

Brigham Young advises the bishops and Mormon people at Salt Lake to lay up from two to seven years' supplies of wheat and flour, as he expects a great famine. From seven hundred and fifty to eight hundred thousand hogs will be slaughtered in Chicago the present season. Upward of eleven millions of people passed through the turn-stiles of the Universal Exhibition. The Prussian needle gun is to have a trial at the State arsenal in New York on Thursday next. It is as yet untried in this country. The city of Reading wants to borrow \$72,000 for the purpose of enlarging the water works of said city. Switzerland takes the property of the suppressed convents and gives the clergy rather less than half the revenues. Official reports declare that 6872 infants have been murdered, directly or by abandonment, in Great Britain, within a single year. More than three hundred kinds of hoopskirts are manufactured in New York. A cargo of cotton for the French market cleared from Charleston on last Monday. The Cahill House, post-office and other buildings, in Tidewater, Pa., were destroyed by fire Thursday. Loss \$40,000. R. B. Burr's flour mill, in Pawtucket, R. I., was burned Thursday. Loss \$70,000. Eight persons lost their lives by the explosion of nitro-glycerine at Newcastle-on-Tyne. A railroad along the south shore of Lake Ontario is contemplated. Elias Howe, Jr., the inventor of sewing machines, leaves an estate of \$613,000. In Galveston half of the theatre dress circle is reserved for freedmen. Two of the Erie Railway Company's new passenger cars were destroyed by fire at Middletown on the 8th inst., involving a loss of \$14,000. Mrs. Glazen, the wife of Col. Marcella Glazen, was fatally burned on Sunday evening last, at Centre Lane, Broome Co., while filling a kerosene lamp too near the open fire. The infant child of Titus Hart, at Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., died recently in twenty-eight hours, after swallowing a piece of bark which passed into the windpipe. Secretary Seward's house, in Washington, was slightly damaged by fire Wednesday. A. B. Sloanaker, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Revenue Agent for the State of Texas. The Republican State Convention of New Hampshire, unanimously nominated Governor Harrison for re-election. An earthquake was felt Wednesday morning in Vermont, the upper part of the State of New York, and throughout Canada and New Brunswick. Advice from Alabama represent a bad state of affairs existing from various causes. The Conservative Central Executive Committee of Georgia met in Macon, and made provisions for a thorough organization throughout the State. The Committee on Public Lands have reported to the House of Representatives a bill declaring forfeited to the United States the lands granted to the southern States in 1856 to aid in the construction of railroads. The press in Paris has been placed under a more vigorous censorship. The Steuben county (N. Y.) treasurer's safe was robbed of \$8,000 on Tuesday night. A recent storm in Washington territory caused considerable damage. The town of Monticello, on the Cowlitz river, was destroyed. Contracts have been signed for constructing a new railroad from Washington to Baltimore, to connect there with the Northern Central and other Pennsylvania railroads. General Hancock has issued an order that the election for or against a Convention in Texas, and for delegates, will be held from February 10 to 14. A bank clerk was knocked down in Wall street on Friday, and a bag containing the enormous amount of Three million dollars was torn away from him after a struggle, and carried off. Had he been intercepted at an earlier hour nearly six million dollars might have been taken. On the 10th of December, there were more than 300 loaded canal boats frozen in between Fultonville and Schenectady. A saw mill was owned by Dunneley, Tabor & Eyster at Williamsport, was burned last week. Loss \$10,000 and no insurance. A new Republican paper is to be commenced in Richmond, Virginia, on the 1st of January. In view of the recent Fenian movements in England, the Cabinet has determined to ask Parliament to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in England. The U. S. Steamer Quinebang arrived at Ports Grande, S. Vincent, November 11. Edwin Higgins, of Michigan, was Friday confirmed as a Secretary of Utah. The cholera has materially decreased at Havana, but has broken out on the shipping. There is no cholera at Cadix or vicinity. Jeff. Davis and wife sailed from Baltimore for New Orleans Friday. A fire in Vicksburg on Thursday night destroyed \$57,000 worth of property. General Hancock has restored another batch of Louisiana officers who were removed by General Mower. General William A. Pettriken, a prominent citizen of Lycoming county, died Friday evening. Eugene Caserly was Friday elected United States Senator from California. A locomotive boiler exploded in the Union depot at Chicago, Thursday, and injured four persons. Dispatches show that the earthquake of Wednesday morning was felt in several places in northern and western New York.

Bradford Reporter.
