THE BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT 1107 I STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. D., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year, in advance, including postage,	$2.
6 months	1 00
3 "	50
1 "	20
Single copies,	5

ADVERTISING RATES:

One inch, one month	$1 00
¼-col. six "	12 00
½ col. " "	20 00
1 col. " "	40 00
1 inch one year	10 00
¼-col. "	25 00
½-col. "	35 00
1 col. "	75 00

Special notices, 50 cents each.
Ten lines constitute an inch.

All communications pertaining to business must be addressed to the Business Manager Matter for publication and on private business must be addressed to the Editor and Proprietor. In conjunction with the BEE, the managers have established a News Bureau of the Colored Press. We are prepared to furnish biographies, special correspondence and news items at a reasonable price. The object of the bureau is to furnish colored journals with special Washington letters when they have no special correspondents. We have some of the best writers in the country connected with the bureau, which will enable us to furnish truthful, spicy and concise correspondence. Give the News Bureau a call.

In our next issue we shall make a review of the career and services of Hon. J. H. Lewis, of the Ninth Illinois district. Mr. Lewis is a true friend to the colored race.

The President made an excellent appointment when he appointed Mr. Armstead to succeed Commissioner Morgan. Let us have a reform in the District government. Mr. Armstead is a gentleman and a wide-awake man.

The banquet to be tendered Hon. Fred. Douglass on the first of January by the representative men of the country will be one of the grandest events in the history of this country. A complete program will appear in our next issue.

What the people of this city need is the right of suffrage. Gen. E. W. Whitaker and Professor R. T. Greener are the best men to put at the head of a suffrage movement. Let the General and the Professor put their heads together and go to work.

PUBLIC MARKET HOUSES.

THEIR LEGITIMATE USES AND THEIR ABUSES.

Public market-houses and places have from time immemorial been the resort of necessity of the people of the village, town, or city. They are, in some places, the peculiar institutions of the country, as the places of necessary resort, where is afforded the best opportunities to study the character and morals of the people, and where, with much certainty and profit, observations can be accurately made that will show pretty nearly just what the tendencies of the public habits and morals are. With these facts as to public markets as places of resort for nearly all classes, the BEE has visited most of them in this city, especially at night, to see what was to be seen. At St. Mark's Square, Venice, some years since, it was the custom for all the people to assemble in the afternoon and early evening for social intercourse, to partake of refreshments, and to listen to a full brass band discourse fine music. So excellent were the police arrangements that all doubtful characters quietly left this square at 7 o'clock P. M., it being one of the police regulations that such doubtful characters should not be seen in this square after that hour, and after 9 o'clock P. M. the streets were also cleared of these people. This of course could be done there because of the excellent police regulations, and because all doubtful characters, resident or otherwise, in this city were known and registered by the police.

In free America we have no such police laws or regulations, and it is therefore much more the duty of the general public, parents and guardians to protect society, and frown down any immoral or lude behavior on the part of men and women, young boys and girls in public places, where of necessity respectable and decent people are required to visit.

Our public market houses in this city have largely grown to be resorts of loose characters—young men and women, boys and girls who promenade through them using improper language, flirting, and by a system of handkerchief signs communicating their evil thoughts and purposes. This is especially true of young girls ranging between 10 and 20 years of age. To a close observer one of the sadest pictures that could be presented is the great number of young girls that frequent these market-houses, with no legitimate purpose or necessity for their visits. They can be seen in groups passing up and down and through these market-houses, and by their boisterous and light conduct attracting the attention of the free and easy young libertines who go there especially to witness such sights.

Naturally these young girls, embryo fast women, carry their market-house flirtations into the public avenues and streets, and there, by making signs of recognition and invitation, degenerate into the most foul vice; hence we now have hundreds, it may be stated thousands, of street-walkers of young girls, and as alarming as may appear the statement, and still more sad is the fact we have hundreds of places, some situated on our best and most frequented public avenues and streets, where these young people can enter and be screened in their vicious habits and purposes from public scorn and contempt.

