News From all Nations.

—It rains 240 days in the year in Alaska.

—Boston owes less than $17,000,000.

—Texas is troubled by Mexican robbers.

—There are thirty-nine convicted murderers in the Michigan State prison.

—The British Museum Library now has one million books.

—An Illinois druggists has been fined $400 for selling whiskey.

—The Bellingham Bay (Washington territory) coal mines are on fire.

—All the public lands in Texas are set apart for educational purposes.

—During the last year there were 800 cases of small-pox in Newark, N. J.

—Shenanis' dyery, in Paterson, N. J., was burned Friday. Loss, $10,000.

—William M. Tweed has been re-elected President of the American Club.

—The Sacramento *Bee* announces the death of 'Hackett' the great American flagstaff.

—St. Paul has shipped 409,392 pounds of venison from Minnesota to the east this season.

—The Winchester Arms Company, of New Haven, on Monday shipped $200,000 worth of arms to Turkey.

—The New Orleans *Times* thinks George Francis Train ought to be sent in search of Dr. Ujiji Livingstone.

—The planing mill of Harvey Jones, Cincinnati, was burned Thursday night. Loss, $15,000; partially insured.

—Ex-Alderman Joseph A. Montgomery, of Chicago, has been found guilty of bribery.

—The Boys' House of Refuge in New Orleans was burned on Saturday. Loss $20,000.

—The Kentucky Senate passed the Southern Railroad bill, on Saturday, by one majority.

—The saddle-tree and furniture factory of Herman Waite, in St. Louis, was burned Friday night.

—A man who sat upon a paper of carpet nails says they reminded him of the income tax.

—Florida has this season produced the largest and most delicious oranges seen for many years.

—The potato crop of Maine last year is estimated at two million five hundred thousand bushels.

—The steamer Florida from New Orleans for New York, has put into Newport for repairs to machinery.

—Mount Hood, Oregon, is throwing out a dense column of smoke, supposed to be caused by volcanic motion.

—Well-executed counterfeit twenty-dollar notes on the National Bank of New York are in circulation in Milwaukee.

—In Manilla twenty-five thousand women and girls make cigars at average wages of seven cents per day.

—Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne, Elizabeth, Paterson and Camden are all engaged in the construction of new charters.

—A train of over a dozen camels arrived in Virginia City, Nevada, from the valley of Carson river, loaded with hay in bales.

—Where have you been since the cow kicked?" is a delicate way the Chicagoans have of referring to the late calamity.

—Christian Lean shot and killed himself, Thursday, at the grave of his wife in the Lone Mountain Cemetery, San Francisco.

—The citizens of Huntington, L. I., voted on Saturday, by a large majority, to apply to the legislature for a division of the town.

—Over three hundred buffaloes killed by Alexis have been cut up by enterprising butchers at St. Joseph, and customers demand more.

—A man was fined fifty dollars in Boston on Tuesday, for not having notified the proper authorities of a case of smallpox in his family.

—The Maine legislative Committee on Banks and Banking favor levying a state tax of one-half of one per cent. on savings bank deposits.

—McGehan, the acquited murderer, who was indirectly the cause of Vallandigham's death, now keeps a liquor saloon in Cincinnati.

—The New York Yacht Club has re-elected Jas. Gorden Bonnett, Jr., Commodore; W. P. Douglass Vice-Commodore, and Frank Osgood Rear Commodore.

—Henry Coulter, of Pittsburg, accepts the challenge of Biglin Brothers, of New York, for a $1000 boat race to take place in May on the Schuylkill river.

—There are over sixty thousand miles of railroad in the United States, of which six thousand nine hundred and eighty were built last year.

—The hulk of the United States steamer Chatanooga was sold at auction at Philadelphia for forty-five thousand seven hundred dollars.

—After considerable discussion, the people of Springfield, Mass., have decided to lease Hampden Park for five years, instead of selling it.

—A new religious journal has been established at Rome, Italy, which will oppose the dogma of infallibility. Pere Hyacinthe is to be one of the contributors.

—McDonald Cheek, tried for murdering his father-in-law, Thomsen Harrison, near Lawrenceburg, Ind., has been sentenced to be hung. This is the second trial.

—The Boys' Home, in Belleville, Ont., was destroyed by fire at an early hour on Monday morning, and one boy was burned to death. Loss, $3,000: insurance, $2,000.

—The Columbus (Ohio) School Board have voted to pay colored teachers the same as white teachers for the same grades of work. Only one vote was given in opposition.

—Dr. James S. Carpenter, of Pottsville, long known as the leading medical practitioner of that region, died Wednesday evening.

