News from all Nations.

—The Retrenchment Committee ask for information as to all of the losses in the bureau of General Spinner since he took office.

—The war in Crete is renewed with fresh energy. The Russians, Prusians and French are still conveying non-combatants to Greece. An American lady has increased American prestige in the East and strengthened Greek determination by an address.

—President Juarez has allowed the transportation of United States war material from Guaymas through Sonora into Arizona.

—Mr. Charles Dickens reached Boston, Tuesday evening, on the Cuba. A steamer with friends on board went to welcome him.

—The steamer Ocean Wave was sunk in Mobile, lower bay, Tuesday evening, by running on obstructions.

—Rev. Newman Hall addressed the blacks at Richmond, Va., in presence of Governor Peirpont and General Brown.

—The Great Republic, from China and Japan, has arrived at San Francisco.

—The Alabama Reconstruction Convention agreed in Tuesday evening's session not to disfranchise those who fail to vote on the new Constitution, as they had previously decided to do.

—The birth-day of Queen Isabella was celebrated in Havana on the 18th.

—A steamboat with seven hundred bales of cotton was burned on the Alabama river on the 18th.

—The Postal Conventions with the North German Union, including Prussia and Switzerland, and that with China, are ready for the President's signature.

—In the Alabama Convention, the Military Committee reported an ordinance to organize a State volunteer militia, subject to the Governor's orders. The majority report on the franchise question was sustained —19 to 16. It disfranchises all who do not vote on the new Constitution, and binds the voters never to contest negro suffrage, or to maltreat any for loyal conduct in the past.

—The amount to be paid for the Danish Islands is $7,500,000. The French have no liens upon them. The cession is dependent on the will of the inhabitants, and Mr. Hawley has gone to see them.

—Mr. Seward has asked England to show clemency to O'Brien and McCondon, Fenians under sentence of death at Manchester.

—The workingmen in Washington serenaded Gen. S. P. Carey, M. C. from Ohio, on Tuesday evening.

—Wm. Meeker and Caleb Dingwell have been arrested at Newark for garroting and robbing a man. A committee from Newark are examining the health system and public institutions of Boston.

—The Mississippi Railway has been reorganized by the election of a new board of Directors. Wm. B. Griswold is president.

—In Wilmington, N. C., the election was quiet. The Radicals carried everything, and not one negro voted a Conservative ticket.

—The Alabama Reconstruction Convention is in session, and the Radicals have control. They are said to moderate their demands, under instructions from Washington.

—The Convention is thought to be defeated in Mississippi. The vote was small.

—The Sub-committee on Retrenchment, having made some examinations at New York, think that the system for cheating the government is better organized that for collecting the taxes. One of the members favors a reduction of the whisky tax, since not one-fifth of the distillation now pays as it should.

—In October 64,000 acres of public lands were sold at St. Cloud, Minnesota.

—Fitz Greene Halleck, the poet, died November 19, aged 80 years.

—Two car-loads of firearms arrived at Montpelier, Vt., on the 19th, consigned to a notorious Fenian.

—The submarine telegraph cable across Chesapeak bay is to be taken up and sold. It is twenty-three miles long.

—The hurricane at Thomas is confirmed. It destroyed seventy-nine vessels and six hundred lives in the Indies.

—The Feejeans killed and eat a missionary and six native Christians.

—The gold fields and copper mines of Queensland are doing well, and new gold mines have been discovered in New Zealand.

—Numerous revolts occur in Peru, and troops have been sent against the rebels.

—Spain has recalled the Admiral and a part of its South Pacific squadron near Chili.

—The Georgia Reconstruction Convention will assemble at Atlanta, December 9th.

—A prize fight came off neae Petersburg, Va., on the 20th. Troops arrested the principals, and some of the spectators.

—The election in South Carolina was quiet; the whites generally declined to vote.

—Injunctions prevented the election of Directors for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at New York on Wednesday.

—North Carolina has probably given 25,000 majority for the Convention.

—Jeff. Davis reached Richmond Friday morning.

—The Committee on the Judiciary meet on Saturday to harmonize their reports. The report will be made at the beginning of the week.

—The weather is very mild in Dacotah.

—The Kansas City and Cameron Railroad was finished, connecting with Chicago, via Hannibal and St. Joseph.

—A fire at Rockford, Ind., destroyed property to the value of $20,000, uninsured.

—The Italian Diet meets December 5th, and Menebrea will be its President.