No lover of morality and well-wisher of the young can walk about the streets at night and not see these painful sights, but especially is this true about the market-houses Saturday nights. In view of these facts would it not be well, therefore, for parents, knowing the temptations of metropolitan life, to guard more closely their young daughters from night walking, and even from going about the city in the day without their permission and full knowledge. And what is the purpose of the girls in leaving their homes? Would it not also seem a part of the duty of the police to do their utmost to try to save these young girls from destruction? Are there no laws that authorize the police to stop and arrest young girls who are by their behavior giving evidence of bad conduct and purposes, and who at least are, by such conduct in such a place, exposing themselves to moral ruin. These facts apply to both white and colored alike, the only difference being that the one class of juvenile offenders, in most cases of the depravity referred to, are much more boisterous in their rude behavior.

We are very much pained to see that the police are less mindful of their duty in these important matters than their duties or oath of office would seem to require of them, and that so long as the rude parties are made up entirely of colored youth suffer them, though they may be young girls of tender age and little judgment, to run their race of riot into the worse form of vice.

The BEE respectfully, in view of these facts, but most earnestly calls the attention of parents to this growing evil. If parents would save their young daughters and sons from the shame and degradation of vice, they should see to it at once that night street walking, night market-house promenading, night meetings of every kind, including church night meetings, are prohibited or guarded in such a manner as that no moral harm will accrue to the young girls and boys. Let us all strive our best to save the rising generation to virtue and respectability, to honor and usefulness, to Christianity and the good of society and our beloved country, and the inheritance of an eternal life of happiness.

THE BETHEL LITERARY ASSOCIATION AND ITS ENGLISH PRESIDENT.

This association was started under very good auspices and at a time when such an association was greatly needed. Its founders deserve much credit; it has been kept non-sectarian, quite liberal, and generally the meetings have been orderly and respectable. The general intelligence and high cultivation of this community made the association at once a success. Music, vocal and instrumental, essays, papers on important subjects, addresses from distinguished, able and thoughtful men and women have been a part of the interesting programme of exercises of this association. It has been peculiarly American in its invitation to all and exclusion of none worthy to attend its meetings. But like all successes in the right direction, it has a ready band of vultures to shape things for their own aggrandizement, glory and honor. Observing friends of this association have for some time noticed the growing tendency to restrict and contract the high purposes of its founding to denominational man worship and glorification. The facts have been lost sight of, that an intelligent general public and men and women outside of church denomination, have made the Bethel Literary Association a success; but for the talent outside of the denomination whose officers started it, it could not have succeded without the valuable material, however talented a few remaining members might have been. It would have degenerated into a mere "church denominational petty association," of no general importance, hence, it is a pity to have the "Bishops" of the A. M. E. Church, whose authority in that church and whose teachings from the pulpit cannot be answered, gainsayed or denied at the time of utterance, to come into this association and nearly at all times take a leading part in debate, and expect not to be answered and to consider it disrespectful to themselves to have the fallacy of their views on the topics discussed shown up by intelligent members and invited guests; it is all well enough for them to hold forth from the pulpit, because in that sacred place the bishop and preacher can put forth ignorant crude views and conclude themselves to be wise and their doctrines to be acceptable, as no one would have the temerity to object, or comment upon what was said by the bishop or preacher from the pulpit, but in the literary association, where criticism is expected and invited under its own rules, it must not be expected that men of original ideas and brain force, of individuality and reputation, will accept an invitation to discuss matters presented, and allow themselves to be misrepresented and brought into public ridicule by the decisions of the president, in violation of the *rules* of the association and all accepted parliamentary law and usage, and of courtesy and good breeding, usual among well-bred people. The president of this association is very unfortunate in his constant allusions to the English people, society, and the great public men of that country, as the superior models for the American people to follow. His peculiar English training may make him see a great horror in a simple man daring to attempt to controvert the conclusions of a bishop; he, no doubt, as a well-trained *English subject*, feels keenly the embarrassment in having an *ordinary man* reply to a *bishop*, but he should try to remember that he is now in America, and as an act of gracious courtesy he has been honored to preside over a fine literary association of ladies and gentlemen; therefore, subserviency to high church officials, blind obedience to their dictum, at the expense of good sense and manners, and in violation of the rules of the association, is an insult to the intelligence of the audiences which have honored him with their presence, and is an outrage upon the freedom and decency in debate. Impartiality, courtesy, dignity and true politeness should be characteristic of the president of such an association, to which this particular gentleman could add with much personal advantage—modesty; he is so self-conceited, that upon all occasions, and upon every question, paper, essay, or address, he forces himself before and upon the association. It would be a great pity to break up this fine association, but its days are numbered, if its members are to be forced to listen to the repeated harangues and submit to the arbitrary acts of this Englishman, whose education and views are monarchical, and of that disagreeable flunkeyism generally exhibited by the low-class English to their superiors and titled nobodies of superior rank. We have dignified a very small man by editorially referring to him, but the Bethel Literary Association is too important to a cultured community, to allow the "rank weeds" to grow, that will finally choke it to death, when with little effort they could be removed. It is the importance of this association to the public that must serve as our apology for this article, for certainly outside of his opportunities for good and evil, as the presiding officer of this association, this Englishman has no social, moral, or political significance, nor is he in any manner individually of sufficient importance to give him this extended public notice. We are, therefore, constrained to say that the course of this Englishmen in his attempts to suppress free and legitimate debate, and the obtrusion of his harangues, and the impolitic course of the bishops, will drive from the association such able men as Rev. Mr. Waring, Mr. Cardoza and others, who are the able thinkers and debaters of our people, who are an honor to their country and incalculable benefit to the rising generation, who have greatly profited by listening to their polite, wise and timely remarks, when they have seen fit to speak or write for the association.

