

## EUROPEAN.

LISBON, 11.—An insurrection of natives has broken out against the Portuguese authorities of Loanda, south-west coast of Africa. Corvettes with troops will be dispatched to the colony.

BERLIN.—The Prussian court goes into mourning for three weeks for the dowager empress of Austria.

The abdication of King Amadeus is the absorbing topic in London and Paris. The view is considered gloomy and a bitter civil war inevitable. The last dispatch says the streets are now filled with a crowd of excited people. The senate has appointed a permanent committee of 30. Malcompo and Admiral Topete, in behalf of Marshal Serrano, have offered support to Prime Minister Zorillo, in maintaining order. It is rumored Zorillo intends to leave the capital to-morrow. Rivero will remain at his post as president of congress.

PARIS.—A deputation from the left centre waited on Thiers last evening and promised him the support of their party. The president expressed a hope that he would be able to induce the committee of thirty to accept the government's views. If he failed with the committee he would maintain those views before the assembly.

Le Temps has advices from Spain showing that the government is operating against the Carlists in the north with 24 battalions of infantry of the regular army and a proportionate amount of cavalry and artillery also 6,000 or 7,000 volunteers or gens d'armes. The Carlists are active in the neighborhood of Segovia and Estella city. Saragossa is virtually blockaded and the insurgents are masters of the surrounding country. Calaguer, a fortified town, is also threatened by a force under Tristany, 900 insurgents are before Juncora, and fresh bands have appeared in Arragon. The Carlist leaders are beginning to act in concert and are rapidly perfecting their organization.

LONDON, 12.—In the House of Lords last night, Earl Lauderdale asked whether measures had been taken to complete the settlement of the western part of the boundary line between the British Dominions and the United States. He contended that notwithstanding the decision in regard to that portion of the line which gave San Juan to the United States, there were still several water channels which the Americans might claim. Rights to Indian tribes also were left unsettled and collisions were inevitable. He characterized the whole treaty of Washington as the most humiliating to England ever negotiated.

Granville replied with the assurance that steps had been taken to settle all boundary questions. The British commission had surveyed the line, which was almost identical with that laid down by the Americans. Instructions had been sent out with the view of arriving at an agreement upon the exact boundary.

LONDON, 12, p. m.—The announcement of the abdication of Amadeus produces a profound sensation. Berlin and German papers hint that it is caused by French intrigues.

The ten million dollar Eric loan was subscribed yesterday.

[From Thursday's Daily.]

## EASTERN.

WASHINGTON.—Congressman Dickey, of Pennsylvania, one of the executors of the late Thaddeus Stevens, appeared before the Wilson Credit Mobilier committee this morning, and in reply to the testimony given before the committee to the effect that Stevens held \$80,000 worth of Union Pacific stock, Dickey showed that Stevens never held any such stock, never received at one time any such sum of money, and was worth less at the time of his death than he was in 1852.

CINCINNATI.—It rained all the forenoon, and snowed four inches this afternoon.

Lincoln's birthday was celebrated by the negroes.

WHEELING.—Six inches of snow have fallen since noon.

ST. LOUIS.—Antoine Holme has been sentenced to a new trial and has been sentenced to be hung April 3rd.

WASHINGTON.—It is stated that the physician of Senator Sumner is of the opinion that if he can be induced to keep from excitement and

remain away from Congress for the remainder of the session, he will be able to enter upon his senatorial duties next session with much of his old vigor.

United States District Attorney Wharton of Louisville, has been in consultation with the Attorney General in reference to the cases of parties in Lexington, Ky., charged with refusing to allow the colored votes to be received at the election in that city. The intention of the department is to prosecute every case of this character to the utmost of its authority. Hon. James Harlan, of Ky., has been designated by the Attorney General to assist District Attorney Wharton.

Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch of Brooklyn, died this afternoon.

TOPEKA, 12.—Gen. Pope has notified Governor Osborne that President Grant has ordered the removal of troops from the Cherokee neutral lands in this State.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 12.—The breaker of the Greenwood Colliery, with five hundred tons of coal, was burned this morning; loss, \$40,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 13.—A special says the Spanish Minister says he does not think Spain will retrograde to despotism; and the change in the government will not affect the status of Cuba. He considers Amadeus honest and liberal.

