WASHINGTON

The Haytian Minister on the St. Domingo Enterprise.

A POOR SPECULATION AT THE BEST.

Reflections on the Annexation Policy of the President.

CAMERONIAN TACTICS IN LITTLE THINGS.

Mrs. Bahlgren's Claims on the Government on Account of Guns.

Political and Forward Females and Cruel Man.

Susan B. and Eliza C. Butting Against the Injustice and Tyranny of Man-A Terrible Time for the Shrill Sisterhood-Washington Notes and Items of General Interest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1873. The St. Domingo Scheme Consummated— President Grant Picased—The Enterprise Has Ris Approval.

The views of the President about the lease of the Bay of Samana to American citizens were briefly expressed to your correspondent this evening When he committed the subject of annexation to the people of the United States he determined not to deviate from that policy under any consideration, believing that eventually the wisdom of his recommendation in favor of its acquisition would be confirmed by American enterprise. He was advised of the project now consummated, but until he knew the full particulars of the scheme he would not care to express positive opinion in its favor. From the standing of the gentlemen inaugurating the movement he felt confident nothing would be done by them derogatory to the dignity of American citizens. As an enterprise it had his unqualified approval, for it in a messure vindicated the stand taken by him in recommending the acquisition of the territory of St. Domingo. He would be better prepared to express his views after reading the treaty agreed upon between Dominica and the

The Subject of the St. Domingo Acquisition Discussed in the Capitol-It is Thought Not Practical.

The announcement that Samana Bay has been leased to a company of New Yorkers revives in Washthe United States. The debate two years ago was so thorough in the Senate, the report of the comers sent out to examine the country so exhaustive, the correspondence from the special correspondents so ample, that it seems like galvanizing and his dominion. Yet to-day, at the Capitol, the friends of the administration ogled each other in nysterious ways, whispering the password of the White House, "St. Domingo," whenever they came in contact. "This is the first step toward annexation," said a member of the Foreign Relations Committee. "The eyes of the American people are said another, "and this is the beginning of our territorial acquisitions in the West Indies." Among the thoughtful members of both houses the scheme is not considered practical. The history of every attempt to settle or col onize a country through organized companies has aus undertaking for Americans to occupy foreign territory, for in the event of trouble between the Dominicans and the company our government could not be expected to interfere, the relations being those of agreement and not of treaty.

It will be remembered that at the last session of Congress Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment to inquire whether any money had been paid by the United States or by private parties on account of the lease of Samana Bay to the United States. The Custom House investigation having cupied all the time of the committee at the last Session, this subject is still before them stood that an effort will be made to have the sub ect investigated.

Opinions of the Haytian Minister on the St. Domingo Scheme-He Thinks the "Company" Will Get Their Fingers

Your correspondent called on Mr. Stephen Pres ton, the Haytian Minister, last evening to ascertain what were his sentiments, and those of his government, with regard to the acquisition of Samana Bay by an American company, and its probable annexation to the United States. Mr. Preston is a gentleman of genial presence and affable manners. In form he is tall and robust: he has a handsome intelligent face, and enters into conversation with out the customary reserve of diplomatas. Your correspondent began by asking:-

"What do you think, Mr. Preston, about the scheme to purchase Samana Bay by a party of

Americans?" The HAYTIAN MINISTER -I believe it will prove a bad speculation to the parties who are about to engage in it, because Samana Bay is of little value for commercial purposes. It is a peninsula with a few inhabitants, who are too ignorant and lazy to be of any use. No colored peo-ple from this country could be induced to emigrate there. The Haytian government tried the experiment some years ago, but it found that as soon as slavery was abolished these colored immi grants returned to this country, with but few exceptions. I suppose the intention of the American company is to buy Samana Bay, and then sell it with a good profit to the United States government. I think after a few years' possession the company will find the peninsula to be of little value and your government will probably hesitate to pay a large amount of money for a piece of territory which can serve for no other purpose than that of a naval station. I have no doubts that the company will find difficulty in purchasing Samana Bay from Baez. CORRESPONDENT-Will not your government pro-

test against its acquisition by Americans? HAYTIAN MINISTER-No, we have no right to pro-

test against its purchase by either an American company or the American government. I have received, as yet, no communication on that subject from my own government. In the last letters I have there was no mention of the Samana Bay scheme, because the Haytian government probably then knew nothing about it. I have been represented in some papers as being greatly excite about that project. I can assure you I feel quite indifferent about it. You are the first person to whom I have spoken of the matter. CORRESPONDENT-Has there been no conversation

on the subject between you and Mr. Fish? HAYTIAN MINISTER-None at all, sir, I believe

Mr. Fish is not an annexationist. I do not think he is in favor of acquiring St. Domingo.