PUBLIC COLORED SCHOOLS OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.

UNDER THE CONSOLIDATED BOARD—1874-5.

XII.

The first of Board the Consolidation consisted of the following named gentlemen, to wit:

George F. McLellan, Edmund F. French, Wm. R. Woodward, George W. Dyer, Benjamin F. Lloyd, Frederick Douglass, Sr., Henry Johnson, John H. Brooks and W. Perry Ryder, of the city of Washington; Anthony Hyde, W. W. Curtis, and F. W. Moffatt and John H. Ferguson, of the city of Georgetown; C. B. Smith, Professor J. W. Chickering, Jr., and Solomon G. Brown, of the county.

The Board was organized August 10, 1874, by the election of Mr. McLellan, president, and Mr. John H. Brooks, secretary. Mr. Douglass declined the office, and the commissioners requested colored schools to allow a representative for the white city schools to be appointed in his stead. As has been stated early after the organization a most decided difference of views on school matters developed among the white members for the city schools, lead on the one side by Mr. McLellan, and on the other by superintendent J. O. Wilson. This difference of opinion as to the best method of management of school affairs begot a very better state of feeling, and as the president evidently was attempting through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to centralize all power of administration in himself as president of the Board. Going so far as to assume control of the duties of the executive officers and the committees, it soon brought matters to the attention of the appointing power which resulted in the Board being enlarged and the retirement of Messrs. McLellan and Solomon G. Brown. The views of superintendent Wilson and his friends were supported by a majority of the Board and Commissioners.

The personal relationship of the white and colored members was very friendly and mutually respectful, and with one or two exceptions the white members were ready and willing to obey the laws and do justice to the colored schools; hence, when the estimates were prepared to be submitted to the commissioners to be by them sent to Congress through the president the legal apportionment of the colored schools was properly and lawfully estimated for and recommended.

It was early seen, however, by the representatives of the colored schools that a decided effort would at once have to be made to secure fair paly and have the laws obeyed, because of an influence felt but not seen, which began at once to manifest itself in gross misrepresentations. The first and most important question arose by the representatives of the colored schools demanding the lawful apportionment of the school fund for the erection of the "Curtis" school building in Georgetown, which had not been paid, and which was merely evaded by a base clerk in the comptroller's office failing to take up the public expenditure upon the books of the District Government. As very important results followed the action of Messrs. Johnson and Brooks, we will give sufficient of the official correspondence to make the matter clear.

OFFICE SUB BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF COLORED SCHOOLS OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN,
Sumner Building,
Washington, August 25, 1874.