—Tortola was not destroyed in the hurricane, and suffered no more than the adjacent islands.

—It is stated that Dr. Livingston was alive seven months ago, and was in middle Africa.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1867.

THE REPUDIATION SCHEME.

We have before stated that Congress had made provision for the payment of the principal of the bonds called 5-20, 7-30 and 10-40 bonds, in coin.

Section 4 of the act creating the 5-20 loan, provides, that, all duties upon imports shall be paid in coin, and then provides, that the coin so paid shall be set apart, as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

First, to the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second, for the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, for the creation of a sinking fund, for the *payment of all the public debt.*

The virtue and value of a sinking fund consists in this, that a small sum set apart, perhaps only the ten-thousandth of the principal of a debt, will in time, accumulate and become equal to the debt it was designed to pay; for while the principal of the debt accumulates by simple interest, the sinking fund grows by compound interest, and every school boy will tell you the exact month, and day, when a sinking fund of only $10,000, will buy up a thousand millions of bonds or debts; and all the while this process is going on the government experiences no diminution of its resources, except the original $10,000, and its annually accruing simple interest. But that a government may reap the full value of the measure, it must most sacredly and religiously abstain from touching it. On no emergency may a dollar be taken from it, for, if one administration borrows from it to cover a deficit, another will, until it is entirely dissipated, and the system overthrown. Our own debt might be paid off in less than fifty years, and our people hardly know how, if this sinking fund were only honestly and intelligently applied, by honest and intelligent men. It never has failed, it never can fail, when managed discreetly and properly, and each administration, and Congress, for the next fifty years, can in no way discharge their duties so well, as to look carefully to its execution.

All this is said under the impression that Congress, or the Secretary of the Treasury, has in fact, instituted a sinking fund in obedience to the law. One per cent. of the whole debt was really an abundant beginning, and we may confidently expect to feel the influence of the measure ere long, in the lessened taxation which must result. Now here is an enlightened, reasonable, philosophic measure to pay the bond-holders, and all other creditors of the nation.—Gen. Butler has told you his project, to wit, the making another batch of legal tenders, which, after all, must be redeemed some time or another; and still further diluting a currency 45 per cent. below par. Which, O, most intelligent reader, do you prefer? for you have got to choose.

We would like to know what other security one need to have, that both principal and interest of these bonds, and all indebtedness, will be paid in coin? In this act a sinking fund is established to pay it, and whether that fund exists or not, the obligation is acknowledged, and that is enough as between honorable parties. It would seem that Gen. Butler looked no sharper into the provisions of this statute, than he did into the defences of Fort Fisher, as he has made a prodigious blunder in each instance—the first blunder to the great detriment of the United States, the last to nobody but himself.

This then is the law, the very language used in creating the loans, and how does Gen. Butler explain it away? He don't attempt an explanation, he says his say and leaves it, having sounded his horn of repudiation, to hear all the little curs, Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart, yelp in chorus of approval. He has made himself chief of a silly movement, and enjoys to his heart's content the noise and clamor of his position. He is as vain as the beggar who boasted to his brother beggar, that the king had spoken to him. "And what did the king say to you?" was the inquiry. "He told me to get out of his way." Gen. Butler is welcome to his blushing honors—they imply as much respect as did the kings words to the beggar.

We have shown you the law, the words themselves treating the loan. We now give the assurances of the law's agents, the men who sold the bonds, whose words would bind the government, even if the law were silent. M. B. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, wrote February 15, 1864: "I am directed by the Secretary to say, that it is the purpose of the government, to pay said bonds, like other bonds of the United States, in coin, at maturity." And Jay Cooke, the authorised agent of the Treasury, says in his advertisement, "this is a 6 per. cent. loan the interest and principal being payable in coin." Spencer & Villa & Co, say, "when the government redeems these bonds they must be paid in gold." Brewster, Sweet & Co., say, "Invest in this popular loan, where principal and interest are payable in gold." Scarcely an agent in the country but made the same promises, and millions upon millions were bought by the people, prompted by such inducements, and can the government refuse now to redeem the pledges solemly made, and begrile and cheat where it is bound to protect? And so of the 10-40 bonds,—the Treasury advertisement offering them to the public, says: "It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders, as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, are pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States, the whole property in the country is holden, to secure the payment of both principal and interest in *coin.*"

Here, then, is the fact, or rather the several facts:

1. The law of Congress, creating the 5-20 bonds, authorised a sinking fund to pay off that, and all other United States debts, in coin, and all the agents selling them, assured the purchasers, that they would be paid in coin at maturity.

