THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Meeting of the Radical Peace Society,

The Indian Troubles---Their Cause and Cure.

Peace Principles Applied to Impeachment.

Exhibition of Pupils from the Institution of the Blind.

NEW YORK CITY MISSIONS.

UNIVERSAL PEACE SOCIETY.

Second Anniversary Exercises—Addresses by Alfred H. Love, Lucy Stone, Cora Hatch, Josephine S. Griffin and Others—Reports, Letters and Resolutions.

The Universal Peace Society yesterday morning celebrated their second anniversary at Dodworth Hall. The audience was quite small. Among those present were Lucy Stone, Ernestine Rose, Josephine S. Griffin, Cora Hatch and C. H. Burleigh.

Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, President of the Society, occupied the chair, and Elizabeth B. Chase acted as secretary.

On assuming the chair Mr. LOVE remarked that their advocacy of peace was not a mere sickly sentiment. It did not grow out of cowardice or an easy, slothful conscience. There was no peace and could be none while the conditions of war existed. They had united to force this iron-clad front of doubt, opposition and unpopularity. Considering the magnitude of the work before them, and the humble instruments engaged to perform it, he could not but declare, "What are we that our eyes see this glory here and our ears have heard the sound." It seemed that the spirit of divine truth alone should animate us, and upon that he dared to build his faith and hope. All talked peace, prayed peace, preached peace, governed for peace, fought for peace, and yet they were told that they had commenced a thousand years too soon to beat the sword into the ploughshare and the spear into the pruning hook. If you wished to reach your homes you must take the first step. It must be accomplished by work. The Pacific Ocean was not to be reached by mere logic, nor even by mere devout prayers, but by work and patience, by levelling or tunnelling the mountain, by laying the sleeper, by putting 10,000 men upon it, or a nation even at each end of the line, and then placing the engine upon it and moving it to the Pacific. This opportunity was to all a free one.

ANNUAL REPORT.

LEVI K. JOSLYN read the second annual report, which was accepted. It stated that the labors of the society during the past year had led to gratifying results. Resolutions had been forwarded by the committee on the Luxemburg question to Queen Victoria, and they had been placed in the hands of those favorable to peace. Resolutions of a characteristic nature had been sent also to the Constitutional State Convention of New York, and had been presented by Mr. Erastus Brooks. A number of successful meetings had been held by the society, in its various branches, throughout the country. A number of encouraging meetings had also been held in Boston. From the report of the workingmen of Birmingham, it appeared they strongly favored the principles of the society. Efforts had been made, also, with the Indians. Letters had been sent to as many tribes as possible. In February last the President had had an interview with several chiefs of tribes at Washington. An interesting correspondence had grown out of this interview. Another society had been organized at Mount Holly, Vermont. The *Advocate of Peace*, in Boston; *Herald of Peace*, in England; *Herald of Peace*, of Chicago, and in Philadelphia the *Bond of Peace*, were publications devoted to this cause, the two last having been recently started. The International League of Peace at Paris demanded special notice and commendation. It comprised 1,605 prominent names. The halls had been closed to the peace meetings in Paris by order of the Emperor. This information had been sent the society by Mr. Passé, Secretary of the League. The working people at Brussels, Ghent and Stuttgart had met in peace conventions and denounced war and oppression. The *Morning Star* of Liverpool defended the peace principle. The members of the London Peace Society had recently called on the Right Hon. Lord Stanley in reference to the Alabama claims. He had expressed himself favorable to a peaceable settlement of that question. It had also been said, "We denounce war between England and America as blaspheming our religion and as a crime incapable of defence." Our own government had so far verged toward the objects of this society as to reduce the army and navy and their expenditures. An international court should be formed for the settlement of all difficulties between nations.

JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING, of Washington, reported from the Peace Society there that they had been mainly endeavoring to secure to the freedmen their rights. But while this had been partially successful the wrongs of women still existed. If they had been endowed with the right to vote no civil war could have occurred. The war had been a retribution for wrongs. Give woman the right to vote, give her compensation for her labor, give her home, and the true objects of peace would be secured. A universal suffrage society was needed.

JAMES M. PEEBLES reported the work of the society as encouraging in Pennsylvania. The report of Sanders S. Richards, of Massachusetts, also represented the work as prosperous in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Letters were read from George C. Beckwith, Thomas Garrett, George W. McLean and Horace Greeley. The latter was as follows:—"I believe in peace and mean to do my best to secure it. My impression is, however, that, disarming the good and turning them over to the tender mercies of the bad, is not the way to insure it. I apprehend that some of the chronic enemies of peace will have to be disarmed, possibly killed, before we can have universal and lasting peace."

LUCY STONE remarked that as soon as women were made voters they would have a power in the government to make and mould laws. Their interest and influence in preventing war would then be effectively exerted.