At the State department it is

## WESTERN.

The parties sinking a tube for Sacramento, to obtain clear water for city use, came upon the trunk of an oak tree thirty-one feet below the bed of the river. Sand brought from that depth shows particles of gold.

## EUROPEAN.

LONDON, 13.—Despatches from Madrid announce that ex-King Amadeus, with his wife and children, has gone to Lisbon where he will remain till spring.

PARIS.—Madrid telegrams report that Don Carlos is preparing to take advantage of the crisis in Spain to push his claims to the throne. A meeting was held at the residence of the Duke d'Aumale yesterday, at which a hundred millions was subscribed to aid the Duke De Montpensier in his operations against the republic in Spain. Masses are to be celebrated for the success of the Bourbon cause. The Prince Francis Dassaz, consort of ex Queen Isabella has left Paris for Madrid. Senor Elazaga to-day took leave of Prest. Thiers, and leaves probably for the same destination.

MADRID, 12.—The Cortes, to-day, elected the following government: Figueras, President of the Council; Cordaba, minister of war; Pio Margall, minister of the interior; Nicolas Salmocon, minister of justice; Francisco Salmalin, minister of the colonies; Beranzer, minister of marine; Costellar, minister of foreign affairs; Becerra, minister of public works; Echegey, minister of finance. The newly elected members of the government took their seats on the ministerial bench. Figueras then addressed the Assembly. He said he owed the appointment to political circumstances. He believed that Orense would have been nominated had he been present; he promised that the Spanish people should in future have the utmost freedom in the choice of rulers and representatives. He then read numerous telegrams from the provinces, showing that public peace and order had been everywhere preserved. He hoped a republic would be established forever, and that Spain would henceforth exercise her first influence in the affairs of Europe. He believed the other Latin nations would not be slow to imitate her example. The government now chosen would insure national integrity. The Assembly then adjourned. A President of the Cortes will be elected to-morrow. The city is quiet to-night. The revolution will be celebrated with a grand illumination.

DUBLIN, 12.—The trial of the Rev. Loftus, the first one of the Galway priests brought before the Court of Queen's bench, on a charge of having illegally used spiritual influence to intimidate voters and to secure the election of Captain Nolan to Parliament, resulted in acquittal, the jury failing to agree. The announcement of acquittal was received with applause.

BERNE, 12.—The Federal Council has addressed a letter to the Papal Charge d'Affaires in Berne, denying, in a sharp manner, the right of the Pope to dismember the bishoprics of Switzerland. The Council

also requires Bishop Mermillod to decide quickly whether he intends to obey the Pope or the Swiss government.

BERNE.—The Federal council has decided to expel Bishop Mermillod from the canton of Geneva.

The principal communists in London, Brussels and Geneva have started from those cities for Madrid.

The French government has issued instruction to the authorities along the Spanish frontier to redouble their vigilance for the prevention of violations of French neutrality.

NAPLES.—An Italian frigate has sailed for Lisbon to meet Amadeus, and to convey him to this country. Another man-of-war has gone to Valencia, to bring away the ex-king's attendants and court equipage.

LONDON, 12.—The latest dispatches received from Madrid state that at a late hour yesterday the two houses of the Cortes assembled and the formal message of abdication was read. It states that the king had maturely considered his course. He accepted the crown under the belief that the people would support him; he was deceived. If his enemies had been foreigners he would not have taken this course. Spain had been in perpetual disquietude, and all his efforts to put an end to intrigues were unavailing. He had no wish to remain on the throne as king of a party. Upon the completion of the reading of the message the Senate and Congress met together and constituted themselves the sovereign Cortes. Rivero, President of the Congress, in a brief speech, declared himself ready to answer for the preservation of order and the execution of the sovereign decrees.

The abdication of Amadeus was then accepted unanimously.

A commission from the members of the Senate and Congress was then appointed to draft a reply to the message, and another commission to accompany the king to the frontier. Señor Pio then proposed a resolution establishing a republic, and vesting in the Assembly the supreme power; the resolution was adopted by a vote of 256 yeas against 32 nays.

