

A METHODIST PREACHER ON MIS-  
CEGENATION.

THE Massachusetts Abolitionists have had their annual jubilee at Boston lately, during which considerable ardor, eloquence and absurdity was expended. There were some disagreements also as to the causes which brought about the emancipation. One speaker claimed the whole credit for the anti-slavery society, in saying that in his opinion the present freedom of the negro and the redemption of the nation was the work of the heroic few comprised in that society. But Wendell Phillips looked at history very differently. He said the result was not achieved by any virtue of the North, with the anti-slavery society at its head; but by the persistent perverseness of the South. It was the cruelty of the Libby and Andersonville, he said, that caused the forcible emancipation of the slaves.

But it was left for a gentleman by the name of Gilbert Haven, a Methodist minister, and the manager of *Zion's Herald*, the organ of his sect in Boston, to carry off the palm for extreme advocacy of the rights of the negroes. He said the work would not be finished until Massachusetts should be represented by a black man in Congress; till eastern pulpits should be filled by black clergymen; till all the people should look with as much pleasure and affection on a black face as on a white one; till white suitors should aspire to the hands of colored belles!

He did not propose to accomplish all these ends by legislation, but only by persuading and educating the people up to them. As he occupies a pulpit and has control of a paper he will, doubtless, devote his energies to the task while his life lasts or until the work be achieved.

We should suppose, after reading such sentiments, that the man who uttered them had, himself, a black wife, and that his influence with his congregation and the patrons of his paper would lead them to follow his example. What must the condition of society be where such ideas can be tolerated in a man holding a leading position in a sect as numerous as the Methodists? It is frightful to think of the consequences which must attend the propagation of such atrocious doctrines among the people. Yet there are thousands who listen to them without being in the least shocked, and who accept them as a revelation of higher truths. These theories concerning miscegenation, if practically carried into effect, will prove the ruin of any people who indulge in them. We scarcely believed that they had taken possession of leading minds to the extent that had been represented until we heard a conversation which took place about three years ago in this city between one of our prominent citizens and a distinguished visitor from the East. The abolition of slavery, and the condition of the blacks, were the subjects on the tapis. A variety of remarks were made, among which was one conveying an idea of mixing the races something akin to Mr. Haven's given above. Our friend, thinking he had not heard the sentiment aright, inquired of the visitor whether he understood him correctly—that he would have the whites and blacks amalgamate. He replied by asking, very significantly and in a tone that conveyed the impression that his convictions were all in favor of the idea, "Why not?" Our friend was so surprised at hearing such a doctrine endorsed by the gentleman that he made no further comment, and the subject was dropped.

But let such ideas prevail, and be carried to their legitimate conclusions throughout the Republic, and what a piebald race we would soon have! The nation would soon be in a worse condition than Mexico and the South American republics, and speedily fall a prey to internal dissensions and the first aggressive white race that chose to assault it.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE.

The credentials of Senators Fenton and Stockton were presented.

Pomeroy offered an additional rule, bringing a provision that three-fifths of the Senators may determine the time when a debate upon any pending proposition shall close, and that then the main question shall be taken up for debate.

Stewart introduced a bill declaring that all white persons of foreign birth, not convicted of crime, who did not participate in the rebellion, and who now or hereafter shall become permanent residents of the United States, and elect to become citizens thereof, are hereby declared naturalized citizens.

The Senate discussed a joint resolution for the publication of five thousand copies of a medical and surgical history of the war until the expiration of the morning hour. The cost of the entire work, in three volumes, it was stated would be about \$100,000.

Sherman moved to take up the currency bill, but the Senate refused, 19 to 30, and resumed the consideration of the river harbor bill. After disposing of several amendments the bill was recommitted.

Robertson introduced a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment,

giving Congress power to determine all questions as to the validity of an electoral vote in any state. Flinghysenman from the committee on the judiciary, reported a substitute for the naturalization bill. Soon after the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The morning hour was devoted to private bills. The bill for the relief of Knott & Co., American merchants doing business in China, was passed.

