

NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

The murderer of the Deering family has been fully committed for trial. His name is Probst, and it has not yet clearly appeared that he had any accomplice.

A fracas occurred between a number of whites and blacks, in Greenstone, the other day. Pistols and stones were freely used, but none of the combatants were seriously injured.

A stock company, for the erection of school buildings, is about to be organized in Waynesboro, Franklin county.

Two horses were killed by an excursion train on the Littleton railroad, near Hanover, a few nights since.

The Hanover Spectator announces that there is every prospect of a very heavy fruit crop in that vicinity, this year.

The Hampton (Adams county) Oil Company has erected a derrick fifty feet high, and with an engine already on the ground, it is expected that boring will soon begin.

The vote in Snyder county on the proposed removal of the county seat to Selingsgrove, will be cast on the 24th inst.

The Masonic Lodge at Sunbury has purchased the old court house in that place, and will proceed to remove it entire, to another site.

U. P. Hatley, of Selingsgrove was robbed of \$495, at the Trevorton depot, a few days since.

An engineer named John Spangler was killed near Cameron station, on the P. & E. R. R., a few days ago, by a coal train passing over him.

Col. Davis, the only soldier in Pennsylvania, who could be found last fall, to be a copperhead candidate, went to Connecticut to stump for the traitor sympathizers and "my policy." His success in Connecticut was the same as in Pennsylvania.

The brick wall of a dwelling in York, which was undergoing repairs, fell while the family and workmen were in it. The cracking of the walls alarmed them, and they all escaped just as the whole came down, crushing furniture and everything in the house.

Judge Smalley, of the United States Circuit Court, has decided that an Assessor has no right to review any assessment made by him, and which has been transmitted to the Collector and paid, and that the Assessor has no authority under the law to require any man to appear for examination in regard to such returns, nor compel him to submit his books for examination.

The Kansas City Journal, of Saturday, says the Missouri Pacific Railroad is doing an immense business. From five hundred to six hundred passengers are frequently brought through on a single train. The long and heavily loaded freight trains daily give evidence of the addition to their business made by completing the road to Kansas City.

The list of the awards to the captors of the assassins of Mr. Lincoln and the reward paid for the arrest of Jefferson Davis have been paid to the House of Representatives. Col. E. C. Baker receives \$3,750; Lieut. Baker, \$4,000; Boston Corbett, \$4,000; Lieut. Dougherty, \$7,500. Col. Fritchard receives \$10,000 for the capture of Jeff. Davis.

The Wilmington (Del.) Journal says that Senator Salisbury knew very well he uttered a gross misrepresentation when he stated in the Senate that the Civil Rights law could not be enforced in Delaware, and it is a libel on the people of that State for him to say so.

The Charleston South Carolinian chronicles a new phenomenon in that city, namely a demand on the part of the blacks for higher wages. The colored stevedores are unwilling to work unless paid two dollars a day.

Mr. Robert Mayo's estate, known as Powhatan, on James River, near Richmond, and where according to a dubious tradition, John Smith's life was saved by the fair Pocahontas, is said to have been sold to Col. North, of Massachusetts, for \$26,000.

The Newman (Ga.) Herald publishes an application to the County Ordinary for letters of administration by a colored man on the estate of a deceased friend. This is the first instance of the kind under the law passed by the last Georgia Legislature.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, April 26, 1866.

THE WAR DEBT OF THE LOYAL STATES.

Mr. Blaine from the Select Committee on the War Debt of the Loyal States, recently made a very interesting report to Congress, from which we take the following facts.

This table shows the amount expended directly by the several States, and the municipal corporations of each respectively, making a total of \$467,954,364; and this is based on imperfect returns.

The amounts raised by State taxation for war expenses, and the vast sums so generously contributed throughout the loyal States by individuals, and by associations, for the support of the Union cause, are not included in this amount.

An accurate statement of all these added to the amount already given, would, in all probability, swell it to five hundred millions.

The States, and their respective municipal corporations, report the amount expended by each, as follows:

Table listing the amount expended by various States and municipalities, including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kentucky, and Kansas.

The committee then obtained from the War Department the number of men furnished by each State, under the different calls of the government, with an aggregate from each State reduced to a uniform standard of three years' service, making a total of 2,154,311 three years' men.