CORA HATCH said that talking about peace amounted to very little more than sentiment unless they worked. Peace was an effect and not a cause, nor was it the result of the greatest evils that befell a nation. If we had no evils we would have no wars. But there were evils greater than war. Slavery was one of them. Oppression of the poor was one. The present condition of the Southern freedmen and loyal white people was another. The oppression of the laboring classes, of women, who, at starvation prices, toil night and day for their daily bread, especially in the South, where there are 200,000 destitute women and children, were each greater evils than war. The lands of the South in the hands of remorseless monopolists was a greater evil than war. To have lasting peace the industrial rights of the people should be maintained. This society was a physician, but no skilful physician strove to cover up the disease on the surface while the causes still existed. These should be corrected, and then the effect would cease.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the object of the society was to abolish both the causes and custom of war.

Mr. POWELL remarked that the spirit of slavery could only be exercised by the higher feelings which inspired the anti-slavery movement. He trusted that those impelled the movements of the radical Peace Society. He did not expect the ballot to women in this country would bring the millennium. Yet there had been an encouraging progress in these regards. He was glad to see women moving for their rights of franchise. Five years ago the rights of women would be ridiculed; now it was meeting the sober consideration of all.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

A series of resolutions were adopted, which substantially stated that war should be denounced with the Bible in hand and the word Christianity on our lips. Second, That the poor man must be made to know that he bears all the burdens of war. Third, That the present Indian policy is a cheat and a sin. Fourth, That the cry for equal rights and impartial suffrage means peace. Fifth, That an international court should be established. Sixth, That our army is unshaken. Seventh, That a government based on the war system must expect defection in its administration. Eighth, That as practical illustrations that desirable reforms may be effected without bloodshed, we refer to the extension of suffrage in England, the emancipation of 24,000,000 of serfs in Russia, the disestablishment of the church in Ireland and the growing favor of the emancipation of woman throughout the world. Ninth, That we deplore the inconsistency of the pulpit and press which condemns gamblers and the sporting fraternity who sustain the prize ring while they sustain and perpetuate war. Tenth, That in our view the church which sustains the killing of men for purposes of political economy cannot with efficiency preach through its missionaries the gospel of Jesus to the Feejee Islander who kills men for purposes of domestic economy and eleventh, That legal man killing is a usurpation and fraud on the people.

The Finance report was read, showing that a number of small contributions had been received, and that a balance still remained in the treasury.

The following were appointed as the Finance Committee:—Sarah T. Rogers, Dr. Harmon, Laura Blivin, Josephine S. Griffing and Sallie Holly. Dr. Henry T. Child, Levi K. Joslyn, Mary F. Davis, Joseph M. Peebles, Aaron M. Powell, Sarah T. Rogers and Joseph Carpenter were appointed a committee on French Correspondence and on the proposed union with the Peace Union at Havre.

After addresses by E. H. Haywood, Levi K. Joslyn, Mrs. Cora Daniels, Alfred H. Love, Mrs. S. E. Edingwell and Dr. Swackhammer, the morning session was closed.

Afternoon Session.

The society reassembled at half-past three o'clock, Alfred H. Love in the chair.

Letters from various sections of the country were received and read from parties who sympathized with the aims and principles of the society.

JAMES M. PEEBLES remarked that last winter, in Washington, he was invited by Colonel Tappan, Mr. Taylor, General Sheridan and others to accompany them on their peace commission among the Indians in the Far West and Northwest. He met them at Omaha. Among the party were Generals Harney, Sherman, Sheridan, Augur, Terry, and Colonels Tappan and Sandford. Their first stopping place was the forks of the Platte river, where they met the chiefs of the Sioux. A council was held and he was charmed with the bearing of those Indians. When he saw those Sioux, their chiefs, warriors, squaws and papooses; when he heard their speeches and looked around and saw the whites among them, he considered that of the two the whites should have been called the savages and they the civilized. Having talked with General Harney and Kit Carson and having heard the testimony from their own lips that the whites had broken their treaties with the Indians, that the whites were the aggressors by the acts of defrauding contractors and agents, he could not blame them for bringing about these Indian wars. He did not want to hear any one talk again about sweeping these Indians from the face of the earth. Virtually General Sherman said last year, "I cannot see any method of ending this war except by extermination of the Indians, with the squaws and papooses!" But General Sherman now had changed his mind completely and had said, "It is cheaper for us to feed the Indians than to fight them. It is cheaper to treat with them as men than to exterminate them." The killing of every Indian has cost this nation a million and a half of dollars, and then they killed nineteen whites to every one that we killed of them. He was thoroughly convinced that Congress was now pursuing the true course in regard to this nation. It was now purposed to set apart four territories in reservatives, to be theirs and their children's forever—two west and two east of the Rocky Mountains—and then to permit each territory to send one or two Indian chiefs to Congress as representations. Before this could be a firm and stable government, based on the rock of eternal right and justice, not only women and the negro must vote, but the Indian also, because he had rights as well as ourselves. The commission then visited the Cheyennes, and there received a report from a chief saying that he could not come into Fort Laramie until the grass was fresh and green. The second reason was "I must consult all the sub-chiefs of the Sioux and other adjoining chiefs before I can treat with you, because in the previous treaties the whites broke faith, and now where are your grounds of manifest?" "We will meet you when you send your soldiers from our lands." The more the Indians mix with the whites the more devilish they are. The Indian was not deceitful. General Harney bears testimony to Osceola's good faith in the Seminole war. They did not love whisky half as well as the white man on the border.

