-PORTATION COMPANY.

On and after February 1st, 1870, the Stockholders of the above Companies, of January 18th, 1870, are entitled to a dividend of Five (6) per cent. payable at 111 Liberty street, New York, or 206 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

delphia.
TRENTON, N. J., January 17th, 1870.
iul8 12trp BICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer. OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE

AND RABITAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY BAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1870. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1870.

The holders of the new scrip in the above Companies are hereby notified that the time for paying the last installment will expire February 10, 1870. At any time before that date it may be paid by those holding the receipts of RICHARD S. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier, or F. S. CONOVER, Transfer Agent, to Mr. TROWBRIDGE, at his office, who is authorized to receipt for the same, on the back of the receipt for first installment.

jailo-tfepp RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 18th day of February 1870, at 10 o clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of Tenth and Obestunt streets, Philadelphia.

The annual election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

JOSEPH LESLEY,

Secretary.

ja25tfel4rp§ H. Y. LAUDERHACH'S

ACADEMY

Assembly Buildings, No. 108 South Tenth street.

The parents and friends of the pupils, and others interested in school education, are invited to visit the Academy during the present fexamination) week, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. See Educational Column.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS NOTICE—APPLICATION HAS been made to the Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Passonger Railway Company for a Certificate for Nine Shares of the stock of said Company, in lieu of a certificate for Nine Shares of the stock of said Company, dated January 23, 1866, and numbered 444, issued to ALFRED W. ADOLPH, and now standing in his name on the books of the Company, which certificate has been lost or destroyed. Jail m.tu.4w\$ THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTHE Stockholders, at their Annual Meeting held in
Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1670,

Geo. D. Armstrong, Jas. A. Strawbridge, Sumuel Dickey, Edward Haines, Isaac Hinckley,
Samuel M. Felton,
Robert H. Lamborn,
David Woelpper,
Aaron Baker,
Milton Conard, David woetpper,
Aaron Baker,
Milton Conard,
Thos. Donaldson.
The Directors at a meeting held at the office of the Com
pany in Philadelphia, January 37, 1870, elected JAMEI
R. RAMSEY Treasurer, and JOSEPH HUDDELL,
ja313t§
Secretary.

HENRY WARD BEECHER AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1. SUBJECT-" THE HOUSEHOLD.

HORAUE GREELEY.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.
SUBJECT—"THE WOMAN QUESTION."
Tickets at Ashmead's, 724 Chestnut strost.
Reserved seats 75 cents. Admission 60 cents. Reserved., seats in Family Circle, 60 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HYGIENIC MEDICAL COLLEGE HYGIENIC MEDICAL CULLEGE.

A telegram having been sont from Philadelphia to the Basuchated Press, that the "Hygeian Home" at Florence Heighet, N J., was a "Free Lovo" concern, and on the plan of the Oneida Communists, &c., the public is requested to suspend opinion until the truth can be shown, as the author of that infamous statement will be immediately prosecuted for a libe.

A. T. TRULL, M. D.

3 1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109 TURKICH RUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS. Departments for Ladies.

Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHURCH HOME FOR CHILDREN.

The Annual Meeting of Contributors will be held at the Home, N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Pine streets, on TUESDAY, February 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. HORTICULTURAL HALL—ES-

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

Bad 1820 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

Medical treatment and medicinefurnished gratuitously

CRIME.

HOMICIDE IN CHICAGO. A Desperado Killed by a Policeman.

The Chicago Journal, of Saturday, says:

About half-past ten o'clock last night Officer
Fechter, while on his beat at the Galena Depot, North Wells street, heard cries of "Help! murder!" He at once proceeded to the spot whence the sounds proceeded, and in front of the restaurant and saloon on the corner of Kinzie and Wells streets, a man was lying on the sidewalk, apparently insensible. The officer, however, aroused him, and asked what was the matter. He said that his name was Henry A. Moore, that he had gone into the restaurant to purchase a box of sardines, when an argument arose between himself and the bartender, named Joseph Milorina, as to the price to be paid. After a little angry discussion the barman seized a mallet, and proceeded to strike him on the head. He managed to scramble out, and after having given utterance to the cries heard by