—Germany has got the monumental fever, no less than thirty-nine monuments being nearly finished for the different cities of Fatherland.

—The infields of Massachusetts have subscribed $33,000 toward the erection of a building for their use, to be named Paine's Memorial Hall.

—The Grand Duke and suite left Louisville Friday morning to visit the Mammoth cave of Kentucky, after which he will proceed to Memphis.

—The drying rooms of the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, at Salisbury, Mass., were damaged by fire last Wednesday night to the amount of $12,000.

—Charles Shoemaker, of the firm of B. & C. Shoemaker, druggists, formerly of Philadelphia, was drowned in the Christiana, at Wilmington, Del., Thursday, while skating. The body was recovered.

—Henry Pitcher was attacked by a robber on the platform of a car on the Erie road, near Paterson N. J., on Wednesday night, and in the scuffle was thrown off the train, seriously injuring his head and body.

—Since the December report of the Agricultural Department no information has been received to change the estimate of the cotton crop, which was at that time given as 3,400,000 bales.

—The boiler of a forty-horse power engine in J. B. Sumner's saw-mill at Dalton, Mass., exploded on Monday afternoon, demolishing the engine-house and seriously injuring the engineer.

—The disbursements of the Treasury during January were as follows: War $3,204,641; Navy, $538,114; Interior, $600,005; civil and miscellaneous, $6,493,255. Total, $12,836,024.

—An exchange says that a once prosperous merchant of this city is now a drunken vagrant in Omaha, with nothing but rags to keep him warm and what he can beg to keep him alive.

—Rhodes' dyeing establishment, Bonnett's kindling wood depot, and Bracht's dwelling and saloon, Poughkeepsie, were burned Friday morning. Loss, $13,000; partially insured.

—Some of the officials of Page county, Iowa, are in a serious quandary because they have forgotten the combination numbers of the county safe lock, and are unable to get at the $25,000 which it protects.

—General Wm. Thompson, quartermaster for General Jackson, and formerly a millionaire of New Orleans, died in Bellevue Hospital, New York, Wednesday, where he had been taken in a starving condition.

—Wednesday evening the Philadelphia train from New York ran into the railway train at Newark, damaging two railway cars. The escape from great loss of life is regarded as almost miraculous.

Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:
E. O. GOODRICH. S. W. ALVORD

Towanda, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

HON. ULYSSES MERCUR,

of Bradford County.

[Subject to the decision of Republican State Convention.]

HON. U. MERCUR.

In compliance with the very generally expressed desire of the republicans of this county, as well as other sections of the state, the convention which assembled here on Monday last, presented Hon. U. MERCUR as a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship, and the delegates from this county will ask the Harrisburgh convention to nominate him. His fine legal attainments, his experience as a jurist and his high position as a citizen eminently qualify him for the office, while the claims of Bradford county entitle us to consideration at the hands of the party in the state, and we have every confidance that Judge MERCUR's nomination will be conceded.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It will be seen by reference to the official monthly debt statement in another column, that the public debt was reduced over five and a half millions of dollars during the month of January. This is encouraging. The redemption of that amount of debt monthly (and the average is larger) enables the government to take off monthly over $300,000 from the weight of taxation, or $3,600,000 every year. This is the natural result of the policy of reducing the public debt adopted by the administration; and although it is objected to by some financiers as unnecessarily rapid, it meets with the general approbation of the people, and the administration has given abundant evidence by its persistence in the measure that it intends to stick to it. In this way debt and taxation will disappear altogether. Thirty years hence—perhaps in a shorter period—the great burden which many prophecied would break us down, will have been removed, without leaving the least blight upon the country.

THE DOELLINGER MOVEMENT.—Notwithstanding that but little is at present heard of the Doellinger movement, it is evident that its influences are already being felt considerably beyond the boundaries of Bavaria. The Russian historian Pogodin, has addressed an open letter to Dr. Doellinger, exhorting him not to stop half way in his religious reform movement, but to return to the primitive purity of the Apostolic Christian Church, by discarding the resolutions of the Council of Trent, while even in ultramontane Spain a society of priests has been organized for the establishment of a national church, in which the New Testament is to be the standard of faith, and every thing added thereto by Councils and Papal bulls is to be excluded. Church and State are to be mutually independent. All eclesiastical offices are to be filled by general elections. The Latin language is not to be used in Divine service, and priestly celibacy will not be compulsory. The Church will be governed by Councils, elected at regular intervals and meeting at stated times.