DR. HALLECK next addressed the meeting, and was followed by HENRY C. WRIGHT, who remarked that love necessarily suffered rather than inflict suffering on the object of love. It was grand to suffer for a friend and God like to die for a man. If Dr. Halleck was to injure him so that one had to die, he would prefer to perish rather than kill.

A SPECTATOR—Suppose Dr. Halleck had been a rebel in the south, would not Mr. Wright encourage some one else to kill him? (Laughter.)

A LADY present asked if the President were impeached or acquitted and bloodshed followed in either case, if there was any power in the Peace Society to take the place of the military to protect our lives and homes?

SARAH E. LEAVENWORTH answered that as the society was still young there might not be at present enough external force to combat successfully with such difficulties. Still they claimed its doctrine to be founded in truth, and that, with the natural growth of years, it would prevail and conquer all things. The principle that it was better to lose your life than seek to save it at the cost of another was one that must prevail.

A Committee on Indian Affairs was appointed to confer with Progressive Friends in their next yearly meeting, to be held at Longwood, Chester County, Pa., in the month of June, and with the government of the United States and any other sources for the furtherance of our principles of amity and peace to the Indians.

The committee is as follows:—James M. Peebles, Elizabeth B. Chase, Alfred H. Love, Thomas Garrett, Dr. Henry T. Child, Sarah T. Rogers and Henry C. Wright.

GIDEON FROST and others addressed the meeting, after which it adjourned to reassemble in the evening.

Evening Session.

At half-past seven o'clock the Society met again, Alfred H. Love presiding.

A. B. CHILD, from the Nominating Committee, reported the following names for officers to serve the ensuing year, which were adopted:—

President—A. H. Love, of Philadelphia, Pa. Vice Presidents—Levi K. Joslin, Providence, R. I.; A. B. Child, Boston, Mass.; Hon. George Thompson, England; Lucretia Mott, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. Chase, Providence, R. I.; James M. Peebles, Hammonton, N. J.; Aaron M. Powell, New York city; Professor J. K. Wilcoxen, Washington, D. C.; Joseph A. Dryden, Mt. Pleasant, Isaac Winslow, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. S. Webb, Keene, N. H.; Thomas Hackell, West Gloucester, Mass.; Samuel A. Horton, Rutland, Vt.; Joseph Carpenter, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Rachel M. Tompkins, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. B. Blanchard, Boston, Mass.; Thos. Garrett, Wilmington, Del.; Milo A. Townsend, New Brighton, Pa., and Z. P. Wade, Pawtucket. Corresponding Secretary—Henry T. Child, Philadelphia. Recording Secretaries—Laura Bliven, Providence, R. I.; Wm. F. Tomlinson, New York city, and Treasurer, Rose E. Walcut, Boston, Mass. Executive Committee—Elizabeth Chase, Valley Falls, R. I.; Henry C. Wright, B. J. Butler, Hopedale, Mass.; H. N. Green, Boston, Mass.; Henry M. Lang, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Perry, Westerly, R. I.; Dr. Chas. K. Whaler, Boston, Mass.; Deborah Butler, Vineland, N. J.; S. Marywise, Philadelphia; Lysander S. Richards, Boston, Mass.; Rev. J. S. Fish, Hammonton, N. J.; Sarah G. Crossy, Albion, Me.; Sarah T. Rogers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ezra H. Heywood, Worcester, Mass.; Jonathan Whipple, Mystic, Conn. Frederic Passy of Paris, France, Secretary of the International and Permanent League of Peace; J. M. Bailey, President of the Peace Union of Havre, and F. Santelier were also appointed Vice Presidents.

Letters were read from Frederic Passy, of Paris, and others, encouraging the society in its labors.

Miss JULIA CRAY addressed the meeting, after which a resolution was adopted to the effect that when the society adjourn it be to meet again in the neighborhood of Mystic, Conn., in the grove, some time during the month of August.

ALFRED H. LOVE remarked that when he looked at nature in all her beauty, system and peace and found man part of that wonderful creation, so perfectly adapted to the condition of peace, he could not but declare peace to be natural. When he looked at the prosperity and progress which followed a state of peace and saw the ruin and destruction which followed that of war, he could not but declare peace necessary. When he laid his finger on the pulse of the people and contemplated the noble incentives and the warmth of feeling that animated every one at times, he could not but believe peace suitable to such a nature. In every one there was a spark of divinity. When he saw, perhaps, the roughest of men springing to save a child from drowning or from the flames, risking life in the effort and suffering injury that others should not suffer, and save them in sickness, in storm, in distress and often in battle, unconsciously manifesting that great divine command, self abnegation, coupled him with charity for the mishaps of men. Then was he could not but declare peace to be possible, it to be natural, necessary and possible, why should we not possess the earth?