head. He managed to scramble out, and after having given utterance to the ories heard by the officer, he fell. The officer then went into the saloon for the purpose of arresting Milorina, and while doing so, the proprietor of the place, Joseph C. Daiqui, came into the rechia, and inquired of the officer what he was doing, when he replied that Milorina was being arrested for assault. But Daiqui objected to the arrest without a warrant, and at once got in between the policeman and Milorina, and forced Fechter to release his hold of Milorina. Fechter then caught Daiqui by the back of his collar, and while in this position Daiqui drew a revolver, and twisting himself round to face the officer, fired. The shot entered Fechter's neck, near the windpipe. This shot he followed up by another one, which entered his left arm. Fechter now drew his revolver, and fired at Daiqui. The ball entered between the nipples of his breast, causing a fatal wound. As he fell back he fired another shot at the officer, which, however, went up into the ceiling. Fechter then made tor the sidewalk, which he just managed to reach, as he fell from faintness. He was picked up by some brother officers, placed in a hack, and conveyed to the Huron Street Station. Moore, who had become insensible, and remained on the sidewalk all the time the affar was going on. come insensible, and remained on the sidewalk all the time the affray was going on, was also conveyed to the station.

Daiqui died from his wound a few minutes after he received it. Search was made for Milotina, but during the excitement he escaped, but about half-past eleven he was captured on Clark street.

tured on Clark street Coroner Cleaves held an inquest upon the body of Daiqui this morning, when the jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

ROBBERY AT MILFORB, DEL.

A U. S. Paymaster the Sufferer. A despatch to the Wilmington Commercial

A despatch to the Wilmington Commercial from Milford says:
Mr. Moody, clerk of Dr. Robert Clarke, a paymaster in the U.S. Navy, has been stopping for a few days at the Milford Hotel. He has spoken somewhat freely of the amount of money he had with him and has also been pretty free in inviting people to the bar and taking them to his room. Last night some person stole his trunk containing he says person stole his trunk, containing, he says \$500 in gold and \$200 in silver. The trunk rifled of its contents, was found on the wharf this morning. No clue has yet been obtained to the thief.

THE INDIANS.

Further Particulars of the Massacre of the Buck Surveying Party-Pawnee Killer Tells the Whole Story.

[Correspondence of the Omaha Herald.] WHETSTONE AGENCY, D. T., Jan. 18, 1870. Since my letter of last week I have met and talked with "Pawnee Killer" and gained the following facts concerning the massacre of a surveying party near the Republican river some time ago:

The village of "Pawnee Killer" and "Whet-

stone" was crossing the ridge (immediately south of the mouth of Red Wilson Creek), insouth of the mouth of Red Wilson Creek), intending to camp on Beaver creek, ten miles distant, when they discovered a party of six white men with a team or teams. A charge was at once made, in which three Indians were killed. The whites then gained the timber on Beaver creek, where they determined to make a stand, and the Indians in the meantime had increased their forces to war. time had increased their force to near 200 war-riors. Frequent and desperate charges were made on the party during the entire afternoon, and about sundown the last of the six was killed and scalped. "Pawnee Killer" led the fight in person. He claims that the whites were very brave and many of his warriors were wounded. The three Indians killed were wounded. The three indians kined were buried in trees on the south side of the Republican, just above the mouth of RedWillow creek. There is a pocket or memorandum book here in the hands of Indians bearing the name of Vincent F. Brown. This man was from Lincoln, Neb., and had considerable money on his person when he was killed. There is also a report among the Indians that there were twelve whites in the party and that six of them escaped. This is hardly creditable The savages are exultant over the capture of a large amount of ammunition in this fight.

Twenty-rive soldiers are now stationed at this agency for the protection of government property. There are 6,000 Indians in the vicinity. Very recent arrivals of Indians from the Min-nie-ka-jo and Unk-pa-pa Sioux re port them encamped at the mouth of Powde river. Parties from the Red River of the North had visited their encampments and distributed presents in the shape of guns and ammunition. From the description of these strange people I judge them to be English or

The Indians were informed by them that the "Long Knives" (Americans) intended to overrun their country with troops in the spring and advised them to prepare themselves, offering assistance in the way of arms. The chiefs or braves accompanied these white men north for the purpose of holding a council, and were to have been gone two months. The Indians were informed by them that the "Long Knives" (Americans) intended

-Consternation prevails among the ice-cutters on the Maine rivers. New companies have been formed and new houses built for gathering the Winter's harvest, but scarcely any ice has yet been obtained. —In 1857 Emile Ollivier said in a speech, "Perjured despotism can not live long in France." That speech will be read during the present session of the Corps Legislatif by one of the members of the Left.

—Bogumil Dawison's "Personal Reminiscences," written by his devoted wife, will be published at an early date in Vienna;

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

SPAIN.