To the Honorable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia:

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor most respectfully to call your attention to the act of Congress approved July 23d, 1866, which provides "that the cities of Washington and Georgetown shall pay to the Trustees of Colored Schools such a proportionate part of all moneys received or expended for school or educational purposes, including the cost of sites, buildings, furniture, and books, and all other expenditures on account of schools, as the colored children between the ages of six and seventeen years in the respective cities bear to the whole number of children, white and colored, between the same ages; the money shall be payable on the first day of October of each year, and, if not then paid, interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum may be demanded;" and the act of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia entitled "An act to secure the simultaneous payment of dues to the white and colored schools of Washington and Georgetown," approved June 28, 1373, for the purpose of imforming you that the sum of fifty-three thousand dollars has been expended for the erection of a public school building in the city of Georgetown, and that the proportion due the colored schools of $30,000 of the above amount has not been allowed or paid, in accordance with the acts above cited.

This letter recited the antecedent legislative history of the bill of the local Legislative Assembly that authorized the expenditure of the money and erection of the "Curtis" school house in Georgetown, and gave the legal status of the colored schools quite fully, concluding as follows.

First. That the Governor of the District of Columbia and the Trustees of the Public Schools of Georgetown, acting as the agents of the government of the District of Columbia, borrowed from the Trustees of the Linthicum fund $30,000 under authority of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia, for which public property belonging to said District of Columbia was mortgaged for security of payment; that the money so borrowed was expended for the erection af a public school building in the city of Georgetown, and that under the act of Congress approved July 23, 1866, and of the Legislative Assembly of June 28, 1773, there is due the colored schools a proportion of all amounts expended, and should be allowed and immediately paid.

Secondly. That as only a proportion of money actually paid for the support of the public schools of Washington and Georgetown are allowed and paid for the support of the colored schools of said cities, it is absolutely necessary to the existence of the latter that the proportionate amounts that may become due be ascertained and promptly paid, in accordance with existing law; that the assumption that money borrowed by authority of law by the agents or servants of the Government for which public property is mortgaged, and the faith of the Government pledged to repay, is *not* "public," but "private," funds, and can be used to build public school buildings without regard to any proportion that may be claimed as due the colored schools under the acts of Congress and Legislative Assembly before mentioned, *is erroneous*, and in violation of the letter and spirit of the law, and would, if adhered to, effectually abolish for the present the colored schools in the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

* * * * * *

The adjustment of this account is of such importance to the interest of the colored schools for the next school year commencing September 1, 1874, that we have to respectfully request a reply to this communication, as to what action the Commissioners may deem proper to take in the case.

We are, gentlemen, most respectedly,
HENRY JOHNSON,
JOHN H. BROOKS,
Trustees and members of Sub-Board for Colored Schools of Washington and Georgetown.

The letter of Messrs. Johnson and Brooks was referred to the Attorney for the District of Columbia, who under date of January 4, 1875, rendered an opinion sustaining the views of the two Trustees named. The opinion was prepared by General William Birney, Assistant, and concurred in by E. L. Stanton, the Attorney.

This important decision enabled the "Randall" school house to be erected

The pressure on the columns of the BEE compels us to defer a complete review of the first year of the Consolidated Board, but we expect in our next issue to be able to give some interesting facts.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of the 18th instant you speak in flattering terms of the Hon. L. C. Houck's colored appointments from the Second Tennessee Congressional district. I wish to call your attention to the fact that there is one more staunch, dyed-in-wool Republican Congressman from Tennessee. I refer to the Hon. Wm. R. Moore, of the Tenth (Memphis) district. While Mr. Houck has done well, Mr. Moore has done better, notwithstanding the fact that this is Mr. Moore's first term in the legislative halls of the nation.

Mr. Moore has caused to be appointed Mr. R. Davis to an assistant door keeper's position at the Capitol; Mr. S. S. Carter a position in the House folding room; Mr. C. H. Shotwell to a first-class clerkship in the Pension Office; Miss Fannie J. Bradshaw to a position as copyist in the Land Office (which she has subsequently lost, and is now engaged as a teacher in the city public schools of Memphis); Mr. Carter Harris as local mail inspector at Memphis; Mr. James E. White as clerk in the Memphis postoffice; Mr. James Wright as carrier of mail; Mr. Henry Tobridge as mail agent in the river mail service; Mr. Govern as railroad mail messenger, and your subscriber a first-class clerkship in the Pension Office.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think this quite a flattering record for a business man with only one term, his first in Congress, to make. Honor to those to whom honor is due.

L. M. BROWN.

Mr. Brown has given vent to his feelings, and it is hoped that the people of his district will decide which of the two Congressmen should be weighed in the balance and found wanting.—ED.