CORRESPONDENT-You say, Mr. Preston, that your government will not protest against the acquisition of Samana Bay. Would it not raise objections against the annexation of the whole of St. Domingo HAYTIAN MINISTER-That is a different matter. If the United States annex St. Domingo they must take flayti also, for part of the country of St. Domingo is debatable land. It is claimed by Hayti and partly held by Cabral's forces, who is supported by my government. There has been some battles are, as a rule, however, attended with little result and very small loss. There are generally four or five people killed, and both sides claim the victory with a great flourish. If the United States government were to annex St. Domingo

the present border troubles would be kept up, and ultimately lead to a war with Hayti. It is easily to be foreseen that the most adventurous and un-scrupulous people from this country would go there as settlers, and they would soon be involved in a quarrel with their Haytlen neighbors. The consequence would be that the United States would have to take the whole island. Of course the Haytiens are too weak to prevent it, but there would probably be a bloody resistance. I believe, however, that it would be poor policy for the United States to annex the island, because it could not be done on any other than the admission of the inhabitants on equal footing with the people of the different States of the Union. The people of Hayti and St. Domingo are not yet ripe for the enjoyment of your free institutions. Hayti has been one of the possessions of France, and the Haytiens are French in their ideas. They could not appreciate constitu-tional liberty, having been educated in the French school of military despotism. There are publ schools in Hayti which are maintained by the government, but out of 1,000,000 inhabitants only 15,000 frequent them, and the better class of Haytiens prefer to have their children educated in France, where there is no social prejudice against them. As for the people of St. Dominge, they are still more ignorant and degraded than the lower orders in Hayti. You can see the evils that have arisen in the Southern States from giving the ballot to ignorant negroes. The same thing, and worse, would

happen in St. Domingo.

CORRESPONDENT—But the people of St. Domingo and Hayti will never be educated up to free nstitutions unless the United States take charge

of them. HAYTIEN MINISTER-It would be better for the United States to wait until the people of the island are prepared for annexation. They are progressing, though slowly, and in about twenty years or so they will probably be able to appreciate the advantages of free institutions.

Having obtained the desired information from Mr. Preston your correspondent, after thanking him for his courtesy, retired.

Custom House Affairs.

The Committee of Ways and Means met this norning and heard Messrs. James and Benedict, of the New York Custom House, and some other Customs officers from Philadelphia, Baltimore and St. Louis. The object of the New York officers is to obtain legal sanction and night permits to unload steamers, and to pay the inspectors for this service. They all desire an increase of salary and say it is indispensable for their proper maintenance. The committee considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, a member of the committee, fixing a new scale of fees for registry records, manifests, clearances, &c., but came to no conclusion thereon. The committee on next Tuesday will consider the subject of refunding the cotton tax. Cameron Using His Political Artillery.

The sublime spectacle of six Senators and five Representatives, inspired with the dignity of office, forming a syndicate to have removed from a pairry position a worthy printer in the government printing office is the latest feature in Washington. It was alluded to weeks ago in this correspondence, but on account of the unexpected attack the as sunit was withheld; but since the Warwick of Pennsylvania has unsheatned his sword and stands upon his native heath-to wit, to succeed himself to the United States Senate-he has grown bold. The spirit of the War Department is upon him and he cannot resist. The offensive printer who suspended the Lord's Prayer beside the picture of the deceased Greeley must be removed or civil service will prove a failure. The Grand Army of the Republic have united in remonstrating against this action, and will vindicate the rights of the members, or make a crusade against Cameron's reelection.

Mrs. Dahlgren's Claims Championed by Army and Navy Rings-Logan's Cru-sade Against Such Claims.

The army and navy social rings here are in tribulation to-night over a debate in the Senate yesterday on a motion to reconsider a vote passed after ten o'clock at night, at the heel of the last session, to refer to the Court of Claims the indefi nite claim of Mrs. Dahlgren for the patents taken out by her husband for improvements in great guns while he was at the head of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy. Never was a bill more adroitly lobbied by "the United Service," and, although there was much sympathy for the widow it was only passed by the small vote of twenty three yeas to seven nays, when the names of seventy-four Senators were called, the remaining forty-four either having been absent or dodged the vote. Yesterday a motion to reconsider was discussed in the morning hour, and it was demoni trated by Logan that Dahlgren perfected his guns while at the head of the Ordnance Bureau, at the cost of hundreds of thousands of if his beirs are to be paid for the results thus attained so are the heirs of Rodman and of Parrott and of James, besides Dyer and other living officers. who have perfected valuable inventions at government expense while drawing government pay. If Mrs. Dahloren, whose father was Samuel F. Vinton, for a long time a representative from Ohio here, had asked \$50,000 for her maintenance, Congress would have voted it; but this indefinite claim of hers, which is the test claim of a dozen other of the same sort reaching into millions, can hardly be lobbied through, even by the potent army and navy rings.