The Madrid Presson a Dictatorship. La Patria, a Spanish journal published at Madrid, gives, in its issue of January 6, the opinions of certain contemporary journals on the subject of a dictatorship, remarking "that the Progresistas who truly love hiberty desire a dictator, and following the councils of our worthy colleague, El Boletin Diplomatico, offer to General Prim that position as a reward for the tact, ability and prudence which he has

worthy colleague, El Boletin Diplomatico, offer to General Prim that position as a reward for the tact, ability and prudence which he has for some time past lent to the party."

La Correspondencia says with respect to this grave affair, that "the question of a dictatorship, to be approved by the Cortes, is still being discussed; as, also, the necessity of giving to the Regent the faculties conceded by the Constitution. The wish is to suspend for a while, at least, the solution of the monarchical question, to the end that the parties engaged to the late revolution may come to some agreement, and, in the meantime, the Government may be better consolidated. It is likewise thought of great importance to put the Treasury upon a better basis before such an important step shall have been definitely decided.

"The idea of a dictatorship has produced a bad effect among the Union and Republican deputies, and certain Progresistas, D. Pascual Madoz, and others of influence in that party especially: the friends of Espartero condemn in unqualified terms all such ideas."

BUSSIA. Revolution Predicted in Bussia. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Posen Gazette tells a curious story, which, he says, is now current in the Russian Court, says, is now current in the Russian Court, opropos of the newly discovered Socialist conspiracy. Last autumn, during the stay of the Imperial family at Livadia, an aide de-camp of the Emperor's suite one day found in his coat pocket an anonymous pamphlet, in which a striking parallel is drawn between the present state of Russia and that of France before the Bevolution. The Government of Nicholas is compared with that of Louis XIV., and the rule of Alexander III. with that of Louis XV., the fate of Louis XVI. and Marie Anteinette being foretold for the present Czarewitch and the present Princess Dagmar, who is accused of frivolity, arrogance, and love of dress. The anonymous writer concludes as follows: "The Russian Revolution will be far more bloody and terrible than that of France in 1780 for the degretism." follows: "The Russian Revolution will be far more bloody and terrible than that of France in 1789, for the despotism of the Czars is harder than that of the French Kings, and Russian society far exceeds that of France in immorality, brutality and ignorance." This pamphlet was given by the aide-decamp to a lady of the Court, who showed it to the Emperor and Empress. The latter, on reading it, was thrown into a paroxysm of fear; she went immediately to the Princess Dagmar, and after reproaching her with her love of finery and want of devotion, implored her to alter her mode of life; as otherwise she was sure the words of the pramphlet would come true, and both the Princess and her husband would perish on the scaffold. On hearing these repreaches the the scaffold. On hearing these repreaches the Princess Dagmar burst into tears, and complained to the Czarewitch. The consequence was that both of them left Livadia a few hours after. Since this family scene, adds the correspondent, the Empress has often had long fits of depression, and passes most of her time in the society of the well-known decote, Countess Bludoff,

THE ADMINISTRATION VINDICATED

The Work of the Administration—Total Reduction of Expenditure for the First Half of its First Fiscal Year, \$27,264,790. Washington, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1870.—The controversy over the estimates and appropriations, which has been occasioned by Mr. Daws's speech, will be apt to lead the public astray from the real test which is to be applied to the Administration of President Grant. His Administration is either to be condemned or vindicated by the manner in which the public money is disbursed. The question is not whether estimates and appropriations are larger or smaller now than in previous years. During and since the war the measure of appropriations has not by any means been any proper measure of the expenditures. It is not necessary to go into any detail why they are not, for the reasons are known to every person who will be interested in this statenent. But the real and only vital question is Does this Administration is those this Washington, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1870.—The

ment. But the real and only vital ques-tion is: Does this Administration actually spend more money or less money than its predecessor? The answer is in the actual official figures of the expenditures of the current fixed very conactual olincial ngures of the expenditures of the current fiscal year as compared with the last fiscal year. These figures I am able to give in the aggregate, and it is to such results that the Administration can turn for vindicathat the Administration can turn for vindica-tion from all assault, misrepresentation or error, come from what source it may. No other test is so applicable,—no other test can subject the Administration and its several Departments to so severe a criticism as to exhibit what it actually does with the money appropriated. Here are the figures:

50,490,095 Reduction in 1869. 815,919,561

.. \$46,039,435 . 36.763.953

Reduction in 1869.
The total interest on public debt for the first half of fiscal year 1869, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1868 was. . \$64,971,127 Reduction in 1869 \$2,019,747