ERNESTINE ROSE spoke next, saying that everything in nature opposed oppression. War was a terrible engine to man, a terrible school for man. In its best aspect it was humanizing. Slavery had been the cause of the last war. The cause of slavery was not the simple pleasure of holding slaves. The apparent, immediate and selfish interest of the slaveholder was to hold slaves. It was the mistaken, present interest of the rumseller to sell rum, and so he sold it. It was necessary, in order to have peace, to analyze the causes of war, in order to ascertain to what points the efforts of the society must be directed, that the desirable result of war might be avoided.

HENRY T. CHILD, of Philadelphia, remarked that the efficacy of an international court, where all national difficulties might be adjudicated, had been tested before. The Amphictyonic Council had failed of the objects intended. Henry the Fourth of France proposed that there should be a council by the Christian kings of Europe to settle difficulties; but they were to be settled amicably, if possible, and if not, to resort to arms. The question of an international tribunal resolved itself into the labors of the Peace Society and into the education of the people everywhere up to a proper idea of justice and right.

HENRY C. WRIGHT offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Whereas we as a universal peace society, adopt the following principles and sentiments as a basis of individual and social life, to wit—That God is only to the world and all mankind are our countrymen; that there is but one Father, one family and one faith for all of human kind; that we may never seek our own happiness by making others unhappy; that we should suffer and die rather than inflict suffering and death on others, and that war is a wrong that no power in the universe can make right; therefore

Resolved, That we as friends of peace and of the inalienable rights of man cannot take part in allowing war, or in preparing for war, or in forming or administering any government or church that adopts the war spirit, principle and practice to accomplish its purposes or perpetuate its existence.

Resolved, That the history of the war power demonstrates that it never did and never can give any protection to life, liberty and property, inasmuch as its very existence is based on the assumed right to violate all these rights to suit its convenience and at its own discretion.

Dr. HALLECK inquired if Johnson was convicted and he refused to vacate his office, what the Peace Society would do.

Mr. LOVE—Just as soon as that occasion comes I would advise such action as accords with the dictates of conscience and previous professions.

Dr. HALLECK—Then I would kick him out now. (Laughter.)

Mr. LOVE—Then perhaps your foot would deserve a vote of thanks. (Laughter.) But man has a spiritual and intellectual nature, and it is nobler that he should use these than do the improper thing of kicking a man.

After an address by JOHN BEEM and others, the meeting adjourned.

CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY.

Interesting Statistics and Addresses.

A public meeting of the New York City Mission and Tract Society was held last evening in the Presbyterian church, corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, Rev. Thomas De Witt, President, in the chair. A numerous and highly respectable audience was in attendance, composed chiefly of ladies, and deep interest was manifested in the proceedings. The exercises were inaugurated by singing a hymn, reading of a selection of the scriptures and an appropriate prayer.

LEWIS E. JACKSON, assistant treasurer, presented some interesting statements from the annual report, from which it appeared that the field of labor of the society, which is strictly non-sectarian, is extended almost wholly among the destitute and poorer classes, who are estimated to number 400,000 souls. The society is engaged at this time in the erection of several chapels, and has in its employ thirty-eight missionaries, male and female. The accomplishment of the plans at present projected and arranged will require an annual outlay of about $50,000, for which purpose subscriptions are received at the Bible House. As the results of last year's efforts the society reports that it has forty-six missionaries, fourteen mission stations and thirty-five rooms in tenement houses where religious exercises are engaged in. During the same period its employés have held 5,217 meetings and made 116,522 missionary visits, administered 1,854 temperance pledges, introduced 2,920 children and youth to Sabbath schools and Bible classes; have induced 911 children to attend public schools, persuaded 14,483 adult persons to attend churches of various denominations and mission stations, afforded temporal relief to 1,500 families and 4,500 individuals, secured good homes for a large number of orphans; obtained employment for many friendless strangers, united in marriage several couples living in sin, prevailed upon many Sabbath breakers to close their stores and shops on the Lord's Day, reclaimed 226 backsliders from religion, persuaded 602 persons to unite with churches and, with the aid of 393 voluntary visitors, distributed 1,007,881 tracts, containing 4,062,170 pages of printed matter. The total receipts of the society for the year were $37,076 53, as follows:—Cash on hand from last year, $1,617 08; donations, $26,003 20; female branch, $3,982 39; churches and Sabbath school subscriptions, $5,473 86. Of this total there were expended:—For missionaries and secretary, $31,403 30; for tracts and papers, $2,697 45; for printing, postage and stationery, $2,007 67. Balance on hand, $968 11. Total of expenditures and balance, $37,076 53. The amount in addition received for the building fund was $28,518 46, as follows:—Balance on hand at date of last report, $951 35; received on account of general subscriptions $26,152 77; by special donations, $164 75; by rents and coupons, $1,279 59. Of this total amount there were disbursed on account of the mission stations $23,931 59, leaving a balance on hand of $4,616 87. The society now own mission property worth $56,000, free and unencumbered.

