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BY

JAMES W. McEWEN.

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The Democratic Sentinel.

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JAS. W. McEWEN, Editor. $1,50 per Annum.

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NEWS SUMMARY

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

THE TERMS OF THE PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

The treaty bears the title, "Preliminaries of Peace," and contains twenty-nine articles. The opening articles relate to Montenegro, Servia, and Bulgaria. The indemnity is fixed at 1,410,000,000 rubles, but 1,100,000,000 are covered by territorial cessions. Nothing is fixed concerning the terms and period of payment of the 310,000,000. No guarantee is stipulated, nor is there mention of Egyptian or Bulgarian tributes or of the Turkish fleet. The treaty simply states that Russia and Turkey shall agree subsequently about the payment.

Pirot remains Bulgarian.

Servia includes Sienitza, Novi-Bazar and Vranjs.

Montenegro includes Antivari, Spuz, Podgoritza and Nicsics.

All the Bulgarian fortresses are to be razed and the Turkish troops withdrawn.

Mussulmans may return to Bulgaria. Any property of Mussulmans who have not returned, which they leave undisposed, will be sold after two years for the benefit of a widows' and orphans' fund.

The arrears of taxes in Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be remitted. The revenue, until 1880, is to be applied to the indemnity for sufferers by the insurrection and to provide for local needs. Austrian and Russian Commissioners will arbitrate in all disputed claims.

The navigation of the straits is declared free for merchant vessels during peace or war.

Six divisions of Russian infantry and two of cavalry will occupy Bulgaria until the formation of the Bulgarian militia. The expenses of the Russian occupation to be borne by Bulgaria.

Roumania is authorized to make her demand for indemnity direct to the Porte, and make a direct treaty. No indemnity is stipulated for Servia or Montenegro.

Russian, Turkish and Bulgarian Commissioners will determine the Bulgarian tribute.

The reform programme of the Constantinople conference will be applied to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

An organization similar to that granted to Crete in 1868 is stipulated for Thessaly and Epirus. No mention is made of Greece or Crete.

Batoum, Ardahan, Kars and Bayazid are ceded to Russia.

Asiatic Turkey is to be evacuated in six months. The evacuation of European Turkey is to begin immediately, and be completed within three months.

The European Danube Commission retains its former rights. The Porte undertakes the expense of re-establishing navigation on the Danube and indemnifying private losses, the amounts of which are to be deducted by the Danube Commission from the sums it owes the Porte.

Russia receives Dobrudscha, to exchange it for Bessarabia.

The question of the Turko-Persian frontier shall be speedily settled.

The treaty is to be ratified within fifteen days, but its provisions become obligatory immediately. Nothing is said about ratification by the congress, nor about the capitulations, nor of a Russo-Turkish alliance.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Cable dispatches state that nothing but the peace preliminaries have as yet been signed, the drafting of a definitive treaty being a work which will probably be carried forward at St. Petersburg with all the deliberation which the gravity and importance of the subject require. Several matters not included in the preliminaries are reserved for future consideration, though it seems to be generally admitted that sufficient concessions from the original demands have been made by Russia to dispel all prospect of a collision with England or Austria. The war flurry is considered at an end in England. In presenting the annual estimates, the other day, Sir Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of War, said they had been prepared upon a peace basis, and in his speech throughout avoided exciting topics.

The Sultan of Turkey lately sent the following telegram to the Emperor of Russia: "On the occasion of the anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the throne, I offer you my congratulations, with the desire of renewing our friendly relations." And the Czar, in reply, telegraphed as follows: "I thank your Majesty for your congratulations, which I received simultaneously with the news of the signature of peace. I perceive in this coincidence a presage of good and lasting relations between us."

The Spanish authorities in Cuba have proclaimed freedom for all slaves in the insurrectionary districts who present themselves for registration to the proper officers before the 1st of April. Slave-owners who have taken part in the rebellion will receive no pay for their emancipated chattels, while loyal owners will be compensated. In another proclamation notice is given that hereafter Cuba will be represented in the Spanish Dortes, and that important administrative reforms will be instituted in the island as rapidly as possible.