2. When the 10-40 bonds were offered for sale, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Government Agents, whose word binds the government in all contracts, assured the people they were the best securities they could have for their money, as all the country in all its interests, was bound to see them paid in coin—his words, thus pledging his principal, was as binding on the government, as the law, even, could make it.

3. All debts of the government have in every administration, been paid in coin. No single exception to this exists in all our history. Even the Legal Tenders have yet to be paid in that manner, and we look for the day, not far in the future, when every shred and patch, bearing Uncle Sam's mark, though given in exchange for a tin whistle for one of his grand sons, will command a veritable coin, whether of tin, nickel, cobalt, copper, silver or gold. He would be less than a man, if he could not comply with this proper condition of manhood—that of rendering to all others a just equivalent, for value received, and less than sovereign, if his sovereignty were dependent only upon paper cartridges for defence. He knows that gold is our only measure of value, that every commodity is subjected to a comparison with it, as we estimate its worth, as property, and although we do not see it once in years, yet it calculates for us our farms, houses, merchandise, bonds, notes and greenbacks, and its last verdict declared a greenback dollar worth just sixty-two copper cents, and Uncle Sam is not the man to forsake the honest habits of his youth, and compel his sons who have assisted him in extremity to resume his honorable position in the world to receive his depreciated paper, when he knows he has promised them gold.

A matter so preposterous as that set up by Gen. Butler, will not be likely to enlist the sympathies or co-operation of the people, so long as men are governed by reason and justice, so long as they bear in mind that golden rule of universal application, "do unto others as ye would they should do unto you." It is true, though, that communities, bodies of men leagued together, do things which individuals are ashamed of, and as unjust as that which Gen. Butler proposes; but they have never, here in America, since they hung so many witches in New England.—What mobs may do, can never be estimated by any ordinary rule of human conduct, and they need not enter into our calculation; though the appeal is made in the mob-spirit, and if successful, must be perpetrated by mobs, or by men in whom the mob-mania predominates. Marat and Robespierre had the address to institute a reign of terror in France, and slay their countrymen by tens of thousands, but *they* at last fell victims to the spirit they had themselves evoked. *We commend their fate to the notice of Gen. Butler.*

IMPEACHMENT.

On Monday afternoon Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, presented the evidence taken by the committee on the subject of impeachment of the President, together with the majority report and a resolution. It is signed by Messrs. Boutwell, Thomas, Williams, Lawrence and Churchill. After the Clerk had read the majority report for half an hour, its further reading was dispensed with. On motion of Mr. Bingham, and on the statement that the reading of all the reports would occupy ten hours, the summing up of the majority report was read. It declares that in accordance with the testimony and the view of the law presented, the Committee is of the opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, requiring the interposition of the constitutional powers of the House.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman, and Mr. Woodbridge, join in one minority report, and Eldridge and Marshall join in another, declaring that the testimony taken by the Committee does not warrant impeachment, and present resolutions asking that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject. The reports were, on motion, laid upon the table and ordered printed, and the subject made the special order for Wednesday of next week, to be continued from day to day until disposed of.

Congress resumed its adjourned session on Thursday. In the Senate there were forty four members present, Mr. Wade in the chair. Mr. Sumner introduced a bill, and had it read, for further securing equal rights in the District. It is the bill that was postponed by the President last session. It was laid over. A resolution authorizing the Court of Claims to hear the claim of Richard W. Meade was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution declaring that the debt of the United States is due in coin, except when specially provided to the contrary, was ordered to be printed and was laid over. The Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to communicate any facts in his possession relative to the repeal of the tax on cotton. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

In the House on Thursday the attendance was large. Messrs. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and Cary, of Ohio, were sworn in. When the Tennessee delegation came forward to take the oath, objection was made. The matter was discussed at length, and finally all but Mr. Butler were called up and had the oath administered to them. The case of Mr. Cleaves, of New Mexico, contested by Mr. Cheever, was referred to the Committee on Elections. The report of the Judiciary committee was called for, and Mr. Wilson, chairman, reported that it would be ready on Monday. The order was postponed to that day. A resolution charging Hon. Charles F. Adams, United States Minister to England, with neglect of his duties in failing to secure their rights to American citizens in England and Ireland, and instructing the committee on Foreign Affairs to examine the matter with a view to impeachment, and directing the Secretary of State to telegraph Mr. Adams to return, was discussed but not decided.

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