☞ A society has been formed in London for the suppression of licentious publications, which has for its motto the vigorous expression of Bishop Porteus, "The contagion of a licentious publication knows no bounds; it penetrates the retired habitations of simplicity and innocence; it falls into the hands of all ages, ranks and conditions, but it is peculiarly fatal to the unguarded minds of the youthful of both sexes; to them its breath is poison, its touch is death" Such an organization as that in London should also be established in this country, and it would be hailed with satisfaction by every parent, for the United States is flooded with a sort of literature made attractive by seductive illustrations, which forces itself into the hands of the young of both sexes, and carries with it a miasm as fatal to morals as that of a pestilential swamp is fatal to physical health. As the good Bishop Portens says, "its touch is death." We wish the newly formed society success in its efforts to root out this poisonous plant which too long has thriven in a Christian country.

☞ The entire democratic press and many Republican papers refer to the result of the election in the 4th Senatorial district, as an evidence that Republicanism is losing ground in Philadelphia. The fact that Col GRAY was elected at all, in the face of the opposition he met from his own friends, is to us an indication that there is much vitality still left in the party, and that to many its principles are far dearer than the personal interests of the demagogues who cling to the organization.

☞ A Justice of the Peace in Mansfield, Mass, has decided that it is a criminal offence to expectorate tobacco juice upon the floor of a public hall. Sensible Justice! There is no nastier habit, none in which the American people are more in need of reform than this thing of squirting tobacco spittle around in every direction. A man uncleanly enough to chew tobacco should swallow its juice or go to some out-of-the-way place to relieve himself of the offensive production.

☞ Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER was arranged on Monday last before the Presbytery of New York for having permitted a woman to preach in his church. The eclesiastical body discharged him, however.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Agreeably with previous notice the Republican County Committee, for the election of Delegates to the State Convention to meet in Harrisburgh on the 10th of April next, convened in the Court House in Towanda on Monday evening February 5, and organized by the election of Hon. JOHN PASSMORE as President, and S. W. BRYN and A. C. FRISBIE Secretaries.

Nearly every district was represented.

After calling list of delegates E. B. PARSONS, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates to the State Convention are hereby instructed to use all honorable efforts to procure the nomination of Hon. U. Mercur as the candidate of the Republican party, for Judge of the Supreme Court. That his high legal attainments and strict integrity eminently fit him for that position.

On motion of W. T. DAVIES, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That S. W. Alvord, Wm. Lewis, J. H. Webb, H. N. Williams, and W. H. Carnochan be elected Conferees to act with Conferees from this Senatorial District in regard to the selection of a Senatorial Delegate, to represent us in the Republican State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, in April next, and that they be instructed to support Col. E. Overton, Jr., as such delegate.

On motion, ELEAZER POMEROY and G. D. MONTANYE, were elected representative delegates to the State Convention.

On motion a committee, consisting of B. LAPORTE, H. L. SCOTT, and S. W. ALVORD, was appointed on resolutions, who reported the following:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our faith in and adherence to the principles of the Republican party, believing them eminently suited to the best interests of the whole people, as proven by the experience of the past ten years, and we pledge our united and untiring efforts in upholding them.

Resolved, That we refer with pride and satisfaction to the wise administration of national affairs by Gen. GRANT. Under his guidance the material prosperity of the country has advanced; the national honor and credit have been maintained, the public debt has been reduced, taxation lessened, and honesty in the collection of the revenue enforced. That his renomination is demanded by the people who recognize in him a President who has no policy except the good of his country.

Resolved, That our confidence in Gov. GRARY is unshaken and that we cordially approve his administration.

Resolved, That our United States Senators, Gen. CAMERON and Hon. JOHN SCOTT, are entitled to the gratitude of the Republican party for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Resolved, That the course of Hon. U. MERCUR, our member of Congress meets the wishes of his constituents and entitles him to their confidence and esteem.

JOHN PASSMORE, President.

G. W. BRYN, A. C. FRISBIE, } Secretaries.

☞ There are at present about 20,000 people at work in the South African diamond fields. The diamonds were first discovered on the Fall river by the natives, but the Boers, or Dutch settlers, soon left their farms and went to searching for jewels. Numerous adventurers from England, and even from this country, have been attracted to these wonderful fields, and some of them have been so lucky as to make fortunes. One of these men relates that, after hunting for ten weeks with several natives who he had hired, he found one diamond weighing half a carat, and shortly afterward another still smaller. This discouraging beginning, however, was the forerunner of wonderful success. Among many other stones he found one which he sold in its rough state in London for $4,750. The soil of this portion of Africa is sandy or covered with a layer of rather coarse gravel. The diamonds are easily taken out, and are of remarkable size and beauty.