Mr. MINDINS, Superintendent of the City Missions, made an address, in the course of which he stated that the forty-six missionaries had, during the last year, made 116,522 visits, and had preached or held religious conversation with upwards of 100,000 persons. He also related the startling circumstance that in the fourteenth ward of this city, containing about 26,000 souls, there was not a single Protestant church, and that another ward of almost equal population had no Protestant church in which services in the English language were conducted.

Brief addresses were made by Rev. J. T. Duryea and Rev. F. D. Gunsaulus and the meeting was dismissed with the benediction.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The anniversary exhibition of the New York Institution for the Blind took place last evening at Steinway Hall. Friends of the pupils and patrons of the institution turned out in large numbers to witness the interesting exercises, filling every part of the spacious hall, including the galleries, to its utmost capacity. The pupils, about one hundred and thirty-five in number, half of them girls and half boys, were seated on raised seats on the stage. The girls were dressed in white, and presented a very neat and tasteful appearance. Mr. William B. Wait, Superintendent of the institution, conducted the exercises, which were opened with prayer by the Rev. R. C. W. Buckland.

A lengthy but most pleasantly acceptable and diversified programme made up the evening's entertainment. Singing, readings and recitations comprised principally the list. The singing in solos, in duets, in quartets and in chorus was very fine, and the selection of songs of singular appropriateness. The songs "Merry is the Greenwood," "Heaven in the Valley" and the "Wanderman's Call" were sung with remarkable clearness and precision of intonation and appropriate expression of feeling. The recitations in object lessons, conducted by Miss Mary Knowles, and in arithmetic and geography, conducted by S. Babcock, showed careful training on the part of the instructors and a happy aptitude on the part of the pupils. The questions, covering a wide range, were promptly answered. A pleasing feature was reading raised print, which was read as rapidly nearly as ordinary reading by those from whom the sense of sight has not been withheld. The exercises lasted two hours and terminated with the benediction.

ST. DOMINGO.

Horrors of the Baez Administration—Full View of the Situation—Niggers and Spanish Deserters in Power—Financial and Other Schemes on Foot.

ST. DOMINGO, April 28, 1868.

It is now three weeks since General Baez reached this capital; still he has not yet taken charge of the so much coveted office of President. This is doubtless owing to the fear he has of facing the situation created by the very revolution which has brought him to power in spite of the popular will.

Persecution of his opponents continues, and the prisons are not spacious enough to hold all parties who are daily arrested. There are over two hundred civil and military prisoners in the tower of the Homenage. The cells, of twelve feet square, are made to hold eighteen prisoners each, and these are subjected to the most brutal treatment. The jailers are chiefly deserters from the Spanish army, and they sell whatever means of alleviating suffering that their victims receive. To obtain a better cell a prisoner has to pay $5 in gold, $2 to have the iron bars removed, $1 for the privilege of a bath, and so on. The cells are cleaned daily, and from this fact an idea can be formed of the foul atmosphere the prisoners have to breathe in this hot climate.

To-day twenty of the persons who took refuge in the consulates sail for Curacao, St. Thomas and Santiago de Cuba. They have passports, but cannot return to their country any more without safe conduct. Such is the result of the third article of capitulation, which has not been observed, notwithstanding the mediation of the consuls of the United States, France, Italy, England and Denmark. We all regret that the American government does not force the observance of a compact made by its representative, and on account of which many refugees here and became the victims of cruel persecution which they might have fled their country to avoid falling into the hands of butchers.

To give you some idea of how we are forced to live here I will mention that the inhabitants had to keep in doors for a whole week, for even those who had no share in public affairs are persecuted. On Holy Saturday it was the intention to repeat the events of the Sicilian Vespers at the hour of the Gloria when the bells of Santa Barbara tolled; but it happened that when the signal was given by a brother of General Baez the populace assembled in the plaza refused to follow that leader and the murderous plan had to be abandoned. Baez says that he recognizes here only friends and foes, and that he classes those who wish to be considered neutral among the latter. This policy is well received by his partisans, who are blacks and deserters from the Spanish army.

The autonomy of this republic, which it has cost so much blood to secure, forms a very singular compound; and the actual government might rather be styled a mixed government than a Dominican one, as it is composed more of foreigners of all classes than of natives. The commanding officer is a German, the chief officer of the navy, a Haytien; the Captain of the Port, a Dutchman; the under secretaries of the Cabinet and the Secretary of State were lieutenants and sergeants in the Spanish army; the Governor of the province is a countryman, who cannot write his own name, but has to make a mark; the staff of the future President are all Spanish deserters! Where are we to stop?