The authorities at Washington are in receipt of information which fully confirms the reports of the collapse of the Cuban insurrection and the surrender of nearly all the insurgents.

The new Pope has appointed his Cabinet. The offices are all ecclesiastical or concerned with the affairs of the Pontiff's household, except that of Secretary of State, to which Cardinal Franchi has been appointed instead of Simeoni, who held it under Pius IX., and who was objected to by the Catholic powers on account of his reactionary ideas.

The Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England has refused to recognize as a Mason any person initiated in a lodge where the belief in God is denied or ignored.

London dispatches of the 7th state that the Congress of the powers would certainly meet in Berlin, and Bismarck was looked upon as the proper man to preside. Lord Derby admitted, in Parliament, that all the old treaties had now become void, and took a despondent view of the situation.

The Russians are fortifying the Gallipoli peninsula.

Half a million dollars' worth of property has been destroyed by fire in the city of Panama.

It is officially reported from Havana that the number of Cuban insurgents who surrendered from Feb. 2 to March 5 was 1,230 persons with 180 stand of arms.

It is reported from Constantinople that Suleiman Pasha has been drowned in the Bosphorus as a punishment for his part in a conspiracy to dethrone the Sultan.

The Kaffirs have sustained another severe drubbing at the hands of the British troops in South Africa.

Gen. Grant was banqueted by British Envoy Layard, at Constantinople. From thence he went direct to Athens, where he was royally received and entertained by the King and Queen of Greece.

A brief cable dispatch tells of the destruction by fire of a steamship in the Mediterranean sea, with a loss of 500 lives. The passengers are said to have been Circassians from the Turkish port of Cavalla, or Kavala, which is one of the boundary towns of the new Bulgarian province.

A peace demonstration in Hyde Park, London, on Sunday, the 10th inst., was broken up by a Government mob. Bradlaugh, one of the orators of the occasion, was cudgeled and fled in a cab; the Duke of Teck was mistaken for the Russian Ambassador, and hustled and insulted by the mob, and Gladstone was hooted and hissed by the crowd.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

East.

Three men were killed and ten seriously injured, by the fall of a trestle platform used in building a bridge over the Potomac river, at Rowell's Bend, Md., last week.

West.

Enormous damage to crops and live-stock has resulted from the protracted flood in Sacramento river, in California. One farmer alone lost 20,000 sheep and 6,000 acres of wheat, and the total damage is estimated at about $800,000.

The San Francisco city government is at a dead lock for want of funds.

Advices from Fort Keogh say that Gen. Miles was organizing an expedition to go in search of the hostile Sioux.

A national convention of the cheese, butter and egg men was held in Chicago last week. About 300 delegates were in attendance.

A Joliet dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says that "Rande, the wholesale murderer, has not been assigned to any occupation by the prison authorities, and it is said he stubbornly refuses to work. He will probably be managed on the principle of 'No work, no eat,' and his backbone allowed to rasp his sternum until he is satisfied that a little healthy labor is better than a good deal of starvation."

The Nebraska Supreme Court has decided that dealing in grain options in Chicago is gambling, and that contracts in Nebraska founded thereon are void.

Chicago papers announce the death of Hon. Charles L. Wilson for thirty-years publisher and proprietor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*. He died at San Antonio, Tex., where he was sojourning for the benefit of his health. Mr. Wilson was a native of Connecticut, and was 60 years old.

Arnold, Constable & Co., the second largest dry-goods dealers in New York city, have leased the Singer building in Chicago (lately occupied by Field, Leiter & Co., and now being rebuilt), and will shortly open an extensive wholesale and retail dry-goods house in the Garden City.

The region of country extending from Cheyenne 400 miles westward was visited by a tremendous snow-storm on the 8th and 9th of March, which placed an effectual embargo upon all kinds of travel. The Union Pacific railway was completely blockaded for twenty-four hours.

South.