☞ Generals PORTER and BABCOCK have sent a written demand to the Senate Investigating Committee, to be examined with reference to civil servic reform generally, and more particularly concerning the management of the New York custom house. It is very certain that these gentlemen are both very much maligned or they are fit subjects to be overhauled and investigated. There has been an immense amount of newspaper publication and personal conversation on the subject of a certain favored *mess* which fares sumptuously in Washington, that ought to be authoratively denied or officially exposed and condemned.

☞ The St. Louis *Democrat* makes a statement that some time ago the ears ran over a cow on the track, and injured some twenty persons. A Mr. Patterson, living near where accident occurred, took some of the persons injured into his house, among them a man, his wife and child. It turns out that they had just buried a child at Indianapolis from small pox. Instead of destroying the child's clothing they brought it along, and it was used for bandages among those injured by the railroad accident. The result has been most appalling. Sixteen persons have died so far, among them Mr. Patterson's own wife.

☞ There is a growing feeling in all parts of the country that action of some stringent character must generally be had to restrain and regulate the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. The country is filled with misery created by intemperance—murder, thefts, arson, idleness, are the results of its prevalence. We look for a great popular outburst on this subject, when, excited and aroused to indignation, the country will be least able to deal effectively with the evil. It is very certain, that a people always effect most who approach a great reform with calmness and deliberation.

☞ The N.Y. Custom House investigation was moved to damage the President. The *Evening Post*, which is not particularly friendly to the administration, has this to say about the result of the investigation as far as it has gone:

The friends of the President are not the only persons who will be heartily glad to learn that there is not a word of evidence which tends to implicate Mr. Grant in any of the scandalous transactions with which he has been charged by partisan opponents in connection with the custom house. There is proof that he was imposed on in the matter of the general order business; there is proof that his name was used to impose on others; there is some reason for suspecting that one or two of his intimate associates connived at this use of his name. But the evidence affords no excuse for assailing his personal integrity, and journals which have indulged their temper in aspersions of this kind would act wisely to retract them at once.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1872.

Gen. English's entertainment on the cold raw night that followed the slush of January, prevailed, together with the sudden change of thaw and snow, received only by the continual day of sunshine, for the first month succeeding the inauguration of Grant, has become so well known as the fashionable season.

Festivities, with all their gay surroundings, are now at full tide; and from this time on until the beginning of Lent, no day or night will pass without its reception, its levee or its german.

In this giddy maze of what is called fashionable life, few perhaps dream of torture suffered by the votaries of fashion or for a moment consider the hours of weariness endured by them in the performance of those duties which the inflexible rules of society impose upon those occupying their position. The task of receiving and entertaining for hours the multitude that throng to these receptions, both public and private, is one that no person need envy. Doubtless the hour that decrees their termination is gladly welcomed, and many a sigh of relief is given when the curtain ascends for the last time upon its closing scenes.

The President gives but three public receptions, while Mrs. Grant entertains weekly throughout the whole season. These are always largely attended as also are those given by the members of the Cabinet and other dignitaries and luminaries occupying high stations in public life.

The marriage of Secretary Robeson and Mrs. Aulick an accomplished Washington society lady, which took place during the past week, has been the theme of newspaper comment and gossip for the last six months at least. Daily and weekly, the public mind was kept informed of its progress and was led to expect that when it was finally consummated the fashionable world would be ablaze with its beauty, its elegance and its extravagance.

It was, however, the occasion of no great amount of display. They were quietly wedded with but few in attendance, at the Church of the Epiphany which by the way, appears to be the favorite resort to those desiring to assume the cares and responsibilities of a matrimonial life.

The entire absence of anything like a desire to create a sensation, or to especially attract the attention of the public, was certainly a very agreeable contrast to the noisy and crowded wedding scenes which have now become so common.

At their new home in the fashionable west end of the city, it is generally understood that they will receive and entertain for the remainder of the season. The fashionable world will thus have the satisfaction of adding to their already long list, one more resort in their giddy round of pleasure.

The Washington Burns club on Thursday evening last, the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, gave, at the Masonic Temple, a very pleasing entertainment, consisting of songs, toasts, responses, music and dancing.

During the course of the evening, Hon. James A. Garfield and Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, entertained and instructed the company with the power and beauty of their eloquence in their review of the life genius and poetry of Burns, and of the literature of Scotland with her gray decaying towers "nodding to the moon"—her ancient and memorable battlefields with their romance of chivalry and of clanship. So vividly did these gentlemen portray the peculiar and attractive scenery of "Caledonia stern and wild," that doubtless in the breasts of many that were present, home recollections were more keenly awakened than they had been for years—tender recollections of the past that amid the turmoil of a busy life, may have slumbered, but can never wholly depart from the breast of any true Scot.