One of the chief complaints made by the revolutionists against the government of President Cabral was that he negotiated for the lease of Samaná; they called it a sale; every number of the official organ spoke against it. This was used as a pretext by Baez to rouse the blacks and gain the support and protection of Hayti after Mr. Seward had refused the money which Baez looked for last year on his trip to the United States, when he proposed to sell Samaná himself after he should regain power here. All Baez's thoughts are centered in American gold; but he has so compromised himself to gain power that he does not know at present how to extricate himself. He wants to become a dictator so as to be able to carry out his diabolical designs. To do this he is writing to the various towns to get them to draw up petitions requesting him to assume dictatorial powers. The general opinion here, even among his own partisans, is that Baez will not hold power for three months.

There is now no vestige left of judicial authority; in fine, there is no justice here at present.

The counter revolution that is growing in favor of General Pimentel complicates matters for General Baez, especially as the embarrassments of President Salnave, of Hayti, who finds himself penned by the Cacos prevent that President from aiding his confrère Baez. Last week a commission started for Port-au-Prince, composed of the following improvised generals:—Carlos Baez, José Caminero, and the Italian Bartolo Maggiolo. The object reported is to solicit from the Haytien government a loan of $20,000; but we have reason to believe that the real object in view is to take a view of the situation there for the purpose of adopting ulterior measures prejudicial to the interests of Hayti.

To sum up, scarcely had Baez reached here than he inaugurated the most shameful policy. He at once entered into negotiations with the filibusters Cazneau and Fabens, his old accomplices in the attempt to monopolize the resources of the republic. Fabens sailed for New York with a new plan fit to figure among his old mining schemes. He would like to raise the wind and then buy property in Jamaica. The history of the American West Indies Company and of the New York and St. Domingo Copper Mine Company is not yet forgotten.

Business here is entirely paralyzed and money scarce. The people refuse to take paper, still Baez is about to make a new issue of $100,000 of this money. He pays neither his soldiers nor his employés, for no money is received into the treasury. All he gets is through forced loans.

Cholera has vanished.

THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Titles of Acts Passed at the Session of the Legislature for 1868 and Signed by the Governor.

240. To amend an act to authorize the towns of Wilna, Champion, Theresa, Clayton, Alexandria, Orleans, Brownsville, Antwerp, Pamelia and Leroy, in the county of Jefferson, and the towns of Greig, Watson, New Bremen and Croghan, in the county of Lewis, to issue bonds and subscribe and take for said towns capital stock in the Utica and Black River Railroad Company.

241. To provide for the opening and improvement of Park avenue, between Clinton avenue and Broadway and from Hudson avenue to Bridge street, Brooklyn.

242. To amend the charter of the North River Savings Bank, New York city.

243. To incorporate the Gouverneur Water Works Company.

244. To amend an act to incorporate the Cohoes Savings Bank, passed April 11, 1851.

245. To incorporate the exempt Firemen's Association of the city of Albany, and in relation to the fund of the fire department of the city of Albany.

246. To incorporate the Wood Library Association of Canandaigua.

247. To incorporate the Metropolitan Boat Club of New York city.

248. For supplying the village of Plattsburg with pure and wholesome water.

249. To amend an act in relation to academies and schools in the village of Ogdensburg, passed April 13, 1857, and for other purposes.

250. To incorporate the German Savings Bank of the town of Morrisania.

251. To authorize the towns of Arcade and Java, county of Wyoming, to borrow money to purchase the right of way through said towns for the Attica and Alleghany Valley Railroad Company, or any company that will construct a railroad from the village of Attica to the village of Arcade, Wyoming county, on the route already located for the Attica and Alleghany Valley Railroad.

252. To amend an act to extend the charter and increase the capital stock of the Oswego Bridge Company, passed April 16, 1866.

253. To prohibit gas companies from collecting rent on their meters.

254. To incorporate the Schenectady Astronomical Observatory.

255. In relation to the Second Particular Baptist Church and Society of the city of Troy.

256. In relation to partnerships, and the use by new partnerships of the names of former partnerships.

257. Ceding to the United States jurisdiction over David's Island, in the harbor of New Rochelle, and exempting same from taxation and assessments.

258. To incorporate the Friendly Society of St. Ambrose church, city of New York.

259. In relation to chapter 839 of the Laws of 1866, relative to the consolidation of school districts Nos. 7 and 28, in the town and county of Onondaga.

260. To establish and increase the salary of the assessors of the city of Schenectady.

261. In relation to the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company.

262. To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Erie county to levy a tax upon the town of Aurora for the benefit of the Aurora Academy.