Our Organized Indian Policy. At the meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners General Hazard commended the labors of the Board of Indian Commissioners, believing that during the past three years there had been established what never before existed-an organized Indian policy—and that its continuance for four more years would settle finally the Indian question in a manner betitting a great Christian nation There had been some blunders by the army and much confusion resulted from the relations existing between the civil and military arms; but nevertheless, the army was to-day, almost without exception, in favor of peace. Mr. Brunot, Chairman of the Board, said that in his travels of over forty thousand miles in the Indian country during the past three years on the service connected with the Board he had always met the greatest kindness and courtesy from army officers of every grade, and he had never met with an officer of rank in the army who, understanding the views of the Board and the policy of the President, did not heartily sympathize with it and express desire to co-operate with it in its high aims and object. The meeting to-day was principally occupied in interchanging views on the desirability concerted action on the part of all the religious bodies in support of measures for the general welfare of the Indians, and passed a resolution unanimously endorsing the sentiments of President Grant as expressed in a letter to Mr. Joe H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, dated October 26, 1872, and a committee of five was appointed to lay it before himwhich was accordingly done by Dr. Whipple, Mr Tatham, Mr. King, Dr. Dashiell and Dr. Lowrie Brunot, chairman; Campbell, Bishop, Tobey and Long, the Board of Indian Commis sioners, accompanied by T. K. Cree, Esq., Secretary of the Board, paid an official visit to President

The National Woman Suffrage Association

commenced its session to-day at Lincoln Hali. Miss Anthony presided. The audience was composed largely of ladies. The seats in the rear part of the stage were filled by prominent advocates of the cause. Among them were Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Lille Devereux Blake, of New York; Larina C. Dundore, of Baltimore; Ellen C. Sargent, Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Anna S. Avery, of Iowa; Miss C. J. Bailey and Edwin M. Davis, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Lockwood, of Washington, and many others who were here a year ago. Miss Anthony, in her speech, said she stood here to-day by the kindness of the Marshal of the Auburn Prison, to vindicate the rights of women. Mrs. Cady Stanton made a long speech, dwelling on the rights and wrongs of the female sex, and alluding to what she considered the outrage perpetrated on Miss Anthony by imprisoning her, thus vices of a powerful advocate. Alluding to the great success of the republican party she said that

only by the aid of women could that party continue its renown. She thought General Grant looked with favor on the cause, and they felt great en-couragement when such men as Senator Wilson

espoused their cause. A series of resolutions were presented by this lady, declaring, among other things, that so long as women were denied the right of suffrage they were politically, civilly, socially enslaved, and that it is the duty of Congress, by appropriate legislation, to protect women in the exercise of the right of suffrage under the affectnh amendment to the constitution of the United States. These resolutions will be discussed during the session of the

Letters were read from well known female advocates of the cause. Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake nade a speech, in which she said women were made to exercise political as well as other rights.

and will insist on having them. After recess was taken Dr. Mary Walker was conspicuous in distributing printed copies of the memorial presented to-day to the Senate by Senator Caldwell

Nominations by the President. The President to-day sent to the Senate the fol

Themas S. Smyth, J. W. Cengdon, Thomas Mason and George Williams, to be first lientenants in the Revenue Marine service; Francis Tuttle, Thomas D. Walker, George H. Gooding, Samuel E. Maguire and David A. Hall, to be second lieutenants in the

Revenue Marine service Iron-clad Claimants.

The Committee of Claims of the House at its session to-day agreed to several bills allowing certain iron-clad contractors to institute suit against government for additional compensation for extra 1863. Six of these bills will be reported to the House under the call of the committee to-morrow viz., those in lavor of N. McKay, of New York; Donald McKay, of Boston; Larrabee & Allen, George W. Lawrence and the Portland Company, of Maine, and S. Snowden & Son, of Pennsylvania. Bugle Calis.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Duncan, of the Flith cavalry, having been found by a board of examin. ation incapacitated for active service, by reason of injuries received during the engagement at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on April 8, 1862, the President directs that his name be placed on the list of retired officers of that class in which disability results from long and faithful service.

Major Oscar Mack, of the First infantry, is ordered, in addition to his present duties, to inspect the various cemeteries containing the Union dead, and he will report their condition and requirements in accordance with the act of February 22, 1867.

Captain R. H. Pond, of the Twelfth infantry, has been accepted as Superintendent General of the recruiting service, and ordered to send thirty-one recruits to Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, for Light Battery C, Third artillery. They will be selected from men willing to serve with a mounted battery.

A Hospital for the Marines. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House of Representatives the draft of a bill which he recommends to be passed into a law authorizing him to purchase a site for a marine hespital at a convenient to the port of New York, and erect thereon a pavilion hospital of two hundred bed capacity, with all necessary structures, &c., the cost of the site and building not to exceed \$250,000. The Shipping Commissioners.

The President to-day signed the act to amend section 12 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of shipping commissioners, &c., approved June 7, 1872.

The Inauguration Hullabaloo. Work has been commenced on the Inauguration Bali building in Judiciary square.

Treasury Balances. The balances in the Treasury at the close of busi-

less to-day were-
 Currency
 \$2,903,374

 Special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit
 \$25,055,000

 Coin
 \$63,555,429

 Coin certificates
 \$25,670,500

A DARING BANK ROBBERY IN LANCAS-TER, PA.

PHILADELPHYA, Jan. 16, 1873. The Mechanics' Bank of Lancaster, Pa., was robbed vesterday of \$46,000 in convertible and registered bonds and securities. The robbery was effected by the robber entering the rear of the ban while the cashier was engaged by two confederate in front in buying gold and silver coins.

THE FRANCHISE IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 16, 1873. A bill prescribing the manner of submitting the pending constitutional amendment restoring the franchise to the disfranchised to a vote of the peo-ple on March 23 passed both houses to-day. Another ballot was had for United States Senator to-day, without any choice. The vote stood as fol-lows:—Dorsey, 42; Bowen, 23; Garland, 35; scat-

BOYS PLAYING WITH PISTOLS.