The tunnel cut into the main range of the Rocky mountains, 150 miles southwest of Denver, Col., is the highest either in America or Europe, and its approaches are described as marvels of engineering skill, laid through scenes unrivalled for grandeur and magnificence. It is 1,700 feet in length and 11,500 feet above the sea. So nicely was the engineering done, that when the workmen met the variation in the bores was only about one inch. It was the work of the Denver and South Park division of the Union Pacific railroad.

The smallest insects are proportionally the strongest of all animals, according to some ingenious experiments by M. Pateau. It was found that a horse can pull six-sevenths of its weight, a cockchafer fourteen times its weight, and a bee twenty times its weight.

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OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

THE GRAVE YARD DISTURBERS BEFORE COURT—A COLORED MAN TO BE SENT TO THE COMMON COUNCIL, NEWS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18th.—The desecration of the graves of Lebanon cemetery is still the current topic of conversation. On Friday the four miscreants were arraigned at the bar of justice; they all entered pleas of not guilty, but when the jury was impaneled, they found that the foreman of the same was one of the despised race. The two white ghouls immediately changed their plea to that of guilty; they, seeing the handwriting on the wall, preferred being sentenced by the judge, than in being convicted by such a jury. The result was, they were taken from the dock, the colored ones stoutly maintaining their innocence until placed upon the stand, and under the sharp examination of the District Attorney they endeavored at first to lie themselves out of it, but were at last compelled to acknowledge that they were guilty, and were led to it for the sake of lucre.

The foreman, C. H. Davis, before the verdict was announced, desired to know if there was any way to hang them. Being informed in the negative, they immediately rendered a verdict of guilty. They are to be sentenced this week and will enjoy the Christmas hospitality of the State at old "Moyo." The next sensation was the arrest of Dr. Forbes, the demonstrator of anatomy at Jefferson College, as a dealer of cadavers, and the employes of these body-snatchers, upon a complaint of D. B. Bowser, one of the trustees of Lebanon, who also swore out affidavits against his (Forbes') two assistants, Drs. Loeman and Beman. Dr. Loemen pleaded that he had not been engaged in this nefarious business within three years. This being proved to be so the prosecution was barred from proceeding further by the statute of limitation. Dr. Beman could not be found. Dr. Forbes desired to have his trial go over to the next term of court, declaring that he could not obtain a fair trial on account of the current feeling and public sentiment. Justice Fell denied his request, and set his case down to be tried at this term of court. He was released from custody under $5,000 bail.

Our municipal election will soon be upon us and the candidates are commencing to show their interest in the "dear people." In one ward, the Seventh, which is strongly Republican, we have 1,600 votes. It is our intention to send one from our race to represent us in the City Council. Several have been named, but all have withdrawn in favor of Levi Cromwell, Esq., one of our leading business men, and brother to your cotemporary of the *Advocate*. A committee of the leading ward workers waited upon him on Monday to obtain his conset for the use of his name. The following reply was received by them on the 12th inst.:

GENTLEMEN—It having been intimated to me that my friends are anxious to use my name as a possible candidate for Councilmanic honors. I assure you that I have no such aspirations, but if the people of the Seventh ward deem fit to make me one of their standard bearers by giving me their nomination I bow to their decision and will consider it my duty and pleasure to serve them to the best of my ability.

I am sirs, respectfully,
LEVI CROMWELL.

Since his reply has become known Cromwell clubs have been springing up all over the ward, the whites are laughing at the attempt and say they know what will bring the ———, but I think they will reckon without their host. Mr. Cromwell is well known not only in the ward but in the whole city, a finer, nobler and more public-spirited a man cannot be found here, his pocket has ever been open to the cries of the needy and distressed of his race, and many a home has been made happy by his timely munificence. I trust that on the day of election no colored man will be found mean enough to take money for his votes, let us demonstrate for once to the other race that we cannot be bought.