263. To reduce the number of directors of the Clinton Fire Insurance Company of the city of New York.

264. To provide for the payment of certain fines and penalties collected in the city and town of Newburg, county of Orange, to the commissioners of the almshouse of said city and town.

265. To release the interest of the people of the state of New York in certain real estate in the city of New York to Max Steininger.

266. To amend an act to incorporate the Clinton Liberal Institute, passed April 29, 1834, by changing the method of electing trustees.

267. To reorganize the Congregational and Baptist society of North Murray, and to incorporate the first Baptist church and society of Kendall, Orleans county.

268. To amend an act concerning the District Attorney of the county of Orange, passed April 29, 1842.

269. To authorize the laying out of the public highway in the town of Flushing, Queens county.

270. To divide the town of Pierrepont, county of St. Lawrence, and to erect therefrom the town of Clifton.

271. To make the village of Lisle, Broome county, a separate road district and to confer additional powers on the trustees of said village.

272. To authorize the building of a bridge across Beaver Dam Creek, town of Southampton, Suffolk county.

273. To incorporate the trustees of the Synod of Albany.

274. To authorize the city of Schenectady to purchase an additional steam fire engine.

275. To change the name of the New York Ladies' Education Union.

276. To incorporate the Rochester Bridge Company.

277. To amend an act to provide for the incorporation of villages, passed December 7, 1847, and the several acts amending the same, so far as relates to the village of Baldwinsville, Onondaga county.

278. In relation to the Erie, New York Central, Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies.

279. To incorporate the Public Exchange.

280. For the better protection of persons letting, loaning or hiring out chattels.

281. To incorporate the Insurers' Indemnity Company of the city of New York.

282. To amend the charter of the Irving Fire Insurance Company.

283. To incorporate the Veterans of the Twenty-second regiment, Fourth brigade, First division N. Y. S. National Guard.

284. To incorporate the Old Guard of the City of New York.

285. To appoint Commissioners of Fisheries for the State of New York.

286. To require the Nassau Railroad Company of Brooklyn to change part of their route.

287. To constitute a separate road district in the town of Palatine, Montgomery county.

288. Approving lines and grades established under authority of chapter 697, laws of 1867.

289. To provide for the improvement of the hydraulic power of the Great Chazy river and to check freshets therein.

290. In relation to joint stock companies and associations.

291. To incorporate the East Clarkson Cemetery.

292. Supplementary and to amend an act to incorporate the village of Spencerport, Monroe county, passed April 22, 1867.

293. To incorporate the Tioga county Savings Bank.

294. To amend an act to incorporate the Central Park Savings Bank in the city of New York, passed April 19, 1867.

295. To amend an act to incorporate the village of Cambridge, passed April 10, 1867.

296. Authorizing the levying of an annual tax upon the lot owners in the Lyons Rural Cemetery for the improvement thereof.

297. To authorize the Board of Education of Union School district No. 1, town of Westfield, Chautauqua county, to borrow money.

298. To enable Henry Smith, of the town of Guilderland, Albany county, to set apart a plot of ground for a family graveyard and to secure the same forever from sale for taxes and from alienation by deed or otherwise.

299. For the improvement of the navigation of the De Grasse river.

300. To provide for the drainage of the low lands in the south part of the town of Pendleton, county of Niagara.

301. To discontinue the shore road in Westfield, Richmond county.

302. Appointing James Van Horn, Lorenzo Webster and Stephen F. Gooding commissioners for draining certain lands in the towns of Newtane and Hartland, county of Niagara.

303. In relation to draining certain bog and swamp lands in the towns of De Witt and Onondaga, county of Onondaga.

304. To amend "An act for the removal of obstructions from the outlet of Cayuga lake and the channel of Seneca river," passed April 13, 1858, and an act to amend the same, passed April 23, 1862.

305. Releasing all the right, title and interest of the people of the State of New York to and in certain lands in the town of Bushwick, county of Kings, formerly lying in the East river.

306. To vest in the Board of Supervisors of the county of Washington power by a vote of the majority of said board to change the location of the court house, jails and clerk's office in said county, and to provide for the erection of a new court house, jail and clerk's office therein.

307. To authorize certain towns in the county of Schoharie, Albany, Greene, Delaware and Ulster to issue bonds and take stock in and for the extension of the Schoharie Valley Railroad.

308. To amend "An act to authorize the city of Buffalo to borrow money and to subscribe to the capital stock of the Buffalo and Wasaington Railroad Company," passed April 4, 1868.

309. To amend "An act to widen South Seventh street and part of South Sixth street, in the city of Brooklyn, and to regulate, grade and pave the same," passed May 2, 1863.

310. To authorize the Saratoga Gaslight Company to reduce its present stock and then to increase the same, to enable said company to enlarge and change its works.

311. To amend "An act to incorporate the Walkill Valley Railroad Company by authorizing said corporation to extend its road to Kingston, Ulster county, and to authorize certain towns in Ulster county to issue bonds to aid in the construction of said road."