ITHACA N. V., Jan. 16, 1873. At the Union school at Candor yesterday Charles Eastwood, of Bath, N. Y., aged sixteen, was accidentally shot by a boy named Smith, of Wisey-ville. Smith received the pistol from the hands of another boy and was not aware it was loaded. The ball entered the lower part of Eastwood's stomach and his condition is critical.

A DELINOUENT COMMON COUNCILMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 16, 1873. At a meeting of the Common Council this afternoon a committee reported charges against William Siner, a member of that body, who was ar-rested in a gambling house and against whom a bill of indictment was found, charging him with being part owner of the gambling concern. The report was received and a committee appointed to impeach him. Siner cannot be found.

TEETOTALISM IN MAINE.

Augusta, Jan. 16, 1873. A State Temperance Convention convened here vesterday and continued to-day. Governor Perham was chosen President. The subject of tem-perance was fully discussed. A State Committee was appointed and prohibitory resolutions adopted. A resolution to repeal the cider clause was tabled.

LONG ISLAND.

The expert appointed by the Queens county Board of Supervisors to examine the accounts of the retiring Treasurer, Charles A. Roe, whose ac counts were reported in an unsatisfactory condition, has found everything correct, and the balance of \$22,702 47 has been paid to the recently-elected Treasurer, Mr. Bergen. It was rumored before the accounts were examined that a large deficiency existed, causing much uneasiness among the bondsmen. On Wednesday the bonds men were ormally released by the Supervisors.

A contract is being prepared between the Board of Water Commissioners of Long Island City and the Holly Water Works Company of Lockport for the erection of pumps, machinery and the intro-duction of the Holly system of water works into that city. It is proposed 40 have the prefatory ar-rangements all perfected before Spring, and to commence work as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The contract calls for a completion of the works and the introduction of water before Autumn.

Autumn.
Since the recent confiagrations in Flushing two narrow escapes from serious fires have occurred. The dwelling of Mr. John W. Lawrence was saved by the prempt exertions of Mr. Lawrence and the male members of his family, on Tuesday. A gas by the prompt exertions of Mr. Lawrence and the maie members of his family, on Tuesday. A gas jet had swung against a curtain while the family were at supper, and when discovered nearly everything in the room was destroyed. The Fire Department were promptly on hand, but their services were not needed. The mansion owned and occupied by the editor of the Eclectic Monthly, E. R. Petton, was also on fire a few days since, having caught from not ashes placed in a box. Mrs. Petton, with the assistance of the servants, put out the fire. There were no men on the premises at the time.

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The Fushing Mutual Benevolent Burial Society will give a grand ball on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, in the town hall of that village.

Another muddle seems to have occurred in the Board of Trustees of the village of Wnitestone. The Board consists of six, and the charter provides that a majority vote is necessary to legalize all transactions of that body. At the election for President of the village two of the Board absented themselves and continued to do so at all subsequent meetings. Of the four members present three—less than a majority—voted for Colonel D. M. Taimage for President. Whereupon that gentleman claims that he is elected, and is executing the functions of that office against the protest of three of the Board.

At the recent fire in Springfield the Glen Cove of the Board.

At the recent fire in Springfield the Glen Cove
Insurance Company suffered a loss of \$2,500. The
building was valued at \$4,000.

FLIGHT OF JAIL BIRDS.

Another Batch of Convicts Escaped from Sing Sing Prison.

The Fugitives Take to the Ice on the Hudson River-How the Runaways Evaded a Volley of Musketry-Exciting Chase on the Ice and Capture of One of the Party-Description of the Men Who Are at Large.

The present management of Sing Sing Prison which changed from democratic to republican rule on New Year's Day, has thus far been singularly unfortunate. Last Sunday, as already reported in the HERALD, three of the jail birds escaped under of their keepers, and yesterday afternoon four other desperadoes, in full view of the armed Hudson River, and were soon lost to view, one of them only having been recaptured up to a late now frozen over, for the first time in twelve years, explains, in a great measure, the daring feat accomplished yesterday; but, so long as the pronunciamento "To the victors belong the spoils" holds good, so long will the worst enemies of the comnunity-men who have forfeited their liberty to outraged law-be afforded ample opportunity of defying prison bolts and bars. In Sing Sing Prison especially a change of administration is always mates, who never fail to take advantage of the

INEXPERIENCE OR INCOMPETENCE, as the case may be, of their new custodians. Again, the site is altogether unsuitable for prison purposes. as a glance at its contiguity to the river will suffice to convince the most unsophisticated that there is no such feature as security in its aspect. Indeed, as the prison is situated, the wonder is that escapes are not more frequent, especially since it would not be deemed lucrative to appoint a keeper for each one of the 1,200 convicts.