A terrible tornado recently swept through Casey county, Ky., carrying death and destruction wherever it was felt. The whole of the family of Vincent Wesley, consisting of himself, wife, two grown daughters, and boy named Sloan, nephew, and William Taylor, a neighbor stopping at his house, were killed outright. Mrs. Wesley's body was blown 400 yards. Her clothing was entirely stripped off. The two daughters were carried fifty yards, and were found locked in each other's arms. The father and nephew were fearfully mangled, and all must have been killed by the first force of the tempest. In the vicinity of Mount Olive, Mrs. Morgan, wife of John W. Morgan, was killed, and the dwelling and outhouses of F. Floyd were completely swept away, and the timbers scattered in every direction.

Albert Young, Silas Wright, Robert Jones, and Lucius Porter were hanged at Marion, Ala., on the 1st inst., for the murder of Mr. Isaac D. Moore, on the 6th of November, 1876. All of them protested their innocence to the last moment.

The business portion of the town of Hot Springs, Ark., has been swept away by fire. Loss between $200,000 and 300,000.

Three heavy failures are announced from Louisville, Ky.—Harvey & Keith, the largest dealers in boots and shoes in the city; the Newcomb-Buchanan distillery, the largest in the country, and J. A. Zeanore & Son, wholesale liquor dealers.

The propeller Hope was run down and sunk by the steamboat Texas, in the Mississippi river, near New Orleans, a few days ago. Paul St. Pierre, his wife and two children, were drowned, being in the cabin of the propeller.

A violent wind-storm visited the city of Atlanta, Ga., at 11 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 10th inst. The churches were all filled with worshipers at the time. The wind struck the Episcopal church broadside, and shook it to its foundations. The rector cried out to the congregation to throw themselves under the seats. This advice was followed, and probably saved the lives of hundreds, for in a moment after the edifice was a mass of ruins, and the worshipers were buried beneath the debris. Remarkable to relate, not one was killed, and only eighteen injured, all of whom will probably recover. Several other churches were injured, the walls shaken, and roofs partly stripped. The City Hall was entirely unroofed and the car sheds of the railway depot unsettled.

The merchants, bankers and business men generally of Louisville, in mass-meeting the other night, passed a resolution strongly favoring the repeal of the Resumption act and Bankrupt law.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The President, for the fourth time, has nominated Alex. Reed, for Postmaster at Toledo, Ohio.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Geo. C. Tanner, of South Carolina, Consul at Verviers and Liege; Marshall H. Twitchell, of Louisiana, Consul at Kingston, Canada; Charles Bartlett, of Maine, Consul at Guadaloupe; Albert G. Porter, of Indiana, First Comptroller of the Treasury; Edward S. J. Nealy, Collector of Customs, Bath, Me.; James E. Simpson, of Iowa, Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District, Iowa; Edward H. Morrison, of New Jersey, Register of the Land Office, Boise City, Idaho; Commodore Edward F. Nichols, to be Rear Admiral of the Navy; Thomas C. H. Smith, of Ohio, Paymaster of the Army; Alexander G. Bothin, of Wisconsin, United States Marshal, Territory of Montana.

About 4,500 bills have been introduced in Congress since the beginning of the present session.

It is stated that our Government will certainly recognize Diaz as President of Mexico at an early date.

During the present term of the Court of Claims the court has decided adversely upon claims aggregating upward of $500,000, and given judgments to the amount of only $5,200.

It is stated from Washington that "there is a growing feeling among members of both houses against present action upon the tariff. There seems to be an almost universal protest against it from business men in all sections. The argument is that the damage to the general interests is so great that it will be far better, so far as general results are concerned, to stop all agitation as soon as possible."

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Grain in sight in the States and Canada: Wheat, 8,562,000 bushels; corn, 5,522,000 bushels; oats, 2,914,000 bushels; rye, 661,000 bushels; barley, 3,215,000 bushels.