312. To amend "An act to encourage and promote education in the village of Corning," passed April 13, 1859.

313. To consolidate and amend the several acts relating to the village of Honeoye Falls and to enlarge the powers of the Corporation.

314. For the further extension of Prospect Park, city of Brooklyn.

315. To confirm certain resolutions of the Common Council of the city of Syracuse, passed March 30, 1868.

316. To amend the charter of the American Tontine Life and Savings Insurance Company of the city of New York.

317. To amend chapter 32 laws of 1868, entitled "An act to amend 'An act entitled an act to authorize the villages of Sandy Hill and Fort Edward, county of Washington, to issue bonds to aid in constructing a railroad from the village of Glenn's Falls to intersect the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad in the village of Fort Edward,' passed May 23, 1867," passed March 18, 1868.

318. To amend section 8, chapter 463, laws of 1853, in relation to corporations in the city of New York in relation to life and health insurance companies.

319. To incorporate the Pullman Pacific Car Company.

320. To enable the town of Delhi, Delaware county, to aid in the construction of a court house in said town.

321. To incorporate the Jerauld Institute of Niagara Falls for the education of young ladies.

322. To amend the charter of the Buffalo Street Railroad Company to authorize it to purchase the railroad, right of way and property of the Niagara Street Railroad Company, and to dissolve the latter company.

323. To release to John Woollard the estate, right, title and interest of the people of the State of New York of, in and to a certain piece of land situate in the city of Rochester, of which Ralph M. Crysler died seized.

324. To authorize the Board of Education of Union Free School district No. 1, town of Kingsbury, to borrow money to build a school house in said district.

325. To amend "An act to provide for the widening and improvement of Union street, in the city of Brooklyn," passed April 27, 1866, and to confirm the acts of the Board of Improvement thereby created.

326. To amend chapter 123, laws of 1867, entitled "An act to enable the trustees of the First Presbyterian church to donate and convey their property to the New York City Mission and Tract Society," passed March 23, 1867.

327. To amend "An act to grant to Wm. Orton, Charles C. Leigh and Charles Harvard, their associates, successors and assigns an exclusive right to lay telegraphic cables from this State to the empire of France and to work the same," passed April 22, 1867.

328. To amend and continue in force "An act to incorporate an association for the relief of respectable, aged and indigent females in the city of New York," passed March 10, 1815, and the acts continuing in force and amending the same.

329. To provide for an iron bridge over the artificial outlet of Seneca lake.

330. To authorize the canal appraisers to appraise damages to the owners of property on the Skeneatelas outlet.

331. Providing for an additional compensation to deputies, clerks and assistants in the various departments of the State government.

332. To incorporate the Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge Company for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a suspension bridge, appurtenances and approaches to the same over the Hudson river, at a point or points between Verplanck's point and Buttermilk Falls on said river.

333. To incorporate the Pawner's Bank of the city of New York.

334. To authorize the town of Saratoga, county of Saratoga, to issue bonds to aid in the construction of a railroad from the village of Mechanicsville to intersect the Glenn's Falls Railroad.

335. To incorporate the city of Ogdensburg.

336. To incorporate the Board of Trade of the city of Troy.

337. To release the interest of the State to certain lands of which William Watt died seized and possessed to Mrs. Mary Watt, his widow.

338. To change the number of Accord Lodge, No. 421, Independent Order Odd Fellows, incorporated under chapter 852, laws of 1867, to Accord Lodge, No. 160.

339. To authorize the construction and maintaining of a free bridge over the Susquehanna river, at Afton, Chenango county, and for the purchase of the franchise of the existing bridge company, and to borrow money therefor.

340. For the relief of Theodosia Wall, Amasa P. Hart, Oliver Breed, Joseph J. Glass, Edwin P. Hopkins, George G. Breed, Edmund Merry and Daniel Hubbard.

341. To incorporate the Ocean Rock Division, No. 30, Sons of Temperance, of Louisville, St. Lawrence county.

342. For the relief of the city of Rochester.

343. To incorporate the Union Foundry Company, of Troy.

344. To amend "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds and fresh water fish, passed May 13, 1867," passed January 24, 1868.

345. To amend section six of an act for the publication of the session laws in two newspapers in each county of this State, passed May 14, 1845.

346. To reappropriate moneys for extraordinary repairs and improvements of the canals, for missing maps of the canals under the directions of the Canal Board; for paying awards of the canal appraisers prior to 1866; for the payment of miscellaneous claims against the State; for the improvement of the Champlain Canal; for the extension of the Chenango Canal; for the improvement of the Genesee Valley Canal, and for the improvement of the Black River Canal and to appropriate the unappropriated surplus of the tax of 1865.

347. To authorize George W. Snyder, Frederick Snyder and John P. Kimball to abandon a part of their turnpike road and for other purposes.

348. Making appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest of the canal debt, commencing on the 1st day of