Owing to a dense log which prevailed yesterday, and which almost completely enveloped the icecovered bosom of the Hudson, Warden Hubbell took the precaution of keeping all of the convicts engaged at outdoor work in their cells. The only

men not locked up were those employed in the various workshops connected with the prison. As the fog became more intense towards the alternoon the warden about two o'clock ordered the principal keeper to have all the convicts who were not locked up, marched immediately to their cells. While this mandate was being complied with, four convicts, named respectively Daniel Bland, John Marion, Andrew Reilly and Charles Wilson, all employed in the buckle shop,

Spring From the dock to the ice below, set out on a lively run toward the opposite shore, a distance of, perhaps, two miles. Scarcely had the fugatives regained their leet before a dozen loaded carbines were levelled and discharged at them, but without effect, however, as they continued their race For Liberry on Dathi.

One of the guards, Jeremiah Raymond, seeing the turn affairs had taken, threw off his coats, and, scizing his carbine, taking to the ice, singled out wilson for his man, and at once gave chase to that individual. Having pursued him to nearly the middle of the river Raymond fred at the flying convict, which, instead of bringing the latter to, only served to accelerate his speed. After a chase of over two miles on the ice, however, Raymond run down his man and escorted him back in trumph to his old quarters. Those who were present when Wilson was returned say that he presented

present when wison was returned say that he presented

A TRULY PITIABLE ASPECT.

With hardly a breath left in him, through the superior endurance of his captor, Wilson wore an appearance of utter hopelessness, and thoroughly alarmed for the consequences of his rash act, glanced appealingly at those around him, in the hope that he might find some one to befriend him. To Warden Hubell he said, it tones which indicated unalloyed despair, "I have been foolish, sir, but it is teo late now for me to offer any excuse for my conduct." He was taken away to receive the punishment due for his offence.

It ough here to be stated that in the buckle shop where the four convicts named above worked are manufactured.

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"ICE SPURS" OR "CREFFERS,"

which all of the four, except Wilson, had fastened to their shoes, thus giving them a decided advantage over their pursuers. Wilson when captured was found having the "spurs" in his pocket, the close pursuit preventing him from using them. A large force of guards started after

THE PLEEING CONVICTS,
and telegrams were despatched to various points, but owing to the prevalence of the log and the approach of night the pursuit was not considered likely to prove successful in regard to the remaining three. Among the additional precautions taken by Warden Hubbell to prevent further escapes on the ice are two extra guard's posts, which will today be stationed on the frozen surface of the river at some distance from the prison. The guards in these will be armed with muskets containing buckslet; they will also be provided with carbines and revolvers, with orders to shoot down the first convicts who tries to escape.

Description of the Fugitives.

The following is the descriptive list of the convicts who escaped yesterday, as obtained by a Herald representative at the prison last night:—Daniel Bland, five feet ten inches high; weight, 1st pounds; florid complexion, light brown hair, blue eyes; has a slight sear over left eye; has on inside of right forearm figures "55" and inside of left "12" in India ink; born in New York; aged twenty, and had a father living at 416 West Twentieth street, New York; pleaded gality to burglary in the first degree and sentenced January 12, 1871, to nine years' imprisonment by Judge Bedford.

John Marion, five feet six and one-half inches high; weight, 147 pounds; complexion florid, brown hair, blue eyes; has on left forearm indistinct marks in India ink, and a scar from a cut on left side of lower jaw; born in England; aged nineteen; at time of arrest lived on Forty-sixth street, near avenue A, New York; convicted of burglary January 1, 1870, and sente

Escape-Wandering Coatless in Mid-Winter-Perils From Cold and Starvation-His Recapture.

The arrest of James Brady, the horse thief, who,

with Wilson, the bank robber, and De Leon,

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 16, 1873.

escaped from Sing Sing Prison last Sunday night was, as already stated, effected at two o'clock this morning. Brady's story of the escape is full of interest. He says that he accidentally stumbled into the information that Wilson and De Leon intended to leave the prison. Wilson, seeing that Brady had got into the secret, urged him to quiet, saying it would do him no good to "squeat," and afterwards urged Brady to join them. The latter very foolishly consentedwe say foolishly, because he had but about fourteen months to serve, and possibly he might have been free in a week or two, as application for his pardon had been made and the document was only waiting the Governor's signature. This fact, however, Brady was not aware of, or he would not have made his foolish "freak." However, he was in for it, and, with the other two, crept through the It, and, with the other two, crept through the broken or sawed prison bars and started to leave. They had not proceeded fifty leet from the prison when they observed two men ahead of them, when they threw a blanket on the snow near a clump of bushes and all three laid down upon it. Brady had no coat on. They laid there for five hours. Brady says they heard the alarm sounded and heard guards and villagers hurrying along by their hiding place. Two oil the guard stopped within five feet of their hiding place, one of them said to the other, "There is a footprint," his mate replying, "Oh! that's nothing; they've got to New York by this time." While the alarm was being sounded Wilson petulantly accosted De Leon with "I thought I told you to cut the bell rope." De Leon replied, "Well, I did cut it all but a little strand." At eleven o'clock P. M. the three left their hiding place and stood upright and were thoroughly soaked with the wet snow. Wilson had expected two horses and a sleigh to meet them near the prison, but they falled to connect, which seemed to greatly exasperate him. Finally he told Brady and De Leon that he would go in search of them, and that he would meet them near the cemetery gate, at the northeastern end of the village, at a certain time. Then all three separated, understanding that that was to be the rendezvous. Brady says that he walked leisurely through the upper part of Sing Sing village, with nothing on but his prison attire. It was a moonight night, and a man was standing in front of a hotel which he passed, but did not accost him. He met De Leon on the cemetery gate, and the two again stowed themselves away in the snow and waited for Wilson several hours, but he did not come. Finally De Leon commenced to grumble, and he and Brady quarreiled and separated for good, each to take his chances. Brady's case was desperate one. He had nothing on, as bebroken or sawed prison bars and started to leave