There was assembled a large party of ladies and gentlemen; and, although in the programme the orthodox "hot scotch" was omitted, it seemingly required no stimulant to prolong the interest of the meeting away into the "Wee sma' hours ayont the twal."

The note worthy events of the past two weeks at the National Capitol are not very numerous; and, with one or two exceptions, not sufficiently interesting to impress themselves very distinctly upon our memory.

In the House, the Committee on Military affairs have reported favorably upon the bill providing for the further payment of bounties to soldiers under Act July 28, 1866. This bill is the same as was introduced by Judge Mercur at the last session, and provides that the time which expired by limitation in January 1871 be now extended to January 1873, so that all who may be entitled under its provisions will have ample time to prosecute their claims. This will doubtless be a finality, and all interested will have no just cause for complaint if they now fail to embrace the opportunity presented.

In the Senate Mr. Carpenter made a speech of considerable length in which he most ably exposed the impracticility of the rules and regulations recommended by the "board of schoolmasters," the civil service commission.

He very forcibly pointed out their unconstitutionality and absurdity; and while admitting that reform in any branch of the service of the government was at all times desirable, denied that under the present system the necessity for any radical change existed.

Admitting that reform was needed he contended with much force of argument that an ability to answer the new classes of questions agreed upon by this commission would accomplish nothing, while many persons of acknowledged practical ability must necessarily be excluded. The Senator very happily remarked that he did not believe that the United States government contemplated the turning of its departments into so many schoolhouses, and frankly confessed that he was entirely unable to discover in what manner the routine duties of the civil service were connected with a knowledge of "how great a distance the moon is from the earth," or "how many rivers flow into the Caspian Sea."

If reform is demanded it is certainly not of this character. We earnestly believe that moral worth and integrity are of far greater importance to the people than those polished productions of Colleges called "dead wood" that naturally drift to the Departments and would then establish a system—beautiful in theory and in some instances as corrupt as beautiful—but generally of no practical worth.

The powerful speech of Senator Morton on the amnesty bill and his predictions, in vivid terms, as to what would be the condition of the country under democratic rule had the effect of bringing the big lights and heavy weights of the democracy to their feet, to attempt, as only democrats will attempt, to show they can respect and defend the constitution, even as it now is, and with the same breath, apologize for the Ku-Klux assassins and cut-throat emissaries of their party who openly, disregard its sacred guarantees.

This is a difficult task, but the democrats have been noted for the last ten years for their difficult undertakings and inevitable failures; and the effort of Senator Thurman and others to prove that they respect the Constitution and the laws, when they insist that the Ku-Klux shall roam at will, not only carrying death and destruction to the homes of the innocent and defenceless but committing deeds of cruelty that even devils would blush to name, is good democratic consistency, no doubt but God save the Constitution and the laws from such defenders and friends.

The construction which democrats place already on the new amendments deprives them of all their vital force, and the Senator clearly proved from the spirit of the Southern democratic press, and sentiments openly avowed, that if the democracy were in power, pensions and bounties to Federal soldiers would be refused unless coupled with the same to the Confederate and that the National Debt would be in peril if the Confederate debt was not recognized with it.

The Southern democrats are already pledged to this and much more that would inevitably result in anarchy, disentegration, and the ruin of our public credit; and that they would carry out their pledges, if they had the power, there is not the shadow of a doubt.

But a large majority of the people with good and sufficient reason distrust the democracy; and this distrust with the triumph of the Republican party, will save the nation in the future, as it has in the past.

M.

☞ Senator Cameron has bought the "Donegal farm," in Lancaster county, from Dr. Watson. It is said to be the finest farm in the county of splendid estates. It contains 400 acres, and is perfectly square.

ENGLAND REFUSES TO ARBITRATE THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The United States Demand that England Withdraws from the Geneva Arbitration—Our Government Has No Fears that the Arbitration will Fail.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The *Times* to-day declares that England must immediately give notice to the Geneva arbitrators and to the American government, if such an action has not already been taken, that if the American case is as reported, the arbitration may be happily concluded.

The *Daily Telegraph* reports that negotiations to the end have been opened between England and America and the British representations are not received in a friendly manner.

THE CABINET COUNSELED TO RECEDE FROM THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Chief Justice Cockburn has officially counseled the Cabinet that England must immediately recede from the treaty of Washington, leaving America to decide between a new treaty or war.