The total reduction of expenditures, therefore, was, for the first half of Grant's first fiscal year, as compared with the first half of Johnson's last fiscal year, as follows: In first quarter... n second quarter..... In public debt in both quarters.....

will be public in a few days, will completely sustain them. If we should go back still further and embrace the first quarter of Grant's Administration further and embrace the first quarter of Grant's Administration, to wit: from April 1st to June 30th, 1869, the comparison would be still more favorable. But, for exceptional reasons, it would not be so fair a test as to take the first half of the current fiscal

INCREASE IN RECEIPTS. This, it must be remembered, is the reduction of expenditure alone. But if the increase in receipts is taken into consideration, the record of the Administration grows still brighter. I have not the official figures at hand to-night, but I give the approximate gain for the six months stated, with the assurance that the sum will exceed, rather than fall short of the aggregate below:
Not gain from Customs, July 1, to Dec. 31 \$4,900,000
16,000,000

Net gain in receipts..... Net reduction of expenditure.... Total gain for first half of Grant's first fiscal

Jean State of Walts and Issue S51,136,790

I submit that this is a sufficient indication, if any is needed, of the work of this Administration.

A GREAT TRANSFORMATION.

How the Negroes Legislate in South Car-olina.-Fifteen Blacks in the State Sen-ate.-Parliamentary Tactics.-The Per-sonnel of the House.-The Ablest Dis-putant and Parliamentary Leader.

putant and Parliamentary Leader.

(From the Franklin Repository.)

Here the slave is now the master; the bondman is the lawgiver. Here has been fulfilled that singular prophecy ventured by Jefferson soon after his retirement from the Presidency. Speaking of the crime of slavery, he said, "that considering numbers, native and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among possible events, and it may become probable by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest."

I walked leisurely along the broad streets of Columbia to the imposing, but still unfinished Capitol of South Carolina. The softest breezes of Northern spring-time greeted me, and the beautiful magnolia, mock-orange, firs and other evergreens seemed to proclaim perpetual summer. The streets are crowded with motley groups of whites and blacks, and on the modest elevation that fixes the centre of the main avenue stands the point of attraction—the Capitol with the Legislature in session. I entered the vast rotunda, and passed on to the Legislative halls, to witness the deliberations of the novel Legislature of reconstructed South Carolina.

The Senate Hall, designed to echo the ele-

South Carolina.

The Senate Hall, designed to echo the eloquence of the Hamptons, the Rhetts, the Hammonds, and other distinguished sons of Hammonds, and other distinguished sons of chivalry, has been fitted up in modest elegance, and eighteen whites and fifteen negroes fill its chairs. As a body, it is but little below some Northern Senates I have seen, in point of intelligence, and among its members are able men of both races. Mr. Corbins, the President, is a very able lawyer and debater, and perhaps the commanding intellect of all the contributions from the North to the statesmanship of South Carolina. lect of all the contributions from the North to the statesmanship of South Carolina. He is well appreciated, too, as he is Senator, U. S. District Attorney, and codifier of the laws, and fills all with credit. Senator Jillson, another son of New England, is a gentleman of culture, and is State Commissioner of Education, as well as legislator. Senator Leslie is an ex-New York Democrat and ex-Democratic legislator from Brooklyn. He is now a Republican Senator and State Land Commissioner. These doubly or trebly honored gentlemen are not singular, however. There was a lack of white material when the wheels of government, were put in motion, and it became an agreeable necessity for a number to accept multiplied offices. Mr. Moscs, Speaker of the House, is Adjutant-General, and Mr. Nagle, Comptroller-General; Mr. Elliott, Mr. Tomlinson, Auditor-General; Mr. Elliott, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Mr. Stol-brand, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, are all commissioned State officers and members of the House.

or the House.

THE MOST NOTABLE NEGRO

in the Legislature is Senator Wright. He is
a full-blooded negro, of medium size, with a
finely chiseled face, and a handsomely developed head. He came here with the certificate
and seal of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania as an attorney-at-law. His features and vania, as an attorney-at-law. His features and form are fairly Caucasian in all save color, and he speaks fluently and forcibly. He is eminent for his integrity, and devotes himself intelligently and earnestly to the advancement of his race and State. On the right of the Chamber sits a tall, gaunt, full-blooded negro, black as midnight, with the regular Southern negro dialect, and the awkward gait of a field-hand. He is Senator Nash, the representative of the Capitol District, and the successor to Wade Hampton. He is quite intelligent, although entirely uneducated, and was, in olden times, the best hotel porter in Columbia. Senator Cain sits near the centre aisle, and boasts of no discount on his African blood. He is a tolerable debater, and an ar-dent preacher of the Methodist persuasion. A little in front of him sits Senator Swails, a light quadroon, and a hasty graduate of the country free-schools of the Cumberland Val-

