

## GLEANINGS FROM EXCHANGES.

—HAYTI is a republic—the late Emperor, Faustin Solouque, having been completely dethroned and Gen. Fabre Gefferard proclaimed President. Hayti is now literally a “black republican” government—nine-tenths of the population being of African descent, the remainder of the Spanish and Indian races. Two republics now exist on the Island of Hayti—the Dominican, comprising a population of 150,000, on the east side of the island, of which Gen. Santana is President; and the one newly declared, the population of which is 650,000, on the west side.

The capital of the new republic is Port au Prince; that of the Dominican is St. Domingo, a city built in 1496 by Bartholomew Columbus, brother of Christopher, the great discoverer. Gen. Gefferard is nearly black, fifty years of age, intelligent and gentlemanly, beloved by the people and the army and friendly to foreigners. The late emperor, Solouque, was born a slave, was elected President of the republic of Hayti, almost by accident, and, two years after his election, assumed to himself the title of emperor, his reign being one of despotism and tyranny. He attempted to subjugate the republic of Dominica, but was signally and terribly defeated by far inferior numbers, headed by Santana. From 1821 to 1844 the island was under one government—that of Hayti—but the cruelty of the negroes, largely in the ascendant, toward the white races, of Spanish and Indian blood, impelled the latter to insurrection, and, under Pedro Santana, a native of the eastern part, of Spanish and Indian origin, drove the negroes back to their own side of the island.

The area of the island is about 29,000 square miles. Its climate is one of the most delightful in the world; the soil is rich; the scenery grand; but its productiveness has greatly declined under miserable and corrupt rule.

—THE VOLCANO of Mauna Loa, on Hawaii, one of the Sandwich Islands, commenced sending forth streams of burning lava about Jan. 24. The eruption is said to be one of the greatest ever known on these islands. A writer in the *Pacific Advertiser* states that the perpendicular columns of lava, thrown up above the mouth of the crater, “might be eight hundred to one thousand feet in height!” The same writer observed, at the distance of ten miles, “large boulders of red-hot lava stones weighing hundreds, if not thousands, of tons, thrown up with inconceivable power, high above the liquid mass [or column].”

The lava flood is from an eighth to a mile in width and its length from the crater to where it enters the sea, at the village of Wainanali, is about forty miles. The village, of course was destroyed, the inhabitants being aroused at midnight by the hissing and roaring of the hot lava as it rushed towards the sea, consuming everything before it, and they barely escaped being consumed with their fated village. The pleasant little harbor of Wainanali is filled up with lava. Accounts to the 17th Feb. state that the volcano still continued in all its grandeur. The British war steamer *Calypso* had sailed with a party of excursionists for Hawaii, among whom was King Kamehameha. An attempt would be made to ascend to the crater of the burning mountain.

—THE JUDGES of Horsetown district, Shasta county, on the morning of March 1, assembled to drive the Chinamen from the mines. They had already captured some two hundred of the unfortunates, when the sheriff and a large party of “law and order” men came to the rescue and liberated the Chinamen. A bloody fight took place that night, in which several were wounded. On the 3d a meeting was held, at which the Sheriff declared that he intended to sustain and execute the laws at all hazards. Ex-Gov. Johnston was present, made a speech and was loudly cheered. Arms are being forwarded to the scene of mutiny. Isaac Hare, the leader of the Shasta mob, it is said, was an officer in one of the Pennsylvania regiments in the Mexican war; was tried by a military commission for murder while perpetrating a robbery in the city of Mexico and was only saved from the gallows by the peace treaty.

—GEN. CASS is said to be growing more feeble. His present condition occasions great distress to his family. His daughter, son-in-law and other intimate friends are with him.

—MR. BUCHANAN, says a Washington letter, avows, at all times, his determination to refuse being again a candidate for the Presidency. “Two old men,” he says, “myself and Lewis Cass, if we live so long, will quit this city on

the 6th of March, 1861, with much lighter and less burdened hearts than we bore with us on coming here.”