Alex. Coats and wife have returned to Atlantic City, where they propose to remain this winter. I understand that Dr. Tanner is soon to visit your city as a guest at the Douglass banquet. One of the fair daughters of Washington has stolen the heart of our bachelor friend, Andrew J. Jones; so much so that he frequently visits your city. H. Price Williams is endeavoring to induce the citizens of Philadelphia to tender a banquet to Dr. B. T. Tanner, the able editor of the *Recorder*. One of the first affairs of the week was the reception of the Ladies' Uniforming Association of the Gray Invincibles. I have not the space to enumerate who were there; suffice it to say that all the belles and beaux were. Professor J. P. Sampson was with us for a few days. The Macedonian church, Camden, netted at its fair $50. This goes to the church building fund. The success of the fair is owing to the indefatigable efforts of Mrs. A. C. Stevens and Mrs. Mary Lackum. Mr. J. D. Kelley, 1115 Rodman st., will act as the Philadelphia agent of the BEE. Those desiring it will send their names to him.

OBSERVER.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Motions in drawing, writing and all mechanical labor are from right to left in inferior races, and the opposite in more highly civilized ones.

In the German army more and more attention is being paid to the science of aerostatics, and officers are being ined to make balloon ascensions.

Analyses by M. E. Reyer indicate that the bronzes used by the ancients contained neither lead nor zinc, but were alloys of copper and tin, with small quanties of nickel, iron, phosphorus, and occasionally cobalt.

Where the air is charged with sulphur fumes the tints of foliage in the fall, so noticeable elsewhere, are not produced, and there is no burst of glory in the woods before the trees sink into the repose of winter. The leaves simply blacken, shrivel up, and fall to the ground.

THE NEWS.

A fire, caused by a spark from a locomotive, on Saturday destroyed the Missouri Pacific freight house at Kansas city, nine freight cars loaded with merchandise, and an elevator containing 40,000 bushels of wheat, the total loss being estimated at $80,000.

The principal business portion of Hopkins, Allegant county, Mich., has been burned, loss $21,000.

A fire at Gallipolis, O., destroyed several buildings.

The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company has opened their line to New York.

John Spengler murdered his wife and killed himself at Baltimore.

Hon. Robert Ould, a distinguished lawyer, of Richmond, Va., and Confederate commissioner of exchange during the war, is dead.

There have been very heavy rains in Oregon and Washington Territory for three days, and much damage has been done to railroads, bridges, &c. by the flood. The Pendleton river rose so rapidly that many of the inhabitants were forced to take refuge in trees, where they remained all night. Mills, houses and other property were carried away. No loss of life has been reported.

Mrs. Einstein, her two children, and Margaret Buehler, a servant, living in New York, were poisoned by eating sausage. It was partaken of for supper, and shortly after eating it they all were attacked with severe illness, which lasted all night.

The Governor of Jamaica has telegraphed to New York that six hundred houses were destroyed by the great fire at Kingston and many people are homeless. A relief committee will be appointed in New York.

The Chicago Times says Mr. Vanderbilt is the leading spirit in the construction of the South Pennsylvania Railroad, which will give the Reading road a line to Pittsburg.

Mr. William H. W. Reed, of Reisterstown, was fired at from an ambush a few nights since, presumably on account of his activity in attempting to detect the murderers of Mr. William A. Russell four weeks since.

Twenty cars of a freight train on the Reading railroad were thrown from the track near Gilberton, scattering the freight in all directions. No trains passed during the day, the passengers and mails being transferred.

George, alias "Babe" Jones, who killed John Foster, was convicted of murder in the first degree at Pittsburg. He is but sixteen years of age, and is one of a family of eleven children whose parents reside in Washington. D. C.

A pouch at the postoffice, containing mail matter for the East, suddenly burst into flames from spontaneous combustion at Detroit, and was destroyed. It was filled with merchandise of all sorts.

The postoffice at Monroeton, Bradford county, Pa., was entered by burglars. The safe was blown open and several hundred dollars in stamps were taken, together with some registered letters.

The New York Police Commissioners received a communication from Mr. Henry Bergh, asking why sparring exhibitions and prize fights are allowed to continue, and protesting against "these detestable exhibitions." The board directed the letter to be delivered to Superintendent Walling, with instructions to enforce the law.

Near Middletown, Del., Robert A. Cochran's stable, twelve horses, twenty-five head of cattle and twenty-one head of hogs, valued at $5,000, were burned to death.