The resolution of Pio comprised the following propositions: Spain to be declared a republic, the National Assembly to assume all the powers of supreme authority, to appoint a responsible government to execute their decrees; that to another Assembly, to be hereafter elected, be referred the duty of determining the form of the constitution. The resolution was divided into several parts, each part being voted upon separately. The provisions declaring Spain a republic and vesting sovereign power in the Assembly having been adopted, the remaining clauses were then taken up for discussion.

What "Credit Mobilier" Means.

A correspondent asks the meaning of the words "Credit Mobilier." We presume he wishes to be informed concerning the derivation and use of the term. We will endeavor to explain it. The "Credit Foncier" has long been the general title in France for associations that advance money on landed or immovable securities. The "Credit Mobilier" was the name given to a powerful corporation, organized in France in 1852, for advancing money on movable property. The name was adopted evidently for the purpose of affording a ready definition of the object of the association. The "Societe General de Credit Mobilier" became a great and profitable enterprise. It assisted materially in the construction of railways and the promotion of mining schemes. Among other enterprises in which it was notably interested were the Government loan on account of the Russian war, the Grand Central Railway Company, and the General Omnibus Company of Paris. At one time it advanced 250,000,000 francs and at another time 375,000,000 francs to the French Government. Its business was so great that in 1855 it declared a dividend of 40 per cent on its capital. While it was manifestly the means of doing much good in France, it eventually failed.

The introduction of the terms "Credit Foncier" and "Credit Mobilier" into America are due to Mr. George Francis Train. He established a "Credit Foncier" with Omaha lands, which he hawked about the country some years ago. He gave the name of "Credit Mo-

bilier of America" to a corporation with universal privileges which was organized in Pennsylvania. It was appropriated by Messrs. Oakes Ames, Durant & Co., to serve as the party of the third part in the famous "triplicate agreement," by which the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad let out the contract for building the road to themselves, in payment for which they took the road itself, all the United States bonds, all the first mortgage bonds, all the United States lands, etc., at the rate of 1,000 per cent. on an entirely fictitious capital. That is what "Credit Mobilier" means, in the modern American and Congressional use of the word. The title is not appropriate. The transaction was literally a Credit on Movables—the United States Government furnish the credit and the money, and Messrs. Oakes Ames & Co. taking the movables—that is, the securities and the profits.—Chicago Tribune.

The Public Debt increasing and Jobs Abundant.

The increase of the public debt the last two months, and for the last month over four hundred thousand dollars, will naturally lead people to inquire the cause of that, especially as heretofore the debt has been paid off at the rate of nearly a hundred millions a year. First, then, there have been great and unusual disbursements from the Treasury recently. Then the reduction of taxation has brought down the income of the government. Even with ordinary current disbursements we need not expect such a rapid extinguishment of the debt as we have witnessed from year to year since the war closed. Not that taxation is sufficiently reduced or that more economy ought not to be practised by the government. If we may judge from the recommendations of the President in his Message to Congress, and from the many schemes to draw money from the Treasury, we have reached the limit of economy, while the people will not tolerate any increase of taxation, but will, no doubt, demand a further reduction. In addition to having to pay the interests on Pacific Railroad bonds, which is outside of the current and proper expenses of the government, there are a great many other jobs being pressed to swallow up millions a year. It is evident, therefore, that there is danger of the Treasury becoming embarrassed before long, unless Congress cuts down appropriations and sets its face against all jobs and the administration becomes more economical.—New York Herald.

Miss Emily Faithfull on British Notabilities.

Association Hall was more than crowded yesterday afternoon, for it was filled to overflowing, with an audience of ladies to listen to Miss Emily Faithfull. Anna Dickinson, who was scarcely recognizable until she spoke, so elegantly and fashionably was she attired, introduced Miss Faithfull in a few characteristic sentences, expressive of the delight she felt in introducing one so eminent and so faithful to all that was promotive of the welfare of woman, and her delight, she said, received a warmer glow in the remembrance that Miss Faithfull was from "the mother land."