Towanda, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1867.
In accordance with custom, we shall omit the publication of the Reporter next week. The next number will be dated January 9, 1868.
LUNATIC ASYLUM FOR THE NORTH.
We understand that memorials are being circulated in this Borough and vicinity, for a legislative appropriation to aid in the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum, to be located in this Borough. It is well known, we believe, that the other institutions of the kind in the State, are filled to their utmost capacity, and since it has become an imperative necessity that another should be built, we hope so to present the claims of this section of our State that the legislature will find no difficulty in recognizing them. To enlighten members from the southern and central counties of the Commonwealth, we may say, that Towanda is an incorporated Borough containing from three to four thousand inhabitants, is the shire town of Bradford county, standing on the Susquehanna river, in the centre of a fertile, growing, populous district, of easy access, by railway, from every part of the State, and that Bradford county is very near the central county, reckoning from east to west, and reckoning from north to south lies in the northern tier of counties. Its extreme northern situation presents no objection to its being the site of such an institution, since it will be as accessible from the south as though it were more southern, and will be more accessible from the east and west, by reason of its vicinity to the New York and Erie Railway. Its northern situation will also tend to render it more self-supporting, from the fact, that it will receive, most necessarily, a great many patients from the State of New York, it being well known that the southern tier of counties of that State are as deficient in the advantages of such an institution, as we of northern tier of Pennsylvania are. We honestly think that the site we offer possesses superior recommendations to that of any other in the State.
When we speak of receiving patients from New York, we do not mean that we are to be at the expense of such an enterprise, and the people of other States to receive equal advantages with us. Our legislature would undoubtedly take care of that, by the same discriminating enactments, which New York legislature first authorized, when the Asylum at Utica was the only one west of the Atlantic cities.
It is unnecessary at this day to point out the necessity which always obtains in every civilized community, for such an institution, or the duties which such a community owe to itself. Mental alienation is emphatically a disease of civilized life. We cannot arrest our progressive course. We cannot say this unfortunate class shall be neglected, even if we have to erect an Asylum in every county. We provide for the vicious by building Court Houses, Prisons, and Churches, shall we not be as humane towards the unfortunate?
JOHNSON AND STANTON.
President Johnson has sent into the Senate his message giving the reason why he suspended Secretary STANTON from the office of Secretary of War. It is a much better written document than we have been accustomed to expect from the same source; quite plausible, ingenious and able. We are free to say that in some respects it damages Mr. STANTON's case, and leaves his course so doubtful as to require an explanation. We will refer to two points in illustration of what we mean. The President says that when the Tenure of Office bill was before the Cabinet, Mr. STANTON officially advised him that it was unconstitutional, and that it was his "duty to defend the power of the President from usurpation and veto the bill." He did so, and yet under the very terms of this act STANTON refused to resign his office when called upon to do so. To be sure, he had the right to do it, but we do not exactly understand the justification of his action.
Again, the President says that the reconstruction policy for which his administration has been so vehemently assailed was not of his framing; that he did not originate it; that he found it awaiting his action when he succeeded to the Presidency, having been prepared for Mr. LINCOLN by Mr. STANTON, who has since testified before a Congressional committee that he had no doubt of the President's right and power to carry it out. It is impossible to read this without being again puzzled to understand Mr. STANTON's course. It is true that after the plan had been seen in its practical workings, and the persistent malignity of the rebels had an completely perverted it into an engine of oppression, he may have changed his opinion as others did. Yet his action in the Cabinet on the constitutional-ity of the Tenure of Office bill here comes in to bother us.
Doubtless if President LINCOLN had lived to carry the reconstruction plan of STANTON into effect, and seen the mischievous working of it, he would have modified his policy accordingly, as he did on so many other occasions. But Johnson's "stuck fast to it, and re-

used to yield to the logic of events. Giving Mr. STANTON the benefit of this explanation, we must still feel doubtful when we know that he advised the President to veto the Tenure of Office bill. A much worse doubt is thrown on his conduct by the President's statement that STANTON neglected or refused to communicate to him General Blair's dispatch respecting the threatened riot in New Orleans, and at the same time omitted to act himself.
From Washington.
Special Correspondence of the Reporter.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26, 1867.
Since I wrote, two weeks ago, many important measures have been introduced and referred to the appropriate Committees, in both branches of Congress, and several of material interest have passed both Houses and are in the hands of the President.