GREAT BATTLE IN MEXICO.—A correspondent writing from Ventosa sends us the following account of a recent battle:—

A great battle was fought between Gen. Miramon, of the Church party, and Gen. Degollade, of the Federal party, commencing on the 14th and concluding on the 16th. The fight took place on the frontier line of the States of Guadalajara and Colima. Gen. Miramon manoeuvred Degollade out of the city of Guadalajara and occupied it with his troops. Gen. Degollade made an attempt to regain the city, and a fight took place, in which he was defeated.

Degollade retreated to Colima, pursued by Miramon, who at the same time sent a division of light troops over the shortest mountain road, and succeeded in cutting off Degollade, capturing all his cannon, baggage, etc., and dispersing his army.

Degollade escaped into El Saltillo, in the State of Guanajuato.

Gen. Miramon is about thirty-seven years of age. He is prepossessing in his manners, enterprising and brave. His success against Vidaurri, and defeat of Degollade, have gained for him a very brilliant fame.

A VESSEL SEIZED AND DISMANTLED BY INDIANS.—The brig *Swiss Boy*, of San Francisco, Capt. Welden, on her way from Port Orchard to Victoria, with a cargo of lumber, sprung a leak, and on the 31st of January put into Net-net Sound, where she came to anchor in 21 fathoms water, the Captain having the intention of beaching the vessel and making repairs. On the 1st of February, the vessel was boarded and seized by several hundred Indians, who stripped her of her rigging, and by dint of sawing, chopping and the action of fire, sent the mainmast over the side. They also pillaged the cabin, and robbed the seamen of clothing, etc.

The Captain and crew of eight men were held prisoners for several days, but ultimately managed, by promising to return with another vessel and cargo, to make their escape. The Captain and four of the crew were brought here in the schooner *Morning Star*, Capt. McKay, and the remainder of the crew are at Near Bay.

—THE LATEST advices from Vera Cruz, to Feb. 9, state that Zuloaga, the representative of the Roman Catholic, or Church party, in Mexico, has abdicated in favor of Miramon, who was installed President.

—THE FIRST TRAIN on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad will run through from the Mississippi to the Missouri on March 22. There will be a celebration on the occasion at St. Joseph.

—THE COLLEGE of William and Mary, Petersburg, Virginia, including its valuable library, has been totally destroyed by fire; loss, \$100,000. Except the Harvard University, this was the oldest institution of learning in the United States. It was chartered in 1693 by William III and Queen Mary, who gave, out of their private income, £2,000 sterling toward its construction.

—A PRIVATE agent of the Queen of Spain has been in the United States for a year past and has had private interviews with the President about the purchase of Cuba.

—VICE PRESIDENT Breckenridge is quite modest in his aspirations—saying that he will be a candidate for Crittenden's seat in the Senate.

—RETRENCHMENT in the army, navy, and post office departments are talked of.

—THE PACIFIC Telegraph bill in Congress is yet alive.

—SLAVERY in Kansas has been abolished by the Legislature. It is thought, however, that Gov. Medary will veto the bill.

—AT VERA CRUZ the French and English commanders have secured to their respective governments two thirds of the increased custom-house revenues. The American consul had protested against such interference.

—THERE is a prospect of San Francisco becoming the whaling depot of the Pacific.

—TWO CHILIANES were shot at Benicia, Cal., March 7, while breaking into a house where they were refused admission.

—GOLD, in a lump weighing eight pounds, was recently taken from a claim in Amador county, Cal.; another lump weighing \$91 70 from a claim in Calaveras. Claims throughout the mining districts generally average from \$10 to \$20 to the hand per day.

—INDIAN women, married to white men in California, says the *Mariposa Star*, “make excellent wives; neat, tidy and industrious; and soon learn to discharge domestic duties properly and creditably.”

—A MEXICAN was murdered in Calaveras county, Cal., by a Yaqui Indian, for refusing to drink more whisky after going to bed.

—IDA VANARD, a handsome young Califor-

nia woman, has been indicted for gambling by the grand jury of Placer county.

—ARIZONA is situated south of New Mexico, bordering on the Rio Grande and has an estimated population of some ten thousand inhabitants. It is said to be a desirable country for emigrants.

—DOUGLASS, Governor of Vancouver's Island, refused to allow American residents at Victoria to fire a salute in honor of Washington's birth day. It is proposed to annex the colony of Victoria to British Columbia.