The subject of the lecture was "Glimpses of Great Men and Women whom I Have Known;" and Miss Faithfull blended her own personal experience with a cameo-kind of personal sketch of the more prominent of the men and women she referred to. The first glimpse was at Lady Morgan, the authoress of "The Wild Irish Girl," whom the lecturer knew, and was present at many of her receptions. Lady Morgan was, she said, a firm believer in the practice long adopted in the royal family of England, of giving to each of the daughters an accomplishment or trade that they were specially fitted for, that would place them above the adversities consequent upon the accidents of fortune. Then she spoke of the following:—Palmerston, Tennyson, Disraeli, Lord Brougham, Lord Carlisle, Sir John Bowring, Mrs. Gaskell, Mrs. Jameson, Bessie Rayner Parkes, Adelaide Proctor, Frederick D. Maurice, John Gibson, David Livingstone, Harriet Hosmer, Lady Franklin, Caroline Norton, George Eliot, John Ruskin, Thomas Carlyle, Baroness Burdett Coutts and Florence Nightingale.

This wondrous galaxy of brilliant stars in the firmament of fame twinkled and glittered, one after the other, as Miss Faithfull revealed them to the view of her audience, interspersing each revelation with so much personal gossip, practical sense and high sentiment, that the two hours' lecture was no more wearisome to the attention than a pleasant gossip with a fascinating woman.—New York Herald, Feb. 2.

What the English in St. Petersburg Think of the Chances.

An English letter, dated St. Petersburg, refers to the Eastern question in the following words:

"I have no hesitation in asserting my belief that, if Russia really contemplates an immediate advance in Central Asia, she will be content to 'take her chance' of any serious opposition on the part of England. Protocols and protests may preach in vain to a State whose leading critics inculcate such doctrines as these: 'The Crimean war was a mistake which cannot occur again. England is a commercial State, and commerce is the true antidote to war.' History might teach these optimists that the bloodiest and most hard-fought struggles of modern times have been waged by such purely 'commercial States' as Britain, Genoa, Holland and the United States of America; but all this is overlooked. With the ruins of Sebastopol still staring her in the face, Russia can contrive to persuade herself that the power which has borne a leading part in every European war during the last two centuries is in reality a quiet, solid, easy-going, inoffensive tradesman, sitting under his own vine and under his own fig tree, with a roll of bank notes in one pocket and a bunch of cotton samples in the other."

Jean Ingelow.

The following letter from Jean Ingelow to Mrs. Lucy Stone, of Boston, will be read with interest:

"Dear Madam: I have been long in the habit of receiving from America your interesting paper, the Woman's Journal, and, as I do not know who is the kind and courteous donor, I hope I may convey my thanks through you, as one of the editors.

"I am glad of the information I derive from the Journal, but I have not found time hitherto to give the whole subject of rights such an amount of study as to make it wise to utter my crude thoughts respecting them; other things appear to be given to me to do, and I take them up to the exclusion of what lies beyond.

"You have, I venture to think, more than one problem to work out in America, on which, in a great degree, depends the welfare of women. In one of these I take a keen interest, and I hope to see you settle it for yourselves and for us. I want you to discover how domestic work is to be combined with high culture.

"So long as household work is thought degrading (and nowhere is this so much the case as in America), there can never be anything like universal education; there must always be some who can work all their lives because others will not at all. It is to be one of the great things that you Americans, I believe, are raised up for, to teach this world how this is to be done; but the teachers can never be those who are poor; they must be those who are not obliged to work at all.

"How to make clear starching and ironing graceful and pretty occupations (and such they were thought by our great-grandmothers,) how to keep a house clean, and to assist, even in a kitchen, without the least sense of being lowered, or the slightest personal deterioration, might surely be managed if women gave their minds to it—if more delicate machinery was invented for helping them, and if it could even be made the fashion for all women, young or old, to pride themselves on their domestic skill.

"I hope, if you can, you will convey my thanks to the lady who sends me your paper, and will believe that I take a deep interest in everything which so sincerely aims at your good.

"I am, dear madam, very truly yours,

"JEAN INGELOW."

Victor Hugo's son has written a life of Washington.