ley. He is doubtless remembered by many of the citizens of Chambersburg. He writes a beautiful hand, and speaks quite intellgently. The hour of noon is indicated by the plain nahogany circular clock above the door, and the Senate is called to order. A very plain jet black, white-chokered man stepped up on the Speaker's stand, and called the Senators to their devotions. A more simple, beautiful and appropriate prayer I have never heard than Chaplain Adams for his dubious flock and strickened Commonwealth. Routined legislation followed, and I turned to take a look at the popular branch of the Legislature. It sits in the spacious Library room of the new (apitol, temporarily appropriated to the purpose, and a large gallery is usually crowded with negroes with negroes, watching with intense interest the maiden efforts of their representative the manuer enters of their representative brethren as law-makers. Speaker Moses is in the chair, and he presides with great dignity and ability. He is an Israelite, and an enthusiast. From an extreme rebel he has transformed himself into an extreme Republican. As a staff officer of Gov. Pickons, he was as As a staff officer of Gov. Pickens, he was accorded the honor of hoisting the Confederate flag over Fort Sumter when Anderson sur-rendered, and now he presides over the first Republican Legislature. His father was a rebel commissioner to persuade North Caro-lina to join in secession, and now he administers the Republican laws, in hearty sympathy, as Chief Justice of the State.

The Speaker vacated the chair, and a stout,

finely-formed negro took his place and presided very gracefully. He is Mr. Whipper, of Charleston, a Michigan waif, that came with the war and lodged when the army was disputed. His feet in warm of the results of the control of the banded. His face is round, full, and well drawn. If covered with a white skin and flaxen hair, his features would be called more than ordinarily good. He is the Patrick Henry of the House as an orator; but his want of culture mars the beauty of his sentenwant of culture mars the beauty of his sentences. He is a lawyer, and aspires to the vacant seat on the Supreme Bench, as does Senator Wright. Mr. Elliott, a Massachusetts negro of full blood, is perhaps THE ABLEST DISPUTANT AND PARLIAMENTARY

on the colored side, of the House, I saw him head in a desperate struggle of two days, in support of a bill that was fought desperately by filibustering, and he managed it with great skill until he covered his efforts with success. Captain Small, the hero of the "Planter" during the War is also a markler. He is a during the support of Captain Small, the hero of the "Planter" during the war, is also a member. He is a stout, burly mulatto, and his face indicates considerable intelligence and great decision of purpose. Purvis is a neat, felender mulatto, and hails from Philadelphia, where his father is well known as one of the most successful financial princes of his race. The son is the negro Beau Brummel of the House—dresses very tastefully, and parts his soft way. is the negro Beau Brummel of the House—dresses very tastefully, and parts his soft waving hair in the middle. He is an active and influential member, and speaks well. De Large is a dumpy little quadroon, a fluent but not very forcible talker, and has a passion for the floor. He was a staward in the rebel navy the floor. He was a steward in the rebel navy during the war. Cook, of Greenville, is a very genteel mulatto, and a quiet but efficient mem-ber. He is the son of his former master, and ber. He is the son of his former master, and long struggled to free himself from bondage. He saved fifteen hundred dollars, by sixpences and shillings earned after labor hours, and offered it in vain for his liberty. Finally rebellion brought emancipation, and his savings gave him a comfortable home.

The House is nearly two-thirds negroes, who were once slaves, and every possible shade is to be found. There are half a dozen members who would readily pass for your

fration. It proves beyond all cavil, that so far as it has gone, it has been true to all its pledges. By what it has done it is to be judged. Let Congress do its part, and the administration will meet it more than half way.—N. Y.

Times.