—GOODS FOR UTAH, valued at \$180,000 in California, in about 150 loaded wagons, left Los Angeles between the 1st of Feb. and 1st of March.

—MRS. KEEGAN, her two children and a servant girl were burned to death or suffocated in a burning building at Brooklyn. Mr. Keegan and another servant girl escaped from the building, but were dangerously injured by the fall (from the third story)—the girl, it is thought, fatally.

—A MULATTO girl in New York murdered her mother, being instigated thereto by her paramour, to obtain the old woman's money.

—MARY HARTUNG has been found guilty, in Albany, N. Y., of the murder of her husband.

—THE GOLD mines of the Platte and Cherry Creek continue prolific.

—NEW GOLD mines have been discovered near the head waters of the Missouri. Major Culbertson, of the American Fur Company, brought to Sioux city, lately, some \$1300 in gold dust, taken from the divide between the head waters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers. These mines are on what is reported to be the most favorable route for a railroad to the Pacific.

—AN AMERICAN brig, supposed to be a slaver, was burned on the coast of Africa by order of the commander of an English steamer.

—WM. D. WHITE, a pressman in the Leavenworth (Kansas) *Journal* office, shot six times at W. W. Bloss, local editor of the *Leavenworth Times*, seriously injuring him, but it is thought not mortally. Defamation of character is said to have been the cause.

—BAYARD TAYLOR is lecturing on “Life in the North,” “Moscow” and other subjects, in St. Louis, Mo.

—THE FIFTH REGIMENT, U. S. infantry, now in this Territory, are to be relieved by the 4th regiment of artillery from Fort Laramie, to fill up which, 500 U. S. troops, under command of Capt. J. P. McCown, were to leave Governor's Island, N. Y., about the first of March.

—NINETEEN ocean steamers are lying idle at New York.

—A CUBAN lady was robbed of \$3,000 by a negro in New York.

—THE COTTON factories of Maryland daily consume about fifty thousand pounds of raw cotton, operating 67,500 spindles and 1,636 looms, manufacturing annually some three and a half millions of dollars' worth of goods.

—THE PRICES, in New York, of flour, range from \$5.50 to \$7.50 @ bbl. of 195 lbs.; wheat from \$1.20 to \$1.70 @ bu; barley from 85c to \$1.25; oats, 50 @ 64c; corn, 80 @ 86c; beans, new, \$1.20 @ 1.30; peas, marrowfat, \$1.50—southern black-eyed peas, \$3; candles, adamantine, 22c @ 30c—sperm, 41 @ 42c; coffee, Rio, 11½—Java, 14½; leather, hemlock soles, 23 @ 25c; molasses, N. O., 39 @ 40c—Cuba muscavado, 26c @ 30c; oils, linseed, 70c—lard, prime winter, \$1—olive, \$3.62½ @ 3.75 @ gall. in quarts, \$4.12½ @ 4.25 in pints; turpentine, 49 @ 50c; pork, mess, \$16 @ 18.12½ @ bbl.—prime, \$13.50; beef, extra mess, \$11.50 @ 12—prime mess, \$16 @ 19; butter, choice dairy, 25 @ 27c @ lb; cheese, 8½ @ 11½; sugars, N. O., 7 @ 8½—Cuba, 6½ @ 7½—refined, 9 @ 10½; teas, Y. H., 19 @ 54c @ lb—Imperial, 25 @ 60c; tin, pig, 30c; antimony, 13c; tobacco, Kentucky, 6½ @ 12c—Havana, 28 @ 36c; wool, choice Saxony, 65c—California, 15c. Brown sheetings and shirtings, standard goods, held at 8½c—light sheetings, 7½c—heavy shirtings, 7½, light do. 5½ @ 6c. Drills, brown and bleached, 8½c—blue, 10½ @ 10½. Prints, 9 @ 11c. Lawns, 11 @ 12½. Gingham, 10 @ 11c. Muslin de Lanes, 17 @ 18c. Jeans, prices firm at 9 @ 9½c. The demand for foreign goods is becoming more active.