fore stated, but his prison attire—vest, shirt, pants and shoes—and had no coat. Daylight was coming on, the roads were filled with men in search of them, and he bad had nothing to cat since dinner at the prison on Sunday. This was the situation at daylight Monday morning. All that day he laid in the snow or among clumps of bushes, nearly frozen, and the pangs of hunger coming on. Night came and he started for Ponghkeepsie. He avoided the roadway as much as possible, and walked all night, scaling fences and walks and through deep snow across lots. On Tuesday he hald still again all day and Tuesday night started on another tramp, making excellent headway till near daylight of Wednesday, when he neared a barn on the Fisikill road. The gnawing pangs of hunger were eating away his vitals, and he was fast becoming too weak to proceed. His eyes fell upon a white cow under a shed lying down. He crept up to the animal, and, seizing one of her teats in his mouth, temporarily relieved the fearful sensation in his stomach and gained strength to move. All day Wednesday he laid still again, this time in the snow aiongside of a stone wall. Once more, at nightfaul, he started out, and in the roadway his foot accidentally hit an apple and a piece of bread which had apparently been dropped by some school calidren. "This," said Brady, "was the most loyful sight my eyes ever rested upon, and I could hardly wait to bite through them with my teeth. I felt like swallowing all of it whole." He reached Sylvester Warren's house, corner of Maple and Manston streets, in this city, at about one o'clock this morning. At this house his wife formerly lived. He entered the premises through the cellar and rapped at the room door where Warren its a laim pand got him something to eat. At this time the front window curtain was but half way down, and who had something to eat. At this time the front window curtain was but half way down, and while Brady was eating two eyes peered into the window full upon him. The face was that of Marthi. Lougherman

proof.

Brady's wife reached Mrs. Warren's at nine o'clock this morning, and afterwards proceeded to the jail and had an affecting interview with him. Brady had money when he was arrested. He was taken back to Sing Sing at one o'clock to-day, securely handcuffed and expressing great regrets over his foolish attempt to escape.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN GENERAL COM-MITTEE.

Resolutions Complimentary to Mayor Havemeyer-A Dash at the Federal Office-Holders in the City. The Liberal Republican General Committee met

last night, in No. 811 Broadway, Mr. Thomas E. Stewart in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. W. P. RICHARDSON, read the following:—
The Committee on Nominations of Officers respectfully report as follows:-We recommend for

First Vice President Professor Theodore E. Glaubenskiee; Second Vice President, General George W. Palmer; Secretaries, George F. Coachman and D. A. Anderson; Treasurer, D. T. Hoag. The nominations were approved with applause

A motion to adopt the bylaws of the past year for the present year was carried. A committee was appointed to revise the constitution and by

laws.
Mr. Charles T. Polhemus offered the following

Resolved, That we congratulate the citizens and taxpayers of New York on the election of the tried and
trusted reformer, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, to the Mayoraity chair of the Empire City of the United States, and
that we pledge him our support in his efforts to stay the
ide of corruption that has made the local government of
the city a byword of reproach throughout the Union.
Resolved, That the interests of reform require that the
powers of the Mayorally which properly belong to it be
so far restored to it as to make the Mayor responsible for
the good government of the city, and to that end that
the charter be so amended as to confer upon him the
power to remove all heads of departments for cause.

Mr. POLIBEMIS—We should not only give Mayor

Mr. POLHEMUS—We should not only give Mayor Havemeyer a passive support, but we should SUPPORT HIM HEARTHLY AND EARNESTLY. The Mayor should have the appointment of all the

neads of departments.

Mr. Christopher Pullmann—I have supported Lawrence, and it would be strange to congratulate the citizens of New York upon the election of a man whom we have publicly opposed. I move to strike

whom we have publicly opposed. I move to strike out the first resolution.

General John Cochrann—Our platform was general reform. We failed to elect our candidate. Though not representing us in a political point of view Mayor Havemeyer undoubtedly means reform. I have great confidence in him. On this subject of reform he is right. We should dismiss politics and adhere to the right in regard to the interests of the city. Let us also send a committee to Albany and ask the Legislature to give us a charter under which honest men could live.

Mr. PULLMANN said he thought Mayor Havemeyer was a thoroughly honest, upright, conscientious man, but he had supported a man who was just as good a reformer as Mayor Havemeyer. He moved to amend the first resolution by inserting, "Although our candidate for Mayor was not elected."

The resolutions as amended were carried.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CITY CHARTER.