A Washington correspondent says it is very generally accepted as probable that the award of $5,000,000 by the Halifax Fishery Commission, or rather by Mr. Delfosse, the Belgian Minister, who had the casting vote, will never be paid by the United States Government, and it is even questioned whether, under all the circumstances, the claim for its payment will be strongly urged by Great Britain.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, March 4.—SENATE.—Vice-President Wheeler occupied the chair for the first time in several days. A bill supplemental to the law remonetizing silver was introduced by Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri. It provides for the deposit of silver bullion or bars with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and for the issue to such depositors of certificates in denominations of not less than $20, to be receivable for duties and all forms of public taxes, and to be payable on demand by the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurers in silver dollars or United States notes.... Mr. Bruce introduced a bill to authorize the payment of bounties to the heirs of soldiers who were enlisted for three years.... Referred.... Mr. Davis, of Illinois, called from the Senate bill to prevent frauds in respect to mileage of District Attorneys of the United States, and spoke in explanation thereof.... Several private bills were passed.... The Senate, in executive session, confirmed Bayard Taylor as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany; John Baker, of Illinois, Minister Resident at Venezuela, and William G. Godloe, of Kentucky, Minister Resident to Belgium.

HOUSE.—The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of 1812 and their widows. Mr. Joyce, of Vermont, wanted a clause inserted excluding from its benefits any one who had participated in the rebellion. The bill was passed by 217 yeas to 21 nays.... The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Frye, for the exchange of silver coins of the United States for United States notes; by Mr. Ward, reducing the number of customs officers, and regulating their compensation; by Mr. Vance, authorizing Circuit and District Judges to fine and imprison at discretion in case of conviction of illicit distillation, in lieu of punishment now required; by Mr. Sayler, providing for the classification of mail matter and fixing postage rates; by Mr. Pollard, appropriating $469,000 for deficiencies in the Interior Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876; by Mr. Ritner (by request), to repeal the law imposing a tax on medicines or medical preparations; by Mr. Stone, for a water-route to facilitate transportation between Lake Michigan and Erie; by Mr. Gibson, providing for a commission to supervise the construction of works to improve the navigation of the Mississippi river; by Mr. Williams, of Michigan, to establish a board of fish commissioners, to regulate and protect fisheries on the lakes; by Mr. Potter, to regulate immigration; also, to authorize boundaries and other creditors of railroad corporations to elect receivers in suits in equity pending in the United States courts.... Mr. Bright offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether he has authorized the sale of any bonds for outstanding legal-tender notes at par, adding the current New York premium on gold and the commission for selling, or whether he has authorized the sale of such bonds for legal-tender notes on any other terms than above stated; and, if so, the number and amount of the proceeds of such bonds, and who were employed as agents to dispose of them. Adopted.

TUESDAY, March 5.—SENATE.—Mr. Thurman introduced a bill to prohibit members of Congress from becoming sureties on certain bonds. Referred.... Mr. Spencer, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the Senate bill extending the time for presenting claims for collecting, drilling, or organizing volunteers for the war of the Rebellion, and it was indefinitely postponed.... Mr. Beck delivered a long argument in support of his resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury not to purchase any bonds for the sinking fund during the next fiscal year. He maintained that by an erroneous method of bookkeeping an excess of $37,000,000 has been carried to the credit of the fund. He blamed Senators Morrill and Dawes for this, and insisted that, in the present depressed condition of the industries, no more money should be appropriated for this purpose. The resolution was referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Morrill spoke in reply to Mr. Beck, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Marsh offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to take steps looking to the collection of the $28,000,000 indebtedness due to the United States from the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies.... The Fortification bill, appropriating $765,000, was passed.... Judge Kelley delivered a two hours' speech on finance. It was designed as a reply to Gen. Garfield's November speech on silver. Judge Kelley's review of Garfield's speech was caustic. He said it was devoid of logic, and was a mere rhapsody, and was welcomed by the bullionist press as an answer to the silver argument, and was distributed through the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and thus possessed a semi-official character.... Mr. Riddle, from the Committee on Territories, reported back adversely the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina. Laid on the table.... The House, in committee of the whole, discussed the bills authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks, and making an appropriation for the same; making appropriations for detecting trespasses on public lands, and for bringing into the market public lands in certain States.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.—SENATE.—The Senate bill to authorize the Worthington and Sioux Falls Railroad Company to extend its road into the Territory of Dakota to the village of Sioux Falls was taken up, discussed, and passed.... Mr. Chaffee, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the Senate bill authorizing citizens of Colorado, Nevada, and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes. Placed on the calendar.... Mr. Plumb, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely on the amendment of the Senate bill to authorize the sale of lands in Kansas on which certain land-scrip may be assigned and located or applied by actual settlers and providing for the issue of patents in the name of the locator or his legal representative. Placed on the calendar.... After a lengthy debate, the Senate passed the bill authorizing the issue of bonds in small denominations, running fifty years, and bearing 4 per cent. interest.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Fortification bill, and the bill authorizing the election of a Government building at Kansas City, Mo.... A message was received from the President vetoing the bill authorizing a special term of the United States Court in Mississippi to try the timber depredators. The document was very brief, and stated, in substance, that not enough time was allowed by the bill to allow the Government to prepare its case, and that there were no funds on hand to pay the expense of an extra session of the court. The bill and message were referred to the Judiciary Committee.... The House spent a large share of the day in committee of the whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, the time being principally consumed by Mr. Garfield in a set speech in reply to Mr. Kelley's speech, delivered on Tuesday.