The average cost of these was about two hundred and twenty dollars, besides the amount paid by the general government. The committee did not think, that under present circumstances, the general government could refund this entire outlay to the respective States, fearing, that by opposing, it might end in impairing the credit of the whole; but, that by immediate relief offered these States to the amount of a minor fraction of their expenditures, which can be done without injuring the credit of the federal government, the people can be relieved of high local taxation, to the manifest advantage of State and general governments.

Influenced by these considerations, the committee have agreed to report, as the basis of reimbursement, a sum equivalent to twenty-five per cent. of the average expenditure throughout the loyal States—in other words, fifty-five dollars for each man furnished—service being reduced to the uniform standard of three years. At this rate the following amounts would be reimbursed to the several States:

Table showing reimbursement amounts for various States, including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kentucky, and Kansas.

It is not proposed to pay these sums to the States immediately, but in bonds to be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after twenty years, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent payable semi-annually. And the States, on receiving these bonds, shall relinquish all further claim on the general government for any expenses incurred or losses sustained during the late war, either by the State or by any municipal corporation within the State, thus cutting off, for the future, an endless amount of demands for specific appropriations.

It is believed that the proposed measure is founded on right and justice, because all expenditures that were made to preserve the life of the nation should, as far as practicable, be borne in common by those who share the benefits and blessings of our government. It would seem flagrantly unjust to leave a heavy local debt on a portion of the States when that debt was incurred for the common benefit of all the States. To ask that the general government should refund one quarter part of the local expenditure is certainly a very moderate proposition, and if there be any injustice therein, it consists in not going far enough in the direction of relief to the loyal States.

The increase to the national debt caused by this reimbursement is nominal rather than real. It does not add a single dollar to the debt of the country. It merely changes the form of a certain portion of that debt from a State and local to a national and general obligation, bearing impartially on all the States and on all the people of the Union.

The general government has the great advantage of monopolizing all the channels of indirect taxation, leaving to the States no mode of raising revenue except that which is the hardest and most oppressive. And the direct local tax comes with all the more severity on a large class of the community—especially holders of real estate

—from the fact that so great a proportion of the personal property has sought investment in government bonds, which are expressly exempt from State and municipal taxation.

The militia called out by the Proclamation of Governor Curtin, to repel rebel invasions of Pennsylvania, are, of course, not included in the table aggregating the number of three years' men furnished by each State. Our State has credit, in this report, for 366,326 men, furnished under all the calls of the President; but this is at least 50,000 below the amount that went from this State. Neighboring States paid higher local bounties, than could be procured here, and our people went where they could get the most. The State of New York alone has credit for 40,000 soldiers sent enroute over the line by promises of high bounties.

The steamer Arizona, from Aspinwall, brings the news of a terrible explosion which occurred at that place on the 3d inst. The British ship European arrived at that port on the previous day, and commenced unloading her cargo. Nearly all the local freight had been delivered, when about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, a terrific explosion occurred on board, which tore away the upper part of the ship and blew several large plates of the side. The wharf, some four hundred feet long, was torn to pieces; and the superstructure was completely demolished to within a hundred feet of the freight-house, and hardly a plank remained in the centre length of the structure that was not wrenched from its fastenings.—The loss of life was necessarily great. It was impossible, when the Arizona left to learn the exact number missing, but it was estimated that it would prove to exceed fifty. There was no doubt that the explosion originated in the seventy cases of nitro-cerily shipping from England by the European.

CLYMER'S NOTES.—The Harrisburg Telegraph copies from the Legislative Record of 1864, a portion of the votes cast by Mr. Clymer, the Democratic nominee for Governor, and then as now, a State Senator, which serve to show that on all questions involving the integrity of the Government, the safety of the Union, and the honor of her brave defenders, he voted in opposition, without a single exception. He voted against the bill increasing the pay of the officers and privates of the army and navy. He voted against the resolution offering a vote of thanks to Gen. Grant and the officers and soldiers under him for a series of gallant services resulting in the liberation of the Union people of East Tennessee. He voted against allowing the soldiers from his own state the right of suffrage; in short he was opposed to the war, and on every occasion demonstrated his opposition by his acts and votes. The loyal people of Pennsylvania will have no difficulty in deciding whether Gen. Geary or Heister Clymer shall be their next Governor.