The Cockburn is now discussing the terms in which this resolution shall appear in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS FROM THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The *Observer* to-day states that the British government has sent a dispatch to Washington withdrawing from its agreement to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration before the Geneva board, if the liability of England for indirect damages remains an open question. The dispatch is couched in friendly terms, and gives expression to an earnest desire on the part of Her Majesty's government to carry out all the provisions of the treaty of Washington.

THE UNITED STATES HAVE NO FEARS THAT THE ARBITRATION WILL FAIL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—It is said in official circles that our government has no information which excites fears that the Geneva arbitration will fail of its object, notwithstanding the recent comments of the London press respecting the American statement of the case before that tribunal; and attention is called to the fact that in commissioning the British High Commissioners, Queen Victoria pledged her royal word that whatever things should be transacted and concluded by her High Commissioners should be agreed to, acknowledged and regarded by her in the fullest manner, and that she would never suffer, either in whole or in part, any person whomsoever to infringe the same, or act contrary thereto, as far as they lay in her power.

The treaty, it is known, provides that should it appear that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty or duties as to the so-called Alabama depredations, and the arbitrators do not award to the United States a sum in gross, it is agreed that a board of assessors shall be appointed to ascertain what claims are valid and what amount shall be paid by Great Britain on account of the liability arising from such failure as to such vessels according to the extent of such liability, as decided by the arbitrators.

It appears from the protocol that at a conference held here on the 8th of March, the American Commissioners claimed that Great Britain, by reason of failure in the proper observance of her duties as a neutral had become justly liable for the acts of the cruisers and of their tenders; that claims for the loss and destruction of private property which had thus far been presented amounted to about $14,000,000 without interest was liable to be greatly increased by the claims which had not then been presented; that the cost to which the government had been put in pursuit of the cruisers of the United States could be easily ascertained by certificate of the government accounting officers; that in the hope of an amicable settlement no estimate was made of the indirect losses, without prejudice, however, to the right of indemnification on this account in the event of no such settlement being made.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
6 per cent. bonds	$1,512,108,550 00
5 per cent. bonds	9,441,650 00
Principal	1,852,150,200 00
Interest	30,395,795 29
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent.	678,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per ct.	14,000,000 00
Certificates at 3 per cent	20,300,000 00
Principal	34,978,000 00
Interest	175,293 87
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$1,700,897 26
Interest	283,751 42
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal tender notes	$357,592,681 25
Fractional currency	40,019,016 33
Coin certificates	36,507,500 00
Total	$434,719,198 18
Unclaimed interest	13,814 84
Total debt	$2,323,548,225 44
Interest	30,868,555 42
Total	$2,354,416,880 86
CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
Coin	$103,371,730.15
Currency	12,850,271 21
Total	$116,212,001 36
Debt less cash in Treasury Feb. 1, 1872	$2,238,204,949 50
Debt less cash in Treasury Jan. 1, 1872	2,243,838,411 14
Decrease of debt during the past month	$5,633,461 64
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871	$82,503,897 42
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869 to March 1, 1871	204,754,413 09
Bonds issued to Pacific railroad companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,618,832 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,094 00
Interest paid by the United States	14,631,040 00
Interest repaid by transportation of Mails	3,440,125 00
Balance of interest paid by United States	11,190,915 00

☞ The New York *Commercial Advertiser* observes that "the the call for a Convention at Cincinnati on the 6th May next to prevent the renomination of General Grant comes from the same quarter that the Convention was called eight years ago at Cleveland to defeat the renomination of President Lincoln," and looks for about the same result in the one case as in the other.

☞ According to a late decision, railroads have not the power to say in what amount of damages they are responsible for loss of baggage. The courts hold that it be fixed according to actual loss, be it large or small. The same principle will apply to injuries to limb and loss of life, the courts and juries being the proper authority to fix that.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

The following bill to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating drinks, has been introduced into the Legislature:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, by agent or otherwise, without first having obtained a license, to keep for sale or to sell in any quantity, intoxicating liquors to be drank in, upon or about the building or premises where sold, or to sell such intoxicating liquors to be drank in any adjoining room, building or premises or other place of public resort connecting with said building. *Provided*. That no person shall be granted a license to sell or give away intoxicating liquors without first giving a bond to the municipality or authority authorized by law to grant licenses, which bond shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be in the penal sum of three thousand dollars with at least two good and sufficient securities who shall be freeholders conditioned that they will pay all damages to any person or persons which may be inflicted upon them either in person or property or by means of support by reason of so obtaining a license or selling or giving away intoxicating liquors and such bond may be sued and recovered upon, for the use of any person or persons, or their legal representatives, who may be injured by reason of the selling intoxicating liquors by the person, or his agent, so obtaining a license.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, by agent or otherwise, to sell intoxicating liquors to minors unless upon the written order of their parents, guardians or family physicians, or sell to persons intoxicated, or who are in the habit of getting intoxicated.