On Monday, the 9th inst., Senate Bill No. 141, "An act for the better security of equal rights in the District of Columbia," was passed finally and sent to the President on the 10th, but he still holds it. The bill provides that the word "white" wherever it occurs in the laws relating to the District of Columbia or in the charter or ordinances of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and operates as a limitation on the right of any elector to hold any office, and to be selected and to serve as a juror, be repealed; and it is declared unlawful for any person or officer to enforce or attempt to enforce such limitation after the passage of this act. The President's veto of this bill is expected tomorrow, when the bill will be passed by both Houses by Constitutional majorities, and become a law.
The House on the 7th inst. passed House Bill No. 215, as reported by Gen. Seward, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, "An act to suspend the further reduction of the currency." The first section of this bill repeals so much of the law of April 12, 1866, as authorizes "the Secretary of the Treasury to retire United States notes to an amount not exceeding \$4,000,000 in any one month."
The second, and last section, provides, "that from and after the passage of this act the further reduction of the currency by either the United States or any State, shall be, and hereby is prohibited." The Senate has not yet acted upon this important measure.
The House on the 4th inst. passed bill No. 207, "An act to provide for the exemption of cotton from internal tax." This bill is still pending in the Senate.
The committee on "Revolutionary Pensions, and the war of 1812," has referred to it a bill, presented by General LOAN, "allowing pensions to soldiers, or the widow of soldiers of the war of 1812," which if it shall become a law, will be a measure of relief to a class of very worthy citizens, who are now fast advancing in years. No provision has ever been made for pensioning this class of our national defenders.
A House Bill No. 137, "An act to regulate the payment of additional bounties to soldiers," which passed the House on the 12th of July last, came from the Senate yesterday, having passed with a slight amendment, merely in the phraseology, and will no doubt be concurred in by the House, as soon as reached. The section provides, "that if a soldier entitled as to the bounty provided by sections twelve and thirteen of the act making appropriations for the civil service, approved July 28, 1866, has died or shall die before receiving said bounty, it shall be paid to the heirs of the soldier as designated in said act, in the order herein named, and to none other.
The question of impeachment was summarily disposed of, a majority of the Republican members who cast their vote, voting with the Democrats against impeachment.
The views of the Republicans are represented by the minority report of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. JAMES F. WILSON, while the views of the Democrats are represented by the minority report submitted by Mr. BOYD, representing the views of the fifty-seven Republicans who voted in favor of impeachment. In this connection it is worthy of note that Hon. Geo. W. Woodruff, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now a Democratic representative in Congress for the Luzerne District, delivered on Saturday last, while the House in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, had under consideration the President's message, an able argument upon the law of impeachment and the Constitutional power of Congress to enforce it; in which he sustained fully the position of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, as to what constitute impeachable crimes and misdemeanors. His Democratic friends were displeased with his position, as it was in conflict with the report of Messrs. Woodruff and Stanton, and they made efforts, by putting numerous interrogatories to him, to force him to change his position, but without effect.
Upon the question of reconstruction, I see no disposition on the part of the Republican majority to recede from their position. The question of finance is the all-absorbing question. Retrenchment is the watchword. Legislation looking to the curtailment of expenditures in every department of the government, will be pushed through during the present session.
The House by a Resolution has ordered the Committee of Ways and Means to prepare and have printed, one thousand copies of the loan laws, giving the several acts creating the several loans, bound in one cover, which will be a great convenience to persons wishing to become familiar with those laws.
The Committee of Ways and Means, I learn, instructed Mr. Hoopes, of Mass., yesterday, to report a bill, as follows: "That all United States notes and National Bank notes shall be subject to taxation by or under State authority, in the same manner as all other moneys are taxed, and at no higher rate."
The great national enterprise, the Union Pacific Railroad, is a subject of much interest, and additional legislation in reference thereto has been introduced in several forms. Yesterday a bill passed both Houses "changing the time of the meeting of the stockholders" it changed the time of holding the annual meeting for the election of directors, from the first Wednesday in October, to the first Wednesday following the 1st of March, and the stockholders are to be holding the place of annual meeting, and providing "that on the election of directors hereafter provided for to take place in March, A. D. 1868, the terms of office of all persons, then setting or claiming the right to act as directors of said Company shall cease and determine." In view of the rapid progress of this enterprise towards completion, nearly 600 miles being now completed upon this end, and that part from California is fast stretching its length this way, a reference to the bill will be of great interest to the friends of the project for the completion of government roads to aid in the construction of this Road was first introduced

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