An east-bound passenger train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad collided with a west-bound passenger train on a high curve between Foster and New Lebanon, about thirty miles from this city. Engineer Poke Peters, of the east-bound train, had his head cut off. Postal Clerk W. W. Wharton, living in Urbana, was also killed; W. H. Hanover, M. Hollingshead, Harry Madison, and Adam Goebelo, postal clerks, were seriously injured. Kiralfy's troupe escaped uninjured. Their elephant Bamboo was killed.

The steamship Wisconsin, from Liverpool for New York, collided with the bark Ella, of Portland, Buenos Ayres, for Boston, on December 14. The steamship laid by the disabled bark thirty hours, and put the chief mate and seven men on board to assist in pumping her out and to bring her into port.

Four charges preferred against George C. Rice, ex-president of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira railroad, at the Tombs Police Cour in New York by Henry S. King, of London, England—one for embezzlement, two for forgery, and one for larceny,

There was a great fire at Canton, China, on November 7 and 8. Eight hundred houses were destroyed and many lives lost, including firemen, who were burned to death. The vicerory visited the scene with a body of soldiers to prevent robberies, and fierce fights occurred between the thieves and the citizens.

The range of county lying between the western limits of Minitoba and the eastern boundary of British Columbia has been divided into four territorial divisions named Assinboia, Shakerstown, Alberta and Athabaska.

August Nast, a German, living in Cresco, Howard county, Iowa, died from trichnæ, caused by eating dressed pork. His wife and three children are all sick from the same cause.

An earthquake shock has been felt in parts of New Hampshire.

Eight true bills of indictment were found by the grand jury in Philadelphia against Dr. Wm. S. Forbes, demonstrator of anatomy at Jefferson Medical College, for complicity with resurrectionists in the despoliation of graves in Lebanon Cemetery.

Thomas Doyle and Katie A. Morgan, giving the names respectively of William Latis and Katie A. Latis, who had been boarding at a house in Rochester, N. Y., were suffocated by gas in their room.

The case of Mrs. Scoville, who was recently adjudged insane at Chicago and then granted a new trial, has been stricken from the docket by agreement. It is reported that the unhappy couple are reunited.

The Ohio legislative bribery cases have been finally disposed of at Columbus. Representative Wright was acquitted, and a nolle prosequi entered in the case of Representative Block.

The court has confirmed the sale of the Marrietta and Cincinnati railroad. Exceptions were taken and notice of appeal given by the Cincinnati and Hillsboro Railroad Company.

The steamer Amsterdam, which arrived at New York from Amsterdam, reports that on December 15, in latitude forty-four degrees, ten seconds, longitude fifty-four degrees, fifty seconds, she passed the steamer City of Berlin, thence December 9th for Liverpool, bound west, with the steamer City of Chester in tow, the latter having lost rudder and rudder-post. The sea was rough, and a strong gale was blowing from the west. They were making about six miles an hour

A dispatch reports much excitement in Stokes county, N. C., over the discovery of the sale of Mrs. Alfred Jenkins to Mr. Noah Gildewell, a neighbor of her husband, for $500. The vendor's explanation of the transaction is that "he wanted to move away, and was not able to take his wife," while the vendee took her because he was "tired of living alone." No compulsion was used, for Mrs. Jenkins "cheerfully agreed to the sale," and transferred herself to Gildwell without any objection, and now expressed herself as perfectly happy and contented" in her new home.

The Atlanta (Ga.,) Constitution says: "It is well understood in financial circles that Gordon's trip to Europe, so far as placing bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railroad is concerned, was a failure. He did not dispose of a single bond.

Richmond county, Ga., has subscribed $60,000 to the Augusta, Elbeton and Chicago Railrood, and Augusta, $40,000. The officers of the road feel confident of the success of the enterprise.

In the Hustings Court, at Richmond, W. B. Meredith and Wm. A. Smith, students in the Virginia Medical College, arrested last week while attempting to rob a grave in Oakwood Cemetery, have been each sentenced to six months in jail.

The report of the secretary of the Lynchburg Tobacco Association shows that 1,679,920 pounds of tobacco have been sold in that market since October 1, a decrease of nearly 1,000,000 pounds as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The falling off has been occasioned by bad weather.

James Lyons, the oldest and one of the most prominent lawyers of Richmond, died at his residence aged 81. He was for many years in public life.