SEC. 3. All places where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of this act shall be taken, held and declared common nuisances, and all rooms, taverns, eating houses, bazars, restaurants, drug stores, groceries, coffee houses, cellars, or other places of public resort, where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away in violation of this act shall be shut up and abated as public nuisances upon conviction of the keeper thereof, who shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Every person who shall, by the sale of intoxicating liquors, with or without a license, cause the intoxication of any other person, shall be liable for and compelled to pay a reasonable compensation to any who may take charge of and provide for such intoxicated person, and two dollars per day in addition thereto for every day such intoxicated person shall be kept in consequence of such intoxication, which sums may be recovered in an action of debt before any court having competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person who shall be injured in person, or property, or means of support by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name, severally or jointly, against any person or persons who shall, by selling or giving intoxicating liquors, have caused the intoxication, in whole or in part, of such person or persons, and any person or persons owning, renting, leasing, or permitting the occupation of any building or premises, and having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are to be sold therein, or who having leased the same for other purposes, shall knowingly permit the sale of any intoxicating liquors that have caused in whole or in part, the intoxication of any person, shall be liable severally or jointly with the person or persons selling or giving intoxicating liquors as aforesaid, for all damages sustained and for exemplary damages, and a married woman shall have the same right to bring suits and to control the same and the amount recovered as femme sole; and all damages recovered by a minor under this act shall be paid either to such minor or to his or her parent, guardian or next friend, as the court shall direct; and the unlawful sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors shall work a forfeiture of all rights of the lessee or tenant under any lease or contract of rent upon the premises where such unlawful sale or giving away shall take place, and all suits for damage under this act may be by any appropriate action in any of the courts of this State having competent jurisdiction.

The remaining sections provide for the collection of the fines and costs.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, February 2.—A mass meeting of citizens was held this evening in Masonic Hall to consider the dispatch from Washington stating that the Gentiles condemned the decision of Chief Justice McKean in refusing to bail the prisoners charged with murder. Over 300 persons were present. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that all the Gentiles and liberal citizens have abiding confidence in the honesty, integrity, and ability of Judge McKean, and believe him to be a faithful, impartial, incorruptible judge, governed by a conscientious sense of duty beyond all other considerations, whose whole career in Utah has been an honor to the Administration, and a pride to all law-abiding citizens. Also that the refusal of Judge McKean to admit to bail those prisoners accused of murder receives hearty commendation, and that there are abundant reasons to believe that such refusal is fully approved by all the so-called Gentile people of Utah. These resolutions were ordered to be immediately telegraphed to the President of the United States.

It was also resolved that the President be respectfully requested to appoint a successor to United States Attorney George C. Bates. The greatest unanimity prevailed, the resolutions being adopted by acclimation. A large number of leading citizens waited on Judge McKean this evening and extended their congratulations.

The dispatch from Washington to the effect that prominent Gentiles condemned Judge McKean were received here with surprise and indignation.

Affidavits were made to-day seriously compromising the official integrity of United States Attorney Bates.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF SCRANTON COAL.—One hundred and twenty thousand tons of coal were sold at auction in New York on Wednesday Jan. 31st. The bidding was rather quiet and the prices obtained showed considerable decline on those of last month. Lump first sold at $3.35 and then rose to $3.42½, and finally receded to $3.40.

The first [illegible] Steamboat coal went for $2.85, the balance at $2.90. Grate at $3.75, $3.65, and $3.55. Egg fluctuated considerably, $3.60 being the highest price obtained, and it gradually went down to $3.45 but again went up to $3.50. Stove also fluctuated considerably; $4.10 was obtained for the first lot, then it touched $4.15 and $4.17½, and then gradually decended to $4.07½. Chestnut first sold at $3.45, went down to $3.30 and finally sold for $3.32½.

☞ By the explosion Monday afternoon of the powder mill belonging to the Miami Powder Mills Company, located near Xenia, Ohio, five persons were instantly killed, and one man mortally wounded. Several persons are missing, who are suppose to have also been killed. The shock was terrific, and felt for many miles around. The mills were entirely destroyed, and the damage to neighboring property large.

New Advertisements.

DR. T. B. JOHNSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Dr. H. C. Porter Son & Co.'s Drug Store.