Shaue is to be jound. There are nair a dozen members who would readily pass for pure white, but they were South Carolina slaves only a few years ago. Mr. Tomlinson, a Philadelphia Quaker, and an offshoot of the Bureau, is the ablest white man on the floor, and one of the most yigilant and faithful members

in either branch. Close to him sit Gen. Dennis in either branch. Close to himsit Gen. Denuis and Mr. Jenks, two of the able political leaders of the House. In the front row is the patriarch of the Legislature—an old native white preacher, his head bleached by the frosts of more than seventy winters. On each side of the Speaker sits a bright mulatto clerk, and close by is Mr. Etter, the reporter. In the gallery sits the first negro in South Carolina, with his sprightly quadroon wife by his side. Mr. Cardozo, the Secretary of State, is a robust, full-faced mulatto, and everything about him indicates the highest culture. His father and master was an officer of customs arobust, full-faced mulatto, and everything about him indicates the highest culture. His father and master was an officer of customs in Charleston, and gave him a complete education in Scotland. He was regularly ordained as a minister, and was pastor of a New England congregation for some years before the war. General Howard has urged him to accept a professorship in the Lincoln University, but he wisely prefers to served his long oppressed race in South Carolina. He is highly respected by all classes, and exerts a most salutary influence in all matters pertaining to the interests of the blacks. If he desired to fill the Executive chair of his State, or a seat in Congress, either would be conceded to him without a serious struggle; but for the present he is content to continue as Secretary of State. It is not improbable, however, that on the 4th of March, 1871, Mr. Cardozo, once the slave of South Carolina, may appear at the bar of the United States Senate to qualify as the representative of the chivalry in the first legislative tribunal of the nation.

A. K. McClure.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 12, 1870.

The Question in Hayti, San Domingo and St. Thomas.—Haytian Aid to the Dominican Rehels.—Opposition to Annexation.—General's Resurn.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 17.—Now that the resolution has the control of that Cabral will receive assistance from this quarter in the insurrectionary movement against Baez, of which he and Luperon are the leaders. It is believed that Saget stands pledged to the Dominican insurgents to render them all the assistance in his power, even to the extent of placing at their disposal the three war steamers which have so materially helped him in overthrowing Salnave. It is reported that Luperon, who is now at Turk's Island, will shortly visit Port-au-Prince, where he will be met by Cabral. At any rate, Salnave, it would seem that a perfect understanding exists between him and Saget. This being so, there is evidently trouble ahead should the United States Senate ratify the treaty with San Domingo for the lease of the Bay of Samana. Indeed, if what is reported here of the provisions of the treaty be correct, namely: That among other things, the United States Government undertakes to protect the Dominican republic from foreign intervention during the period allowed for exchange of ratifications; then, unless the American Senate should quickly reject the treaty, that Government might find itself, before many weeks have passed, seriously embroiled on the Dominican question. Saget is the representative of the party in Hayti, opposed not only

to Hayti, has been mooted, but public opinion has not yet taken any definite shape on the subject. When Salnave triumphed over Geffrard, Soulouque was permitted to return home, and it is thought now that Salnave—Geffrard's

A West Indian Paper on Annexation. St. Thomas, Jan. 17.—San Domingo furnishes the absorbing topic of conversation in this quarter. The views of the people in the West Indies on this question are clearly set forth in the following editorial of the Tidente:

The first idea which presented itself to the New York journals was that the United States had at last gained a "foothold in the West Indies." There was a repulsive sense of domination in the term "foothold" which of domination in the term "foothold" which we considered of ill omen, and the first idea that presented itself to us was to inquire whether the United States had at the same time gained a handhold in San Domingo; that is to say, whether, on placing their foot on the soil, the Americans had been taken by the hand by the people of that republic. We have already given Cabral's protest against this "foothold," and we suppose that it serves also as a die-

constant endeavors to "throw of foreign yoke." One would suppose tution

national entity. However wrong they may be in the abstract, it is not in faulty human nature to blame them too severely. -General Carleton, commanding at San use of boisterous and profane language. good manners."

-On the day of the funeral in Paris of Victor Noir, Marshal Canrobert, the commanderto quiet Paris."

gaming-table.

ANNEXATION.

volution has triumphed, it is all but certain that Cabral will receive assistance from this where he will be met by Cabral. At any rate, from the part the latter took in the capture of Salnave, it would seem that a perfect understanding exists between him a perfect understanding exists between him a perfect understanding exists between him a perfect understanding exists and perfect unde Dominican question. Saget is the representative of the party in Hayti, opposed not only to annexation, but to the cession, in any form whatever, of any portion of the territory of the island to a foreign power. In the structure with Salnave, Saget made excellent use of the rumored proposal of the former to lease Cape Nicolas Mole to the United States, in exciting the people against Salnave; for, on the question of preserving their national territory in its integrity, the Haytians are almost fanatical.