THURSDAY, March 7.—SENATE.—The Senate discussed the bill relating to reopening the court-martial case of ex-Surgeon General Hammond without reaching a vote.... Mr. Sargent called up his joint resolution in regard to Chinese immigration, and made a long speech thereon.... Mr. Cockrell presented a bill to provide for the organization of a Mississippi River Improvement Commission, and for the improvement of navigation on that river.

HOUSE.—The House Committee on Accounts brought forward the Democratic caucus resolution authorizing the employment of a number of experts to work in connection with the several investigating committees. A spirited discussion ensued, but the resolution was passed—133 to 104.

FRIDAY, March 8.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Communications were read from American type-founders, protesting against certain petitions for the abolition of the tariff duty on type.... The House debated the bill to appropriate $375,000 to pay Southern mail contractors for services rendered the Government prior to the war.

SATURDAY, March 9.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Foster, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill providing for the appropriation of $1,538,445 for deficiencies for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.... The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole.... Mr. Kelley delivered a two hours' speech on finance. It was designed as a reply to Gen. Garfield's November speech on silver. Judge Kelley's review of Garfield's speech was caustic. He said it was devoid of logic, and was a mere rhapsody, and was welcomed by the bullionist press as an answer to the silver argument, and was distributed through the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and thus possessed a semi-official character.... Mr. Riddle, from the Committee on Territories, reported back adversely the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina. Laid on the table.... The House, in committee of the whole, discussed the bills authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks, and making an appropriation for the same; making appropriations for detecting trespasses on public lands, and for bringing into the market public lands in certain States.

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A Mixed-Up Family.

A lady, 57 years old, living in Springfield, Mass., is a representative of a very mixed-up family. Her father, living at Belfast, Me., is 85 years old, and four years ago he married for his second wife a lady 34 years old. The fruit of the union was a daughter, and this lady of 57, therefore, has a sister 3 years old, who is the aunt of the lady's son, a stalwart man of 40, who is the old man's grandchild.

WASHINGTON NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Postmaster General has decided that members of Congress have a legal right to become sureties on bonds accompanying bids for mail service.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement, showing by customs districts the imports and exports during January and the first seven months of the current fiscal year, from which it appears that the exports of merchandise exceed the imports during January by $33,445,907, and in the seven months by $135,669,137.

SECRETARY SHERMAN is rapidly perfecting arrangements at the mints for the coinage of the new silver dollar, and by the 15th of April Director Linderman expects to have all the mints in full operation turning them out. The design for the new dollar is as follows: The obverse of the coin bears a free-cut head of Liberty, crowned with Phrygian cap, decorated with wheat and cotton, the staples of this country. The legend, "E Pluribus Unum," the thirteen stars, and year of coinage also appear, as on the old dollar. On the reverse, surrounded by an olive wreath, is an eagle with outspread wings, bearing in his talons a branch of olive and a bundle of arrows—emblems of peace and war. Inscription: "United States of America" and "One Dollar," and "In God We Trust."