CAUTION.—This is to caution all persons against purchasing two notes given by the undersigned to David Mead, dated Dec. 12, 1871, for twenty-five dollars each, and payable three and six months after date. No value having been received, said notes will not be paid. WM. EDDY. ALFRED EDDY.
West Burlington, Feb. 5, 1872.—3*.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm situated in Litchfield township, five miles from the L. V., I. & A. and S. C. R. R. Station and six miles from Erie R. R. The farm contains 200 acres, 150 acres improved, balance covered with pine, oak and chestnut. There are good buildings and a fine orchard, well fenced and under good state of cultivation. Churches, school, etc., convenient. Terms—half down, balance in easy payments. Enquire of S. W. Alvord, at this office, or A. J. LAYTON.
Litchfield, Feb. 6, 1872.

AGENTS, READ THIS.—$50 to $300 per month made by Agents selling THE HOME OF WASHINGTON, OR MOUNT VERNON AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS, by BENSON J. LOSSING. 500 illustrations, tinted paper, handsomely bound. Only book on the subject. Every family wants a copy. Universally considered the crowning success of Lossing's life. *The handsomest popular book of the year, and the most liberal terms.* Send for our sample circular (illustrated), etc., and judge for yourself. Agents already report we are doing splendidly. Address VIRTUE & YORSTON, Publishers, 10 & 12 Dey St., New York.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the following property in Ulster, Bradford county Pa., to wit: One Carriage Shop doing a good business, also his House and Lot containing one acre of land all in the village of Ulster, buildings nearly new and in good order with plenty of it and good water, also a Hill farm containing one-hundred acres of excellent land within one mile of the village, seventy-five acres improved, well fenced and well watered, with good buildings. The above property will be sold low and on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Ulster.
Ulster Jan. 25, '72. 1m. T. U. HOLCOMB.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the death of Charles G. Kellum, late of the firm of Kellum & Mullock, it becomes necessary that all outstanding accounts of the firm of Kellum & Mullock due the 20th day of September, 1871, must be paid by March 1, 1872 or costs will be made, though the business will be continued under the old firm name until further notice. The books are at the market ready for settlement.
Jan. 31, '72. 1m. KELLUM & MULLOCK. DWIGHT KELLUM Administrator.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Camp & Vincent is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by T. D. Camp, who will settle all accounts of the said firm. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment.
CAMP & VINCENT.

$1,000 TO BE MADE ON SHORT NOTICE.
The subscriber now offers for sale his new FLOURING MILL, CHEAP.
ONE-HALF CASH, BALANCE IN ANNUAL PAYMENTS.
The property is situated in Stevensville, Bradford county Pa., on the line of the proposed railroad from Wyalusing to Binghamton, and a depot will probably be located on the property.
The property consists of fifteen acres of land, a large new Mill, two Dwelling Houses, two Barns, outbuildings, and a never-failing water power.
For further particulars enquire of O. D. Bartlett, Wm. Griffis, or N. N. Betts, Jr., Cashier First National Bank, Towanda, Pa., Martin Coryell, Wilkes-Barre, or A. Lewis, Wyalusing.
INGHAM STONE.
jan25'72m3 Stevensville, Pa.

MYERSBURG MILLS.
WHEAT, RYE, AND BUCKWHEAT
FLOUR!
CORN MEAL AND FEED
cheap for CASH.
CUSTOM WORK WARRANTED.
also on hand GROUND CAYUGA PLASTER, from Old Yonger Beds.
Wheat, Rye, Corn and Oats taken in exchange for Plaster.
jan18'72 E. R. MYER.

NEW COAL FIRM
On Canal Street, fronting William Street,
TOWANDA, PA.
We are receiving direct from the mines the very best PITTSTON, PLYMOTH, and SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE COAL, which we propose to sell at the lowest market price.
We respectfully invite those wishing to purchase to call and examine our Coal.
We also keep Lime, fresh from the kiln.
We will deliver Coal or Lime whenever desired on short notice, adding only the customary prices.
sep20'71-tf L. S. CASE & CO.

$2,000 to $5,000 Per Annum!
Agents wanted for
THE NATION,
ITS RULERS AND INSTITUTIONS.
Needed in every home; is printed on tinted paper; has sixty illustrations; all U S Presidents; all U S Censuses; all U S Senators; all valuable documents; likenesses of all the Presidents; "Cost of Arms" of all the States; and other illustrations. An Encyclopædia of the Government. Price, $2 50! One agent took thirty-seven orders in one day—another seventy-five in a few days! It sells immensely. Some agents clear at the rate of $5,000 per annum. Farmers, school teachers, professional men, young men and ladies, are everywhere making money rapidly in canvassing for this work. The usefulness of the book compels its sale. Write us and we will send circulars and full