The Wytheville *Enterprise* reports that Mr. D. G. Thomas, president of the Bank of Abingdon, has failed and made an assignment. His liabilities are said to amount to about $80,000. The failure is said to be attributable to injudicious stock speculations

A dispatch from Dallas, Texas, says: "A man giving his name as George Coleman has victimized the City National Bank of Dallas to the amount of $6,100 by a clever forgery. A week ago he presented a draft on the Hanover National Bank of New York for $3,300, issued by the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, Va. The transaction turned out all right. Coleman presented another draft of the same Norfolk bank for $8,500 on another of its correspondents, the National Park Bank of New York. He wanted $6,100 in cash, and the balance he left to his credit. Though the transaction was artistically executed, suspicions arose, and telegrams exchanged revealed the swindle. There is no trace of Coleman."

A fire broke out on the steamboat Central City after leaving Monroe, La., and she was burned to the water's edge near Fenner's bar. The boat and cargo are a total loss. Fully insured.

A revenue officer at Atalla, Ala., while attempting to arrest Bob Thomas and N. T. Williams, two moonshiners, shot and killed Williams and dangerously wounded Thomas.

Two brothers, George and James Fraley, were arrested in Comanche county, Texas, charged with stealing cotton, and were placed under guard at Hazel Dell. At midnight a mob armed with shot-guns overpowered the guard and hung the prisoners on the same limb of a tree.

Revenue Agent Chapman, at Atlanta, Ga., reports that ten illicit distilleries, 44,000 gallons of beer, low wines and whisky were seized and destroyed, and six illicit distillers arrested in Pickens county. Deputy Marshal Fitzsimmons, who accompanied Deputy Collector Crawford, had his conveyance cut to pieces by illicit distillers.

At Wadesboro', N. C., Charles Perkins, a revenue agent from South Carolina, attacked Wm. Henley, an editor, for having publicly denounced him. Henley shot Perkins three times.

Nine prisoners recently escaped from the Pleasanton, Texas, jail have been stealing horses and shooting at citizens at night. They carried a Mr. Lewis to the woods and riddled his body with bullets.

Washington News.

A treasury official, who has been looking over the old statutes, has discovered that under the act of July 4, 1836, all the departments must be kept open at least eight hours each day from October 1 to April 1, and at least ten hours each day from April 1 to October 1, except Sundays and legal holidays. He claims that this law has never been repealed and is still in force. It is said that the matter will be brought before the President and Cabinet.

The treasurer of the United States has received from "J. R.," attorney, the sum of four housand dollars in cash for account of the conscience fund. "J. R." states that the money is sent at the request of a client, and covers principal and interest.

Hon. Godlove S. Orth, member of Congress from the Ninth districs of Indiana, died at his home at Lafayette, Ind., with blood poison.

The investigation of the relations existing between the detectives and the thieves of Washington, it is said, will be enlarged to include the chief of police and other high officials.

The sessions of the United States Senate Saturday was devoted to debate on Mr. Pendleton's civil-service bill, but an effort to reach a vote was defeated.

In the House the postoffice appropriation bill was further considered. All amendments for special mail facilities were voted down, as well as the amendments to defeat the cheap postage clause of the bill,

A decision has been rendered in the case of Major N. M. Curtis, who, while a special agent of the treasury, received contributions for political purposes from employes of the government in violation of the act of August 15, 1876. The question at issue was whether the act of August 15, 1876, is constitutional. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court, sustaining the constitutionality of the law.

Foreign News.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Westgate was charged with the murder of Lord Cavendish in the Dublin Police Court yesterday and remanded

At Loughrea on Monday laborers paraded the streets and demanded work or food.

In the trial of Michael Flynn for the murder of the Huddys, testimony to establish an alibi was taken.

The council general of the Seine have urged the French government to proceed with the Simplon tunnel scheme as a rival to the St. Gothard tunnel.

The storm on the coast of Scotland continued yesterday, and the crews of three wrecked vessels were drowned.

The unsettled relations between Russia and Germany have caused a panic on the Berlin bourse, depressing Russian exchange.

The Austro-German alliance is approved by the German press.

It is semi-officially announced that the relations of France and China are excellent.

The political prisoners at Damietta have been released.

The French budget committee has decided to vote 23,000,000 francs for the maintenance of the army of occupation in Tunis.