The question of allowing ex-President Geffrard, at present, residing in Jamaica, to return to Hayti, has been mooted, but public opinion at the matinee of next Saturday.

mortal enemy—has been removed, the ex-President ought to have permission to come back to Havti.

and we suppose that it serves also as a dis-claimer against any attempt at a handhold. Such deductions, as regards Baez's control and its manifesting a wish of the people "to sell their country," are not at all 'proven: for the whole history of the people of the island shows that their one dominant idea is to "throw off the foreign yoke." France and Spain, the latter doubly so, are witnesses of this national desire; therefore, if the United States seek to establish that coveted States seek to establish that coveted "foothold" without the handhold, they may fully expect the diminutive rebellions and constant endeavors to "throw off the where a republic is concerned—one professing to be the "freest of all nations"—(according to one version of the President's message)—there could not possibly be any question of coercing the people of San Domingo to submit to a foreign yoke, but that they would be allowed freedom of action, and would be accepted into the Union only of their own free vill and accord, duly manifested through the plessed ballot-box-that great national institution by which the sovereign people of a free republic are wont to manifest sovereign people their will. Even monarchical countries pay some deference to this powerful instrument. No one—except, of course, the Dominicans and Haytians themselves—will pretend that the annexation of their island to pretend that the annexation of their island to the United States would be otherwise than a blessing to the country. It would certainly tend to develop its rich resources and enrich the place; but, call it pigheadedness, or patriotism, or what you will, the people of the island will not see it in that light. They will not sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. They prefer present national independence to They prefer present national independence to prospective prosperity involving the loss of

Antonio, Texas, who issued that funny order relating to soldiers carrying pistols, has just perpetrated another, in which he says: "It has been observed that soldiers out on pass at night do not conduct themselves in an orderly manner, and often annoy the citizens by the use of hoisterous and profane language." This must stop. A good soldier is always marked by his politeness, his quiet, gentlemanly de-portment, a due regard for the reputation of portment, a due regard for the reputation he his company, and a pride in the uniform he wears. When that uniform covers a profane discipline must teach the brawler

in-chief of the forces about the city, was asked what he would do in case of a riot. He replied: "I shall shoot down forty thousand men, if necessary; and I only ask five minutes

-Rochefort spends his nights in Paris at the

PRICE THREE CENTS.

DRAMATIC.

"LONDON," AT THE WALNUT.

"LONDON," AT THE WALNUT.

On Saturday evening, at the Walnut, Not Guilty was withdrawn in the height of its success to make way for another scenic display. London is a drama written by the English playwright, Harry Leslie, and the favorite Philadelphia comedian, John S. Clarke. Perhaps it is inevitable that such a piece, dealing with waterside characters, Old Bailey trials, and Australian emigration, should suggest by turns "Our Mutual Friend," "Oliver Twist," and "Copperfield," we can hardly expect any very fresh gleanings from the fields so exhaustively reaped by the master of graphic fiction. The play of London, however, has another set of situations, not at all suggestive of Dickens, tively reaped by the master of graphic fiction. The play of London, however, has another set of situations, not at all suggestive of Dickens, but familiar enough to any one acquainted with the modern "realistic" low-life English drama; this vein comes out strongest at the close of the first act, where quite a hatfull of notes and bills are successively stolen, re-stolen, torn up, recovered, and nabbed by the police, amongst a chain of people of different grades and individually occult motives, in a kind of hide and-seek game around the monument at Charing Cross. At the conclusion of this kleptomaniacal orgie the heroine accuses herself of theft, and has herself arrested simply to cover her patron, who is the real thief, or rather one of a crowd of gentlemen and beggars all bitten at the same instant with the insanity of money-snatching. A trial at the Old Bailey acquits her, by the obstinacy of a professionally-dissenting juryman, who brings round the other eleven by displaying a market-basket with provisions and creature-comforts for a fortnight's siege. After a gratuitous voyage to Australia, which comes to nothing, but gives opportunity for some good carpenter-work, the heroine turns up, and is righted at last, in a comfortable finale where the villains all escape and virtue is rewarded with a wealthy marriage. It is not worth while to go further into the analysis of so loose a plot, whose principal ingenuity is expended in dragging the action up to the front of the principal monuments and architectural curiosities of London. The scenery, painted by an English artist named Johnson, is really interesting, forming quite a panorama of the modern Babylon and its chief lions. The cast of characters is sufficiently varied to allow each artist of the company a good chance to assert his powers. Messrs. Walcot and Taylor were gentlemanly and nolished in their well-dressed seide and