THE SHAD BILL.—The bill compelling the corporations that have dammed up the Susquehanna river and prevented the shad, from coming up, to construct sluices or other means to allow the free passage of fish, has passed the Legislature and is signed by the Governor. The bill is just as it was framed in the Convention in January. The Governor, in accordance with the provisions of this new law, will now appoint a commissioner who will at once proceed to the discharge of the duties enjoined upon him—to see that the necessary constructions are made by the first day of October. It is therefore highly probable, that notwithstanding the boasting of the monopolists along the river and the yelping of their toadies, that we will have shad, fresh shad, next Spring.

PRESENTATION OF THE STATE FLAGS.—Philadelphia has been selected as the place where the tattered and torn flags of the Pennsylvania regiments shall be formally returned to the keeping of the Commonwealth. The Committee of the Legislature having the matter in charge has made arrangements for the ceremony, which is to take place in Independence Square on the 4th of July next. Of the 216 State flags carried during the war, but four were lost in battle. This is a proud record for the Pennsylvania soldiers.

At a recent meeting in East Tennessee, Gov. Brownlow made another speech. He denounced the President's course and endorsed Congress. He said Sumner, at the request of the President, had written his proclamation on the death of Lincoln.—He did not say this in disparagement of Johnson's ability, but to show he did not then consider Sumner a traitor. He said no man would charge Sumner as having changed, but evidently Johnson had deserted the platform he occupied as an aspirant for the Vice Presidency. He said an overwhelming majority of the Southern people are as traitors to-day as ever, and it was now their purpose to break up the Government.

The first case under the Civil Rights bill, arises in a free State. A colored man in Indiana brought a suit on the 10th inst., to enforce a contract against a white citizen. The defendant set up a plea that the negro came into the State in violation of the 13th Article of the Constitution of Indiana, and is thereby debarred from all rights to enforce contracts. The plaintiff demurred to this; that the article in question was in opposition to the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States; that it conflicts with the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery; and that it is void under the first section of the Civil Rights bill, which gives to all persons born in the United States full right to make and enforce contracts, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. The Court sustained the plaintiff, and an appeal was taken by the defendant to the Circuit Court.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 19, 1866. In the Senate, Thursday, Mr. McDougall rose to apologize for some remarks made a few days ago in reference to his colleague. He regretted having made these remarks, and begged the pardon of the Senate, as he had already begged pardon of his colleague. Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for whatever additional information he may have received since his last report in relation to the Southern States. The bill for the admission of Colorado was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, and then postponed until Tuesday next. The bill in relation to the habeas corpus was taken up.

In the House, Mr. MORRIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to regulate the terms of the United States Courts in the Eastern District of New-York, and for other purposes, which was considered and passed. Mr. LYON also introduced a bill to provide for military instruction in the Agricultural College, established under the act of July 2, 1862, which was read twice and referred. The bill increasing the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions to \$4,000, and of the Chief Clerk to \$2,500, being before the House on reconsideration was passed by a vote of 60 to 51. Mr. VAN HORN reported a bill to construct a ship canal around Niagara Falls, after discussion, during the rest of the morning hour, the bill went over till Tuesday next, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reorganize the army.

Friday, April 20, 1866. In the Senate, the bill providing three gold medals, one to be presented to Capt. CROFTON, of the ship Three Bells, of Glasgow; one to Capt. Low, of the bark Ruby, of Boston, and one to Capt. STODOLER, of the ship Antiar, as testimonials of national gratitude, for their gallant conduct in rescuing about five hundred Americans from the wreck of the steamship San Francisco was passed; also an amendment appropriating \$50,000, to be distributed among the crew of the vessels named. The bill in relation to the habeas corpus was taken up. The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. EDMUNDS to exempt from indemnification unlawful acts committed by army officers in States where the habeas corpus was not suspended. The amendment was lost by yeas 10; nays 29. Mr. SAULSBURY's motion to strike out the fourth section of the bill gave rise to a general debate. The motion was disagreed to. The bill was finally passed; yeas 30; nays 4.