On the expiration of the morning hour, Broomal, from the committee on Public Expenditures, reported with regard to the Wells Fargo contract for carrying the overland mail. The committee exonerates the Post Office Department from all blame, and reports that the difficulty originated in the set of Congress, which threw four hundred more mail matter on the route, but the Postmaster General did the best he could.

Hooper reported a bill regulating the reports of the National Banks. After some discussion the bill was passed. Barnes, from the same committee, reported a bill to prevent the United States notes or National notes, as collateral security. The object of the bill is to prevent errors in the money market. The bill passed after some debate.

Pomeroy reported the Senate amendments to the bill amending the National Banking act; ordered printed. After considerable discussion the House took a recess.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, 13.—Late Alaska intelligence reports all quiet. Prince Makoutoff, late agent of the Russian government at Sitka, has arrived here. Capt. Kaskutt has been appointed Russian Consul at Sitka, and has assumed the functions of the office.

The French Consul General, M. Chas. Cosette, died today of small pox; he has been in the Consulate service of France on this coast for twenty-five years. His first appointment was from Louis Philippe to Panama.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 4:30 a. m.; it was also felt with considerable force at San Jose. On February 10, a tidal gauge, located at Fort Point, indicated earthquake disturbances at some point at present unknown.

Legal tenders unchanged.

Washington 13.—The committee appointed to notify Grant of his election as President performed the duty this morning. Senator Morton making an address. On receiving the certificate of election General Grant said, in accepting the office of President he assured them of his determination to carry out, faithfully, the obligations of that office, and referred, particularly, to the necessity for the honest and faithful execution of the revenue laws, and said he would call around him men who would earnestly carry out the principles of economy, and retrenchment. Honesty was desired by the people of the country, and should the officers of the different benches of the government not satisfy him in the discharge of their official duty, he would not hesitate a moment about removing them; and he would do so as quickly with men of his own appointment as with those of his predecessor. Grant said that he had not announced, who should be his Cabinet up to the time of the official declaration of the result of the election, but he had intended at that period to make known their names; he had, however, concluded not to make known the names of the gentlemen whose services he would be glad to have in this respect, even to the gentlemen themselves till he had sent them to the Senate for confirmation.

The reason of this determination, Grant said, was because of the fact that should he do so, the pressure would immediately commence from various parties to endeavor to induce him to change his determination, not so much, probably, from the fact that opposition would be made from personal motives, but on account of the interest which gentlemen may have for their own friends. For these and other reasons he had concluded to make no public announcement of his Cabinet till the time mentioned. At the conclusion of the interview the committee waited on Colfax and presented him a certificate of his election as Vice President. Speeches were made.

Omaha.—A locomotive boiler exploded at Rock Creek on the U. P. R. yesterday, killing the engineer, fireman and conductor.

A Helena dispatch says a gentleman just from Yellow Stone reports that two large war parties of Blackfeet and Crow Indians had a fight near Big Timber; several were killed and wounded on both sides.

Nebraska.—The House has passed Stewart's bill, granting 10,000 acres of land to a corporation for building twenty miles of railroad within the State.

Washington.—The President today, nominated Lewis Dent, brother-in-law to General Grant, to be Minister to Chili, vice Kilpatrick. John S. Moyle will be Secretary of Legation.

The President has vetoed the bill transferring the control of the colored schools in Washington and Georgetown, from the Secretary of the Interior to a board of trustees, on the ground that the colored population don't desire the change.

New York.—The *Henry Chamney*, from Aspinwall on the fifth, has arrived. The American consul at Panama had protested against the collection of the commercial taxes levied on Americans.

Cushing had returned from Bogota; he has been successful and bears a treaty for the approval of the Government, when the work on the proposed canal will be commenced.