Mr. PULLMANN also offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by

Resolved.—
Resolved. That a committee of seven be appointed by the President for the purpose of urxing amendments to the charter before the Legislature at Albany, and to cooperate with the Mayor in promoting all measures of referm.

Mr. Christopher Pullmann offered the follow Resolved. That the demand made through the

Resolved, That the demand made through the press by certain federal officials for increase of pay are unsuccessary and unjust toward the workingmen of the country, their average pay now being one-third more than that of men of equal capacity engaged in employments in private life, requiring quite as much skill and with more competition, and we hereby call upon such officials as are not satisfied to resign—daughter)—and let their places be filled by the hundreds of the unemployed bookkeepers, salesmen and experts of the country. (angitter.)

Resolved, That what we need in our civil service is not increase of salaries, but rather that the appointing to were be taken away from the corrupt politicians who finest public life; that men who are appointed to office in the civil service should be so appointed for a definite term of years, with no power to remove them except for misconduct or neglect of business.

Resolved, That the business men of the community are entitled to a larger share of politeness and prompt attention to business than they are in the habit of receiving at the hands of office-holders. (Laughter.)

The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

SIR-As one of the unfortunate depositors of the Market Savings Bank, to an amount of upwards of six hundred dollars, I have received a dividend of thirty per cent. This was paid about seven months thirty per cent. This was paid about seven months since. There are plenty of funds in hand to make a further dividend, the amount of 260,000 being acknowledged to be in the custody of the assignees, who in costly offices, handsomely fitted, and at high salaries, are deaf to the almost daily entreaties of the needy depositers. I ask why are nurther dividends withheld y Why do not these salaried officers be more faithful to their trust y Satisfactory answers are denied to personal applicants. We rely on the public press, confident that through your powerful intervention these functionaries may be urged to a prompter discharge of their duties.

THE HOME OF JEFFERSON. Montjeello in Litigation-A Complicated Case. [From the Lynchburg Republican, Jan. 12.]

The former home of Thomas Jefferson, located on the Monticello mountain, near Charlottesville, Albemarie county, is in litigation at present before the Supreme Court of Virginia. It is well known that Mr. Jefferson expended a large fortune in a the Supreme Court of Virginia. It is well known that Mr. Jenerson expended a large fortune in a lavish hospitality and died poor. Monticello, his estate, was sold, and purchased by Commodore Levy, of the United States Navy. Commodore Levy devised the estate at his death to the United States, as trustee, for the purpose of establishing an agricultural farm on which to educate to agricultural pursuits children of the warrant officers of the navy whose fathers were dead. In and of this scheme he also devised \$300,000 worth of property in New York. In the event of the United States not accepting the trust, he provided that the State of Virginia should act as the trustee for the purpose named; and, in the event of the State of Virginia not accepting the trust, he devised the property to the Portuguese Hebrew congregations of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the benefit of the children of those societies whose fathers were dead. His legal heirs brought suit in New York to set aside these provisions of the will. The Court in New York declared the charity too indefinite, and that the United States could not take the property as trustee. Virginia, not being a party to the suit, instituted a suit for its recovery as secondary trustee. The cass is at present being exhaustively argued in the Supreme Court of Virginia, now in session in Richmond.

THE SHERBURN-DREW TRAGEDY.

Miss Drew's Betrayer in the Hands of the Authorities of New Hampshire-An Attempt of a Mob to Lynch the Prisoner-Mr. Drew Deals a Few Blows-Terrible Effect of the Elopement and Death in the Family.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 16, 1873. Almost a double tragedy occurred in this city today. The report that Police Officer Chadwick would arrive here from Jersey City with George Sherburn, the betrayer of Josephine Drew, of Fisherville, the particulars of whose death in consequence of his desertion have been made public in the Herald, caused a large assemblage at the rail-road station. The City Marshal, fearing some riotous demonstration, had a good police force with him, and instantly surrounded Chadwick and the prisoner as they stepped from the train. As the meers and the prisoners started for the station in Central block

AN IMMENSE CROWD SURBOUNDED and followed them, so that it was with difficulty that they could make their way. There was no interference made by the excited spectators, although they muttered threats and derided their would-be victim. Sherburn was terribly frightened and begged the police to protect him.
While he remained in the station bouse until preparations could be made to take him to the jail the crowd remained outside, completely blocking up saw the temper of the crowd and were in strong force. As they descended the stairs to convey the prisoner to a team that was waiting on Warren street to take him to the jail, and as the force stepped upon the sidewalk, a heavy, stout built man jumped upon the prisoner with rate and dealt heavy blows upon him whenever he could get a chance. This was the signal for action, and the crowd immediately shouted, ... "KILL HIM!" "HANG HIM!"

and other significant threats, and at the same times three or four other persons joined the first man in beating the prisoner and in attempting to take him from the hands of the officers. At one time it seemed as though the rioters might possibly get possession of the prisoner, but the officers were arm, and at last succeeded in getting Sherburn into the team, and he was quickly taken away towards the jail.