THE following is a comparative statement of the condition of the United States treasury, March 1, 1877, and March 1, 1878:

Balances.	1877.	1878.
Currency	$ 9,122,874	$2,690,765
Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency	.....	10,000,000
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	34,445,000	28,555,000
Coin	90,283,271	121,318,156
Coin certificates	52,116,900	48,456,000
Coin less coin certificates	38,117,078	82,862,156
Outstanding called bonds	7,826,550	6,475,650
Other outstanding coin liabilities	9,070,572	5,539,020
Outstanding legal tenders	364,289,484	348,618,024
Outstanding fractional currency	24,434,420	17,190,698
Outstanding silver coin	28,683,170	38,489,490
Total debt, less cash in treasury	2,088,781,143	2,042,037,129
Reduction of debt for February	2,076,479	2,250,237
Reduction of debt since July 1	10,658,201	18,121,094
Market value of gold	104.87	101.87
Imports (12 months ending Jan. 31)	422,943,252	477,712,900
Exports (12 months ending Jan. 31)	603,418,793	622,167,514

THE following is the text of the bill introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, providing for the issue of Government certificates on stamped bars of silver, in materially the same manner as certificates of deposit are now issued on gold bullion: "*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive deposits of silver bullion or bars with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States in sums not less than $20, estimating 412½ grains troy weight standard silver to the dollar, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations not less than $20, each corresponding with the denominations of United States notes, and such certificates shall be in the form of the certificates now authorized and issued for gold bullion, and shall be payable to depositor or bearer, and shall be receivable at par in payment for duties on imports, taxes, and all public dues, and shall be payable by the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States on demand in silver dollars or United States notes, and when so paid such bullion shall become the property of the United States."

THE alleged kidnapping of negroes from Southern States, with their deportation and sale in Cuba and elsewhere as slaves, which resulted in the confidential mission of Congressman Leonard, of Louisiana, has been reported by a special agent of the Interior Department employed in the Southern States. It now turns out that a resident of Savannah, Ga., is alleged to have made overtures to this agent to enter this contraband trade with him. Sailing vessels were to have been chartered to trade from Savannah and other Southern ports laden with whatever cargoes could be procured, or with ballast, if necessary. These vessels were to be manned by much larger crews than were necessary, with supernumerary deck-hands. The ignorant character of the Southern negro and the payment of a bounty or advance money for the trip was an ample inducement, and it was designed that the vessel should return to a Northern port in the United States manned by a new crew picked up from idle sailors and landsmen in ports where she discharged her living as well as her material freight. It is alleged that this is not merely a newly-proposed enterprise, but that it has already been carried on to some extent from Southern ports.

THE story of Dabney Walker is one of the most interesting which has been submitted to the Claims Committee. A committee of the House has just recommended that his claim for services be paid. Dabney Walker was a Virginia slave. The committee, in making the report, say:

Dabney Walker, after rendering services to the Government of a nature extremely valuable, and at a time when there was a pressing necessity for services of that kind, by so doing having rendered himself so peculiarly obnoxious to the rebel authorities as to cause them to offer a reward for his capture, dead or alive, and services which resulted in the capture of property worth in the aggregate many times the amount claimed as pay by him for his services—seems to have been prevented from receiving pay therefor by a series of misfortunes, for none of which was he responsible.

Capt. George F. Noyes, the author of a book entitled "The Bivouac and the Battle-Field," refers to Dabney Walker as follows:

Quite a large body of troops were now assembled, and occasional expeditions of cavalry were sent out to disturb the quiet of the enemy, burn the railroad bridges, and thus interrupt his communications—sometimes having a brush with the enemy's cavalry and bringing in some prisoners. Their usual guide was a native-born Virginian, in whom we all became much interested. He seemed to me a sort of Daniel Webster in ebony—a strong, clear-headed man, who had reached a true conception of the real issue in this war, and devoted himself, body and soul, on the right side. Knowing all the roads and byways in this section, and brave as a lion, he led our boys with all the cool courage needed in a scout, established a comprehensive system of espionage among the people of his own color, and thus brought in much valuable information. The rebels did him the honor to offer $1,500 reward for his head; and well they might, for he was worth to the Union cause any two of the best of us.

The Anderson Case.