Washington.—The President has accepted the office of arbitrator between Great Britain and Portugal on the boundary question which has arisen on the coast of Africa.

Late advices from Peru show that the republics of the Pacific coast have accepted the mediation of the United States in their war with Spain. A Congress of plenipotentiaries from the republics is expected in Washington during the Spring.

Secretary Seward has received a telegram from Caleb Cushing announcing that he brings a treaty in relation to the Isthmus canal.

New York.—A heavy easterly rain storm has prevailed all night, and is now raging.

The *Herald* advocates the bridging of the Hudson at the upper part of the city in order to facilitate communication with the roads west, thus overcoming the obstacles which will arise on a fuller development of the great volume of trade from that region.

In consequence of the crowded state of the insane asylum on Blackwell's Island, the officers were recently obliged to place two inmates in one cell. On Friday night one of the insane women arose and seized a heavy oaken tub or bucket and dashed in the skull of the other woman, sleeping in the same cell, and then scooped out the brains of the murdered woman with her hands, throwing them around the cell. The author of this deed tried to keep the horrible affair private.

The newspapers of both parties, generally, commend the speech of General Grant on Saturday. The *World* says the speech was no ordinary exhibition of the character of the man who thus quietly holds politicians at bay, and evinces resolute self-reliance, which is one of the most respectable qualifications that can be possessed by a man clothed with great responsibilities. The *World* considers the burden of his speech a virtual demand for the repeal of the Tenure of Office Act. The *Tribune* says his idea relative to cabinet appointments are frank, straightforward and business like; it commends his references to economy and the payment of the public debt.

The President has pardoned Sanford Conover, alias Charles A. Dunham, convicted for forgery last December and sentenced to ten years imprisonment at Albany.

The Government has fully recognized, as United States territory, and as belonging to citizens of the United States, Serona Island in the Caribbean sea, valuable for its immense deposits of guano. Negotiations for their purchase have been concluded by citizens of New York.

Chicago.—The *Republican's* special says a representative of the Cuban patriots in Washington says the government has invited most important successes, and were attempting to gain a foothold on the other end of the island, where a larger body of slaves were located, and which was more accessible to outside assistance. Their great need is artillery and practical men for commanders.

The *Tribune's* special says Dent's nomination as Minister to Chili is entirely unsolicited; he does not want the place, and will ask his friends not to confirm his nomination.

Cushing's treaty gives the United States the right to construct a canal across the Isthmus, and secures its use for a term of years.

Boutwell will attempt to put through the House the Senate's proposed Constitutional amendment to-day, so as to secure its passage in case the President vetoes the resolution.

Philadelphia.—James Doyle, a well known lawyer, was found in the street early this morning badly wounded in the head; he was carried home and died in a few minutes. No arrests have been made; the case is woven in mystery.

Washington.—Arrangements are being perfected for the inauguration procession, which promises to be one of the most imposing pageants ever witnessed in this country.

The Central Pacific Company have applied for an advance of the bonds for that part of the route between Mount Point and Ogden. A protest has been filed with the Secretary of the Interior by the President of the U. P. R. against the advance, on the ground that the U. P. is constructing the road on that part of the route, and very soon will apply for the bonds, as authorized by law, on the completed work.

Charleston.—Reports have reached here of the mysterious embarkation at various places on the Georgia and Florida coasts, of parties composed partly of Cubans, whose movements are supposed to be connected with the insurrection in Cuba.

Worcester, Mass.—There has been the most destructive fire at Norwich, Conn., known in that city for many years. The Apollo Hall and two adjoining buildings were entirely destroyed with most of their contents. The entire loss is estimated at \$200,000.

St. Louis.—Sol. Smith, the veteran actor and theatrical manager, died in this city today, aged 68.

San Francisco 13.—The United States sloop of war, *Jamestown* has arrived in this harbor from Mare Island. She will be thoroughly overhauled for a cruise on the South Pacific coast. She carries a battery of sixteen guns, and a fine marine guard of a hundred and fifty officers and men.

