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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. V.

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By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

Custom-house Investigation—The Western Union Telegraph Company, Judge Howard ready to defend himself—Whites Arming for Self-Defense against Negroes—Fisk-Hannfield Correspondence—Fires.

ALBANY, N. Y., 3.—The Bricklayers' National Union adjourned this day, to meet in New Orleans on the second Monday of January.

BUFFALO, 14.—Taylor's oil refinery at Wyoming was destroyed by fire this morning. Seven hundred barrels of crude oil, 250 barrels of refined and 200 barrels of kerosene were consumed. Loss \$30,000; no insurance.

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ated, he would resign at once. He could have made millions, if he had violated his public duty. He had opportunities every day. In the investigation he would prove whether anybody had a right to his place.

The Century Club, last night, elected Wm Cullen Bryant, President.

It appears that grand master Johnson, who led the Orange procession on the 12th of July, was soon after appointed to a position in the Custom House, by request of the President, and still holds the office.

A political campaign is going on for the commandship of the grand army of the republic, in this State. The election comes off next Wednesday. The candidates are General Woodford Conklin and General Barnum Teutonia.

Energetic efforts are making by members of the medical profession, to obtain a change of the laws of the State, so that practitioners causing abortion may be punished, instead of being charged with manslaughter, and punishment to be at the discretion of the court.

A Savannah special, to the Herald, says the negroes of McIntosh County, headed by G. G. Campbell, a negro official, are in the most excited condition, and owing to their threatening attitude, the whites are arming and organizing for protection. The trouble with the negroes is apparently an act of the legislature, appointing white commissioners to take charge of Campbell's office.

The Herald publishes the Fisk-Hannfield correspondence, prefacing it with the history of Stokes' connection with Fisk, his subsequent quarrel over the woman Hannah, and the final breaking with the latter, her consequent rage, which caused her to put Fisk's letters into Stokes' hands. Stokes' attempt to blow Fisk with them, by threats of publication. All of which has been made public before.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, 13.—The Spanish man-of-war, Tornado, which had lately been watching the steamer Virginia at Aspinwall, arrived to-day.

The Cuban and Spanish, argued at the surrender at Bayama, yesterday.

SETTLING ON PUBLIC LANDS.

In general answer to many special inquiries, we state the following facts: 1. The larger portion of the unimproved, uncultivated soil of the United States, including nearly all that of the States of Nebraska, Nevada and Oregon, as also of all the Territories, is still the property of the Federal Union, and is known as the Public Domain.

2. While much of the domain is sterile, rocky, mountainous, and thus unfit for cultivation, a large proportion is fertile and excellent, including thousands of square miles which, being treeless and very thinly grassed, have been accounted desert, but which prove quite productive when reclaimed by irrigation.

3. As a general rule, any part of this domain not already granted to or occupied by private owners is open to settlement by any one. He who "squats" on a tract to which he has no title is regarded as a trespasser, and his title, if he is of course liable to be, but seldom is, dispossessed by a bona fide purchaser.

4. The Government proffers a quarter section, 160 acres, to any one who settles upon a tract to which no adverse title or claim exists, erects a habitation, and lives on it for five years. He has pay for the paper and legal formalities, requiring about \$30 in all. This is called making a homestead.

5. Congress has from time to time made extensive grants of land to States and companies in aid of the construction of railroads and the public domain.

6. These grants are usually of alternate sections, or square miles, for a certain distance on either side of the projected railroad.

7. The alternate sections reserved by the Government are doubled in price; and he who settles on these and proceeds to acquire a home under the Homestead act is allowed but eighty instead of the usual one hundred and sixty acres.

8. The general price of the public lands is \$1.25 per acre, or \$200 for 160 acres. The alternate sections reserved by the Government along the lines of railroads are held at double price, or \$2.50 per acre.

9. The railroad companies generally charge more for their alternate sections; but the Government's land is held at \$2.50 per acre and eighty acres of it may be acquired by settlement for less than \$30. The Government's sections are likely to have the preference.

10. It is decided by a settler that those who have the means should buy their lands, either of the Government or the railroads. It precludes all controversy due to the question of a settler's Homestead requirements, gives an instant and perfect title, and enables the owner to sell and convey, go and come, lease or rent, without peril of creating an adverse title or invalidating his own.

11. No one can legally locate, whether with cash or scrip, a quarter section actually in the possession, by legal title, of a resident alien, or a settler, though he has not paid and does not mean to pay for it. But this principle does not apply to the alternate sections granted to railroads, which do not require pre-emption.

12. A quarter section of public land is not necessarily a regular quarter of some designated section, but may be made up of two eighths or four forties forming a compact, convenient block.

13. The alternate sections of the railroads are of different quarter-sections technically considered.

14. Such is the substance of the laws and regulations governing the acquisition of public lands by individuals. We understand them. We trust this compilation answers most of the questions addressed to us, and we are enabled to give special replies. — Cincinnati Times.

What Stephen Paul Andrews describes as the "reciprocal sideways inter-communication as of companions walking, wagging, and in conversation," is much in vogue in New York.

Mr. Isaac E. DeWitt, of Ottumwa, Iowa, has given his adopted daughter, Mrs. Maggie Kuyler, wife of Mr. Isaac P. Kuyler, of Rochelle, Ill., \$100,000. If Mr. Isaac E. DeWitt wants an adopted son we are ready at half the money.

We will cheer his declining days and be kind to him. — Ec.

How to get rid of LOANERS.—Corner losers are the worst nuisance of the day, staring ladies out of countenance, flooding the sidewalks with tobacco juice, or filling the air with the sickly odor of old pipes and cheap cigars. The means of getting rid of them is simple. Have him upon a novel plan of getting rid of their presence. The loaners have comfortably established themselves, they have out a plan in their pockets. "Wanted, Employment for these loaners." They don't stay long after the sign is discovered.

THE MASSACRE OF THE BLOCK OF ST. CHARLES DIXIE. In this city, is announced for the 30th inst.

PARIS, 13.—Cremier, who was on trial, charged with the shooting of the German spy, at Dijon, has been acquitted.

The assembly committee on army reorganization has agreed to the adoption of the bill, which is now in the hands of the committee on finance and is expected to be reported in a few days.

NEW YORK, 14.—Judge Barnard stated, to-day, in reply to questions, that the grand jury will tomorrow commence to investigate the charges against him. He had been before the jury about forty, and said to them, that if they found any charge substantiated, he would resign at once.

NEW YORK, 14.—The President continues to receive numerous telegrams from New Orleans, which, with these privately addressed to other parties, do not indicate any early termination of the political troubles.

A resolution for the appointment of an investigating committee will be offered in the House of Representatives tomorrow. Some of the members of Congress express the opinion that a correct history of the troubles will be obtained, unless such committee conduct their proceedings in New Orleans, and say that even if the troubles should end before the committee could reach there, the information officially obtained, would be valuable in view of future legislation. It is known that President Grant is desirous of avoiding a declaration of martial law, and that it will be resorted to, unless from absolute necessity. He has privately said that it would be proper for Congress to take the initiative in any measure toward pacification.

REMARKS OF THE RIGHT HON. BISHOP JOHN MCGILL, for twenty-one morning, and twenty-two days.

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