ciently varied to allow each artist of the company a good chance to assert his powers. Messrs. Walcot and Taylor were gentlemanly and polished in their well-dressed roles, and the first did all he could to infuse life into a rather stupid range of high-strung emotions. Mr. Fawcett was several times very amusing, and Mr. Bradshaw, in a Protean part, gave humor and animation to all of his many changes. Mr. Balley, as the gentlemanly old idiot who steals money and allows his governess to suffer for his crime, was unable to atone for the extravagant improbability of the character by any originality of his own. Mr. Morrison's role of a waterside villain, a sort of Rogue Riderhood, was very much in his line, and was capitally well played. The ladies were all good. Mrs. Walcot was not cast. Miss Graham was interesting and careful in her manner of acting "Alice Heron." was interesting and careful in her mauner of acting "Alice Heron," the heroine and victim; this lady always looks well, and she under-

MUSICAL.

MR. JARVIS'S SOIREE. Mr. Jarvis's second musical soirée was given at Dutton's Rooms on Saturday. The audience was encouragingly large. No more delightful entertainments than these are offered to the friends of the best music, and we are glad to observe a considerable increase in the attendance at them. Mr. Jarvis, as well as his arrespondent to the state of the state o as well as his popular coadjutors, Messrs. Kopta and Hennig, were more completely than ever, on this occasion, en rapport with each other as well as with the music, and the result was one of the most satisfactory soirées that it was one of the most satisfactory sofrees that it has been our fortune to attend. Mr. Kopta gave us for his solo a beautiful Polonaise by Laub; his performance of it was one of his best, and was characterized by exquisitely neat execution and perfect intonation. The second Concerto of Goltermann, for 'cello, is a new work here, and was Mr. Hennig's solo. It would be only repeating the customary commendation that is always awarded to this artist's performance. to this artist's performance, to say how well it was done. Mr. Hennig is by some years younger than any violoncellist in the country, but he has few rivals, and since his exceltry, but he has few rivals, and since his excellence is progressive, we may hopefully look to claim him soon as the first on his instrument in America. The Goltermann concerto is a genlal work, of which a second hearing with an orchestral support is desirable. Mr. Jarvis accompanies as well as he plays, but it is impossible to transform even so noble an instrument as the new "Chickering" used at the concert into an orchestra; and the complete effect of a concerto is only obtained when presented with the orchestral contrasts.

It is difficult to imagine a more nerfect vience.

sented with the orchestral contrasts.

It is difficult to imagine a more perfect piano than that upon which Mr. Jarvis performed his two soles of the Second Impromptu of Chopin and the Traumes Wirrenfof Schumann. It was, perhaps, the first performance of the Chopin Impromptu here in public. It is a genuine inspiration, noble, beautiful, and as perfect as a sonnet of Shakespeare. Mr. Jarvis played it with characteristic delicacy and feeling, and as only a few American planists can. We fear it is only because Mr. Jarvis is a Philadelphian, born and educated among us, that we are not entirely aware that his rank is with the very first of American artists. His performance on Saturday was worthy of the high reputation he enjoys with the intelligently critical. The Sonata for plano and violin in A, op. 47, the "Kreutzer," by Beethoven, has never been better done here than by Messrs. Jarvis and Kopta, and the D than by Messrs. Jarvis and Kopta, and the D minor trio of Mendelssohn, which concluded the Soirée, would have been almost of itself a sufficient entertainment for the evening. It was a most enjoyable performance, and of the

highest order of concerted playing.

The next soirée will be given at the same place on the evening of March 5th. We cordially commend the series to every one interested in the maintenance of a high standard of

correct musical tasts in this community. —On Tuesday evening, the 8th of February, the Handel and Haydn Society will present Rossini's oratorio, Moses in Empt, with a full chorus, an orchestra of forty musicians and a chorus, an orchestra of forcy musicians and a cast, including Miss Maria Brainerd, Mad-Josephine Schimpf, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. Jacob Graf, Mr. A. Taylor and Mr. Emil Gastel. Seats may be secured at Trumpler's Gould's and Boner's.

.—A Louisville reporter has tried his hand at a description of a ball. It is wonderfully vivid, With tantalizing initials he declares that he "noticed in the feminine coterie, Miss A. M., of Frankfort, attired in a beautiful A. M., of Frankfort, attired in a beautiful broken plaid, scarlet and white poplin, and gay with humor;" while Miss H. H., of Franklin, "wore grenadine, with white ground and cherry polka spot, radiant in smiles," and Miss M. W., of Frankfort, appeared in "mode-colored poplin, with ruffles, variegated sash and lace collar; proud as a queen and sweet with innocence as a lamb." -Prince Napoleon is learning to play the