The U. S. steamer *Lincoln* is fitting out for a cruise in the North Pacific. She has been substituted for the *Mayard*, which vessel is unsuited for revenue duty on the coast of Alaska.

The Mount Diablo and Coast Range mountains in the vicinity of San Francisco have been covered with snow for several days. The trains of the Central Pacific railroad have been delayed on the Sierra Nevada mountains by one of the most terrific snow storms ever known in that region. The snow belt extended over eighty miles, the usual distance being about fifty. The snowsheds withstood the storm finely, where completed, and furnished full protection to the road.

The Supreme court of Nevada has rendered an opinion as to the constitutionality of the Legislative fund bill passed by the Legislature over the Governor's veto. The Governor's action in calling the courts to support his veto has created a great excitement and feeling, and threats of impeachment are made for the abuse of the privilege. The decision is against the Governor's objections; the Legislature is jubilant.

FOREIGN.

San Francisco.—Late Acapulco advices say that Governor Alvarez has been ordered to the city of Mexico. Gen. Arce has been placed at the head of the government of the State of Gerro during his absence.

Robbers again infest the road between Acapulco and the city of Mexico; a strong body of troops has been sent to disperse them.

Gov. Diaz, of the State of Oaxaca, has quarreled with his brother, Porfirio Diaz; the ill feeling has been caused by the Governor ordering the house of Porfirio to be searched by the soldiers for a person condemned by the courts. Numerous horrible outrages have been committed throughout the country; but the perpetrators go unpunished.

In the district of Zacualpan a sect of communists has been organized; they have been joined by a great number of farmers. Their object is to level mankind by dividing the property of the rich between the poor. It is considered that the government will have more trouble from this dangerous doctrine than from highway robbers. The Leg-

islature of San Luis have authorized the political chief of each community to form an armed guard for the defense of their lives and property.

Madrid.—The future form of the Government is engrossing the attention of the people and the Cortes. The proposition for a directory for a number of years has been abandoned; a regency and council have been suggested instead.

Havana.—Captain General Dulce has withdrawn the proclamation of amnesty to the insurgents. The liberty of the press has been suspended and a censorship re-established.

The printing and distribution of newspapers without the permission of Government is prohibited.

Madrid 14.—The Constituent Cortes organized yesterday, electing Rivera, President. The Provisional Government continues its efforts to battle the schemes of the reactionists. Many arrests of Carlists have been made in this city.

Paris 15.—Cazatti, consul at Fusco, has been appointed to succeed Montmorand, at Shanghai; the latter has been appointed Consul General.

New York.—Judge MacAllister's widow died in New York on Saturday. Greece.—The new ministry will revoke his predecessor's military preparations.

Paris 13.—Fuad Pasha, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead.

A letter from Mexico city states that fears are entertained among the commercial community that the Government will be compelled to resort to forced loans. Three millions of specie were just about to leave the country; it is believed that one half of it was being exported to avoid that contingency.

Havana letters say that by some Cyprian telegrams passing between Capt. General and General Menzies, commanding the Puerto Principe district, it is learned that the Captain General is not under much apprehension from the filibustering expeditions from this city, as he was informed that the United States Government was all right with Spain.

London.—It is officially announced that the insurgent chiefs in Crete have all submitted to Turkish authority; the island is now tranquil.

Died:

At the residence of Thomas Wallace, his son-in-law, in this city, of erysipelas, Elder Isaac Burroughs, aged 80 years and 3 months. Deceased was lately from South England, and has been sick since his arrival on the 19th of last August.

In this city, Feb. 15th, of inflammation of the bowels, Charlotte, daughter of James W. and Sarah K. West, aged 4 years, 11 months and 12 days. The funeral will be held at the residence of her father, in the First Ward, on Monday, 1 o'clock, p.m. Friends are invited to attend.

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