Leopold L. Montplaisier, one of the two colored jurors impaneled to serve in the Anderson case in New Orleans, publishes a letter to say that, after hearing the testimony of witnesses and charge of the Judge, he came to the conclusion that Anderson was not guilty, and said so. The other colored juror and a Mr. Welch agreed with him, and the vote stood nine to three. Some one then moved to amend the majority motion and recommend to the mercy of the court. The three jurors voting for acquittal were assured that this recommendation to mercy prevented a sentence to the penitentiary, and they agreed to the verdict, otherwise they would have voted to the last for acquittal.

FIFTY-YEAR BONDS.

Provisions of the Wallace Bill.

Following is the text of the bill passed by the United States Senate for the promotion of savings. It was introduced and engineered by Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania:

Be it enacted, &c., That in lieu of that amount of 4-per-cent. bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue a sum not exceeding $100,000,000 coupon bonds of the denominations of $25, $50, and $100, and of equal sums of each of said denominations, redeemable at coin fifty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable semi-annually at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, and said bonds shall be exempt from taxation in like manner as those in the place of which they are to be issued.

SEC. 2. That said coupon bonds shall be made payable to the order of the person who shall pay the money therefor, and the name of such person or his or her assignee, or of any subsequent assignee, and his or her residence, shall be registered as owner of such bond in like manner as if the same was a registered bond, and such coupon bonds shall be transferable only by assignment duly acknowledged before and certified under the seal of the Clerk of a State court of record, or Federal court, or United States Commissioner, which assignment shall also be executed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, and such assignment made, leaving the name of the assignee blank, and when so made in blank and executed as hereinbefore provided said coupon bond shall be transferable by delivery in like manner as if payable to bearer.

SEC. 3. That the coupons attached to said bonds shall be payable either in United States legal-tender notes or in coin, at the option of the United States, and the same shall be paid at any of the sub-treasuries or money depositories of the United States, or at any national bank, and it is hereby made the duty of each of the said national banks to pay said coupons upon presentation without charge, and remit the same to the treasury for redemption; but said national banks shall only be required to do so upon the production of the proper bond to which the coupon presented shall have been attached.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary shall deposit such bonds for sale at the different sub-treasuries, national banks, and money depositories of the United States, and shall dispose of the same at par and accrued interest for coin or for United States legal-tender notes at their nominal value, and such legal-tender notes shall be reissued, and their proceeds and coin received for such bonds shall be applied to the redemption of outstanding bonds of the United States which are redeemable and bear the highest rate of interest of such bonds.

SEC. 5. That the provisions of sections 3,694 and 3,705 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing the issue of another bond in room of any registered bond that shall be destroyed, are hereby made applicable to the bonds to be issued under this statute, but only in case of loss or destruction thereof before the execution of an assignment in blank thereon. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

FASHION NOTES.

Faille continues in favor for house dresses.

Butterflies are the new ornaments for spring hats.

Rows of machine-stitching will trim summer dresses.

The novelties in spring fabrics are largely in linens.

Beads have appeared on linen articles of apparel.

Princess dresses are remodeled for children's spring attire.

Embroidered and fringed ribbon will trim summer fabrics.

New foliage for hats is made of rubber without wire stems.

Colored pearl ornaments are on the new spring bonnets.

Flower-embroidery is the latest trimming for evening dresses.

Ladies' silk ties have ends of net heavily embroidered in colors.

New and beautiful grenadines have stripes and flowers of velvet.

Pearl buttons are shaded to match all the new shades of new materials.

The new spring colors are in subdued tints, such as drab, tan and silver.

Scotch plaids will be much worn this summer, especially for traveling.

As many as five rows of pearl beads are on the white chip bonnets just imported.

The old color, "ashes of roses," so long out of fashion will be revived this summer.

The new wide collars and cuffs have a lace frill to stand up around the neck and wrists.

Mantelets will be much worn this summer; they will be seen in a variety of materials.

White ostrich feathers tipped with pearl beads are fresh attractions in millinery goods.

A new trimming for spring wraps is colored swan's-down, to match the color of the material.

Scotch cheviot will be used for morning wear; it is finer and more durable than cambric.—*New York Tribune.*

Englishmen vs. Americans.