THE CITY OF CHURCHES.—We often hear this and that city called the City of Churches, but we think the term is more applicable to Baltimore than to any other within our knowledge. The population of Baltimore, the American of that city puts down at 235,000, while the number of church edifices is 150.

GENERAL ALBERT S. JOHNSTON, now in command of the army in Utah, having applied for leave of absence to visit his family, the “leave” asked has been forwarded, with orders assigning Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Smith, of the 10th Infantry, to command, under his brevet rank of Colonel.

## TABERNACLE.

On Sunday, 27th, Elder Orson Pratt, of the Twelve, addressed the congregation. His discourse was relative to the coming of the Son of Man.

He read a portion of a revelation given to the Prophet Joseph, March 7, 1831:

6 And it shall come to pass that he that feareth me shall be looking forth for the great day of the Lord to come, even for the signs of the coming of the Son of man—and they shall see signs and wonders, for they shall be shown forth in the heavens above, and in the earth beneath; and they shall behold blood and fire, and vapors of smoke, and before the day of the Lord shall come, the sun shall be darkened, and the moon be turned into blood, and stars fall from heaven; and the remnant shall be gathered unto this place; and then they shall look for me, and behold I will come; and they shall see me in the clouds of heaven, clothed with power and great glory, with all the holy angels; and he that watches not for me shall be cut off.

The desolations and judgments which would be visited upon the nations and people who rejected the gospel were plainly foreshadowed; also the gathering of Israel; the redemption of Zion; the restoration of the Jews; the terror of the nations; the first resurrection; the binding of satan for a thousand years; the reign of peace and the final triumph of righteousness.

COLD WEATHER YET.—The prolongation of winter is somewhat remarkable. Friday and Saturday last were spring like days and everything seemed to indicate, that at last, that much desired season of the year had made its appearance; but the illusion was soon dispelled.

On Sunday morning before day-light there was a slight shower of rain. The wind veering to north-west, the shower was soon followed by a fall of snow which made it very uncomfortable out of doors during the day.

On Monday morning the wind blew piercingly cold from the north and snow fell to the depth of several inches in the course of the day, bringing fresh to mind other unseasonable storms that have been witnessed in this high region by those not belonging to that class denominated the “oldest inhabitants.”

Tuesday 29th, Thermometer stood at 22 deg. at sunrise. Cloudy, wind north, snow flying most of the forenoon. Six inches of snow has fallen since Monday morning. Towards evening, clear again.

## The Army Occupation of Utah.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—It is related that during the Seminole and Florida Indian wars, whenever there was a possibility of peace, certain parties in the Territory took care to revive the local troubles, upon the tacit understanding, between themselves, that unless the war was kept up, the resident whites of the Territory could not prosper.

Upon the plea, that population would always follow an army, and remain after the army had retired, there were many who justified the continuance of those wars.

It is now alleged, in certain quarters, that all the reports of trouble among the Mormons grow out of the anxiety of certain patriotic gentlemen who are interested in keeping the troops in Utah.

My last advices from the Mormon country are to the effect that, so far from the army being necessary to the maintenance of quiet, it is a positive hindrance; that peace is being well preserved under the wise administration of Governor CUMMINGS, and that it will continue to be preserved by him more effectually, should the troops be withdrawn. Their presence is a source of great irritation to the Mormons, and a no less unfailing source of expense to the country.

The continued occupation of Utah, by the American forces under General JOHNSTON is unquestionably promoted by the people who are interested in the large expenditures of the Government, and who speculated upon this occupation.

If ever BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers are to be subdued or converted, all experience has shown that this cannot be done by an army.

They are now more united than they have ever been known to be, and late news from a gentleman who has just arrived by a late train, is to the effect that nothing can be done with them while the army is quartered in their midst. An immense emigration from Europe is expected in the Spring, which, while it will swell the number of the worshippers of the Mormon creed, will increase the peculiar difficulties of the Government.

How the Mormon question is to be settled will constitute one of the gravest subjects for discussion hereafter.—[Phila. Press.]

The “presence” of the army is by no means so great an “irritation to the Mormons” as it is subversive of the true progress of republican government. Many of the “Mormons” have found rich pecuniary reward in the “presence” of the “Utah expedition.”