THE VICTIM'S FATHER HAS A SHORT REVENOR. But the saddest part was learned when it was ascertained that the powerful man who first sprung upon the prisoner was the unfortunate girl's father, who is naturally of a mild and most peaceable disposition. He was quiet when the prisoner was taken from the depot, but as he descended the stairs with the police, the thought of his sad home and dead child overcame his eason and he became insane. Among those who attacked the prisoner was

ALSO AN UNCLE OF MISS DREW. For some time after Sherburn was taken away the crowd remained around the police station, some of them freely expressing their opinions that Sherburn ought to be hung and the hope that he would be. Mr. Drew was taken to Carrell's saloon and most kindly cared for. He is temporarily insane and in a terrible state of agitation. When, in addition to this, there comes the report that THE MOTHER IS DISTRACTED

in her home at Fisherville, it is not to be wondered at that threats of vengeance upon Sherburn are ireely uttered. It is not thought that an attempt will be made to enforce the sanguinary laws of Judge Lynch, although the temper of the community might not warrant such a supposition but certain it is that great feeling exists among all to whom the circumstances of the tragedy are

SPANISH SLAVES.

An Eloquent Appeal to M. Zorilla by English, French, Dutch and Polish Members of the Paris Anti-Slavery Conference-An Absolute and Immediate Emancipation Necessary.

[From Le Siècle.] Some members of the International Anti-Slavery Conference sent to M. Zorilla. President of the Council of Ministers of His Majesty the King of spain, an address, in the most eloquent and press-ing terms, in favor of an immediate emancipation of the slaves in the islands of Cuba and Porte Rico. The following is the text:-

MONSIEUR THE PRESIDENT-We, the undersigned, members of the International Anti-Slavery Conference, which met in Paris in 1867, who, to-day, with other friends of humanity, associated to take part in the work of abolishing slavery, see, with sorrow, that this criminal institution still exists in the sies of Cuba and Porto Rico.

When, in 1868, the provisional government declared the right of the Spanish people to political

When, in 1888, the provisional government declared the right of the Spanish people to political liberty, we had, for the time being, the hope that it would recognize, at the same time, the still more sacred right of the slaves in the Spanish colonies to personal liberty, and that, following the noble example of the provisional government of France in 1848, immediate and absolute emancipation would be decreed. That hope has not been realized. Against our expectations in this respect, the new constitution adopted by the Cortes in 1869 completely ignored the existence of slavery, and the government was constantly opposing the efforts of the abolitionist party to do justice to the slave population of the Spanish Antilies. In the meanwhile the major part of the Porto Ricans actimed immediate emancipation. There was also a very considerable number in Cuba in favor of the absolute abolition of slavery, without counting the insurgents, who had so decreed.

The Spanish people have also demanded for five years past, in the most urgent manner, that the government abolish slavery. The government also has recognized the necessity of considering this great question, the emancipation of the slaves, notwithstanding this it has again recently declared that it would not entertain the matter before the insurrection in Cuba was entirely put down. But in admitting that this declaration has for the gov-

in admitting that this declaration has for the government some little force in regard to Cuba, it cannot be applied to Porto Rico, for there is no insurection in the latter place, the authority of the Mother Country is recognized and respected, and the colonists have representatives in the Assembly, to defend their interests.

It is not for us to point out the probable results of a decision as opposed to justice and reason as it

It is not for us to point out the probable results of a decision as opposed to justice and reason as it sopposed to wise policy. We come, therefore—we, simple friends of humanity—to ask the government to decree immediate emancipation as an act of justice which we owe to the slave population of these two isles. Not only humanity, religion and a wise policy should dictate this act of justice, but still more the glory and the honor of the nation which is at stake. Spain is the last Christian nation whose escutcheon is stained by the emblems of slavery. Is not the effacing of this taint worthy of a great and supreme effort?

The statesman who shall accomplish this will acquire for himself an imperishable venown and for his country a glory that shall never be effaced. You, sir, undertake this task and complete it!

We have the honor, sir, to respectfully salute you.

you.

Guizot, Martin, Laboulaye, Monod, Broglie, De Presserse, Julius H. Wobbers (Utrecht), President for Holland; Joseph Cooper, London, and A. Chameroozow, Secretary of the Conference.

PARIS, Dec. 17, 1872.

A VILLAGE IN FLAMES. Greenville, Pa., Almost Reduced to Ashes.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1873. A despatch from Greenville, Pa., at one o'clocks this morning says:—"An extensive fire is now. raging here. It commenced in the St. Charles Hotel, in the heart of the village, and several large buildings and mills are already destroyed. At midnight a general slarm was given, and Mead-ville sent one of her fire companies by a special train. The fire is increasing. The loss cannot be estimated at this hour."

Later.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1873.

A later despatch from Greenville says:-"About thirty buildings have been burned down and the flames are still raging. The origin of the fire is unknown, and it is impossible to get any details of the disaster." THE WESTERN SNOW STORM.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1873.

Private despatches from Cairo, Ill., received today, report that Poley, McKenny and Barnes, of Covington, Ky., who went to Osceola, Ark., hunting, and were supposed to be the three men seen frozen to death in a skill near Memphis, are alive and

DEATH OF PROFESSOR CLEVELAND.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1873. William C. Cleveland, Professor of Civil Engineering in Cornell University, died to-dap of pneumoni and edema. His remains will be taken to Cam bridge for interment.