The London *World* says that Stanley honestly believes that Englishmen are prejudiced against him on account of his nationality. "They do not like Americans," he insists; "they are jealous of America, and their jealousy crops out continually." In this opinion Stanley is partly right and partly wrong. It is not so much his jealousy that makes the average Englishman unpleasant to the average American as it is his self-sufficiency. He will not meet the American cordially, because he regards Americans as an inferior species of Englishmen. This feeling, we are glad to say, does not exist to any extent among the upper classes of England, who by travel and education have become relieved from the prejudices long ago engendered by the caricatures of Charles Dickens and his imitators. Paradoxical as it may seem, the warmest appreciation of this country is found among the gentlemen constituting what is called the aristocracy of England.

Frightful Shrinkage.

An idea of the tremendous fall of real estate in New York is furnished by the following item from the *Tribune*:

"The Industrial Exhibition Company in 1871 purchased a lot of land lying between Ninty-ninth and One-Hundred-and-Third streets and Third and Fourth avenues, for the purpose of establishing an industrial exhibition. The price paid was $1,700,000. The scheme was not successful, and the land, which had been divided into lots, has been sold under foreclosure by several insurance companies holding mortgages upon it. The sum realized was $400,000. The former manager of the Exhibition Company states that, soon after the purchase of the property, the company was offered $2,500,000 for it."

FINANCIAL FACTS.

SILVER COINAGE.

Though it has been stated several times, it may not be out of place to repeat, says the Chicago *Tribune*, that the dollar of 412½ grains of silver was a legal tender from 1798 to 1874; and that the statement so often made that only $8,000,000 of legal-tender silver dollars were coined is not true in fact. The silver dollar was not only a legal tender itself, but all its fractional parts were legal tender for any amount whatever, and of this full legal-tender silver (excluding the subsidiary silver) there were coined to the amounts and of the denominations following:

Dollars	$ 8,045,838.00
Half-dollars	66,249,153.00
Quarter-dollars	3,999,040.50
Dimes	3,890,062.50
Half-dimes	1,823,298.90
Total	$84,007,392.90

A PUBLIC DEBT A PUBLIC CURSE.

The debts of the civilized nations amount to more than eight times the total of all the gold and silver used as money in Europe and America. National debts amount to $23,400,000,000, railroad debts, $5,000,000,000, and State and municipal debts, $4,250,000,000. The aggregate of this vast sum is $32,650,000,000. The principal is never to be paid. It is designed to constitute a yoke of perpetual bondage upon workingmen. It is to be the means of supporting an aristocracy for all time. It is the foundation upon which an oligarchy may stand within the halls of legislation, the temples of justice, the chambers of the Executive, and dictate as effectually as despots to those who obey the Almighty's first canon to map and earn their living by the sweat of their brow.—*Exchange.*

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The total amount of gold in the country in 1859, says a contemporary, was $275,000,000. The total amount of paper circulation the same year was $193,306,000. This was composed exclusively of State-bank notes. The total amount of gold in 1870 was $121,090,000. Now it is about $110,000,000, while the amount available for resumption is less than $50,000,000! Is it not absurd to talk of resumption under these circumstances? We were better prepared to resume in 1870 than we are now. In 1859 we had a much larger amount of gold than currency, and yet specie payments were maintained with the utmost difficulty. Now the volume of the paper money is nearly seven times as great as all the gold in the country, and yet some talk of resuming specie payments! Would that the fool-killer were not sent away!

REPEAL THE RESUMPTION ACT.

Grateful as this measure of relief [the Silver bill] will be to the business interests of the country, it will fail of the full measure of success unless it is complemented by a repeal of the act fixing the date for the resumption of specie payments. That statute is one of the prime factors of our financial distress, and it is as wrongful, mischievous, and unjust as was the act of demonetizing silver. It is by the repeal of the Resumption act that we will relegate to the laws of trade the fixity or relativity of money values. Under these laws we believe silver will soon appreciate to the gold standard of the United States, which is sixteen to one. The absorption of currency in business will be the reliable measure for the volume of the circulating medium, and hence in the future this great money question will virtually settle itself and be kept out of Congress, except where interference by the National Legislature is warranted by the organic law of the nation.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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