In the House, the bill giving to ISMAEL DEER of Baltimore county, Md., an annuity of \$421 50, as recognition of his heroism in defending the national flag from GILMORE's rebel raiders, on the 12th of July, 1864, and for his loss of property on that occasion, was passed—yeas 109, nays 13. The House next considered the bill appropriating \$115,000 for deficiencies in the public printing, \$450,000 for paper, and \$95,000 for binding. The Committee then rose, and reported the bill to the House, then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reorganize and establish the United States; the pending question being on Mr. TRAYNER's amendment to the thirteen section relating to the Adjutant-General's Department, which after some debate, was adopted.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.—This article, the explosion of a quantity of which in Wells & Fargo's office, in San Francisco, proved so fatal to the reputation of a Swiss chemist, and is one of the most terrible of all explosives. It has twenty times the force of powder—quantity for quantity; and its dangerous quality is such that in some of the continental nations, we are informed, it is not allowed to be kept. It was the same kind of article which exploded at a hotel in New York city some time ago, and proved so very destructive.

THE VIRGINIA AND HER PASSENGERS.—The steamer Virginia is a new propeller of 2,876 tons burden, and is one of the finest vessels of the line to which she belongs. The passengers numbered about one thousand and eighty when she sailed from Europe; and according to her register it is reported her commander, Captain PROWSE, was authorized to receive one or two hundred more. She was, however, well crowded, the steerage passengers (comprising all but fourteen) occupying two tiers of decks. They are in a cleanly condition.

A large proportion of the passengers are Germans; it is supposed they brought the cholera on board, and the mortality has been greater among them than among the Irish and English passengers.

ORIGIN OF THE DISEASE.—The Virginia sailed from Liverpool on the 14th inst.; no cholera is known to exist there. The German passengers had, it is said, been at that port only a day or two previous to their embarkation and departure; and there was no sickness that was noticed among them. At Queenstown, Ireland, more passengers were received, making the whole number reported. It did not appear that there was cholera on board, until the 12th inst, when the vessel was eight days out from Liverpool. On that day a man who had had the diarrhoea suddenly grew worse and died. It is said that the diarrhoea had existed without any symptoms until the evening of the 11th day, or previous to their embarkation and departure. When the man died the ship's surgeon doubted whether the disease was cholera; but on the same day two other passengers were attacked.

Afterwards the epidemic extended; and on the passage the number of the sick was over one hundred—exactly how many, however, is not reported by the ship's officers. They say the whole number is certainly less than two hundred.

It is mentioned as a singular circumstance that the cholera broke out on the Virginia in about the same place, on the ocean at which the passenger of the steamer England, another of the National Steam Navigation Company's vessels (afterwards detained at Halifax) were attacked. This is important, as it tends to confirm the theory advanced by a few persons that certain states of the atmosphere, sometimes found in belts, are peculiarly adapted for the development of cholera.

At present there are twenty-one or twenty-two of the steerage passengers (the dispatch has not reached the cabin passengers) prostrated with cholera. Eleven of them are marked or doubtful cases, and three or four of these are in a state of collapse.—Nearly all the other passengers are reported convalescent, though there are indications that more of the passengers will be attacked. The mortality, it will be seen, has not been heavy.

There is no panic on the Virginia, and no fear whatever is manifested. The steerage passengers, who are of the ordinary class of emigrants, are quite cheerful; they have good attendance, and it is not expected that many more of them will die.

A BAD APPOINTMENT.—Mr. William F. Johnston has been nominated to the collectorship of internal revenue in the twenty-third district of Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. David N. White. This change was not made because of any incompetency or unworthiness in the incumbent. He has performed his duties to the satisfaction both of the Government and the people. But Mr. Johnston wanted the place. He was wanted almost all sorts of places for several years, and has been "everything by starts and nothing long," in the hope of drifting in somewhere. At last he has succeeded. His sole recommendation in this instance was a speech made from the City Hall in Washington in support of the President's policy. In reward for this service he has the best appointment in a district which he is not a resident and among whom he has never been.

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Advertisements for Dress Makers, Misses Uphams, and various other services in Towanda.

Advertisements for a Garden of Harry Mix and other horticultural services.

Advertisements for a Second Hand Democrat and other miscellaneous items.

Advertisements for Piano, American Organs and other musical instruments.

Advertisements for Jewellery and Fancy Goods.

Advertisements for Luthers Mills and other industrial services.

Advertisements for Fresh Goods and other food items.

Advertisements for Boots and Shoes.

Advertisements for Carriages, Wagons, and other transportation services.

Advertisements for Photographs and other photographic services.

Advertisements for Real Estate and other property services.

Advertisements for a Farm for Sale and other real estate listings.