

REPORTED FOR THE POST.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Senate.—The Attorney General was directed to furnish a list of all pardoned revenue convicts. Saturday is assigned to consideration of the naturalization bill; Monday, the finance bill. The Committee on Public Buildings reported adversely to the purchase of a new site for an Executive mansion. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to Sumner's bill to strike the word white from the naturalization laws; also reported adversely to allowing Senator Miller of Georgia, to make his seat. Edmunds, from same committee, reported President's Christmas amnesty proclamation was not authorized by the Constitution or law. Ramsey reported the House bill to regulate the franking privilege amended so as to require the written signature of all persons entitled to the franking privilege, except heads of Departments and officers who may camp under regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General. Trumbull reported the bill for retiring the Supreme Judges at the age of 70 years, on full salary for the residue of life. The motion of Stewart the message from the House was taken up, asking a committee of conference on the Constitutional amendment. Stewart moved the Senate insist on its amendment and order a committee of conference. Williams and Buckalew thought the subject too important for such a committee. Stewart withdrew his motion and moved the Senate recede and agree to the resolution of the House. Buckalew addressed the Senate in favor of the abolition of the Electoral College, and direct election by the people, but as many States would refuse to ratify such an amendment and thus lessen their influence, therefore Congress should have power to prescribe the mode of choosing Electors. Cameron and this would allow the dominant party, before a Presidential election, to Gerrymander the States for partisan benefit. Williams, Wilson and others gave their views on the best mode of election of a President. After discussion the Senate receded, 33 to 2. Motion moved to reconsider the vote and appoint a committee on conference. Lost 23 to 34. The Senate then refused to concur in the House amendments 31 to 27. The Constitutional amendment as reported by the Judiciary was carried. Nye and Howard opposed the resolution; Welch favored it. Several other amendments were rejected. Nye moved to strike out all but the enacting clause and substitute the amendment of the House. Howard's substitute was offered and adopted. Hendricks' amendment, submitting the amendment to the Legislatures, the most numerous branch of which was elected after the adoption by Congress. Lost, 12 to 40. Dixon's proposition, to submit to Convention instead of Legislatures was lost. The report of the Senate Judiciary was adopted. Feas 35, nays 11. House.—The Election Committee reported adversely to electing the Louisiana contestants being allowed a seat. The act supplementary to the National Bank act was considered, the previous question having been seconded yesterday. Pomeroy yielded a portion of his time to Poland, Butler, Price, Wood, Griswold and Ingersoll, who made brief remarks. Buckalew's amendment, allowing a bank circulation of a million and a quarter to each Member of Congress, was rejected. Smith's amendment to increase the maximum circulation by two hundred millions was also rejected. Coleman's amendment for the issue of circulating money by the association of States and Territories having less than the pro rata of banking circulation, was adopted, yeas 94, nays 86. The second and fourth sections were struck out and other sections substituted. After several other amendments had been disposed of, Wood moved that the bill and amendments be tabled, agreed to, 92 against 75. Wood moved to reconsider the latter vote and lay that motion on the table. Ingersoll moved to adjourn. Pending the vote by yeas and nays, the House took a recess. The evening session will be for appropriation bills. Washington, Feb. 18.—Senate.—Congress, from Postal Committee, reported with amendments the steamship subsidy bill. Trumbull, from Judiciary Committee, reported with amendments the association of Southern States for the election in Virginia. It provides for the submission of separate portions of the Constitution at the election to be held May 27th, the General Assembly to meet in July in case the Constitution is ratified. Grimes, from Naval Committee, reported with verbal amendment the House bill to pay prize money to Farragut's officers and men, who assisted at the capture of New Orleans; also, the bill to compensate the officers and crew of the Kearage. Thayer introduced a bill requiring the planting of trees on homestead and pre-emption lands. On motion of Morton the resolution was taken up to pay the Senators of Southern States from the commencement of the 44th Congress. After a brief discussion the subject was postponed. Indian appropriation bill taken up and considered until about three, when the Senate went into Executive session and soon after took a recess. House.—The vote to lay the Bank bill on the table was reconsidered. Pomeroy moved the bill be recommitted with instructions to report back the first three sections. Coburn moved to amend and instruct the committee to report back the 4th section as amended yesterday by his substitute. Carried, 28 to 75. Other instructions were offered and rejected. The motion to table the bill was lost 84 to 99. Pomeroy's motion, as amended by Coburn, was then adopted without division. Pomeroy immediately reported back the bill as instructed, the previous question was seconded and the bill passed 106 to 97. Boutwell stated he had intended to report the bill establishing a provisional government for Mississippi, but being assured the Democrats would resist the passage of such a bill by all parliamentary means, he felt obliged to abandon its preparation at present. He assured his friends however, that he will immediately after the 4th of March, test the capacity of this side of the House and pass that or a similar measure. Edridge said the Democrats intended now and at all times to resist any effort to territorialize any State of the Union. Senate.—Evening Session.—The credentials of Thurman, Senator elect from Ohio, were presented. The Senate passed the bill to regulate the franking privilege just as it came from the House. Ramsey then reported a bill abolishing the privilege after July 1st. Conkling moved to amend by repealing all laws conferring the franking privilege on Congressmen. The bill was then rejected by a vote of 16 to 18. Senate.—House.—Evening Session.—Consideration of the army appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Garfield said Gen. Grant does not desire any reduction except by absorption. Dodge offered a substitute, placing the matter of reduction of the army and the consents and Pay Departments in the hands of the President after March 4th. Adopted. Butler's amendment was agreed to—57 to 56—and added to the substitute offered by Dodge. The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House. Blaine offered a substitute for the amendments of Butler and Dodge. It provides that until the army is reduced to twenty infantry, five cavalry and five artillery regiments no new commissions shall be issued to any regiment, and directs the Secretary of War to consolidate the regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the service and reduction of the army permit, till the aforesaid minimum is reached; also, that till further provided by law, there shall be no new appointments of Adjutants, Inspector Generals, Quartermasters, Ordnance, or Medical Department. Without vote on the amendment the House adjourned. Chicago, Feb. 19.—Butler's amendment to the army bill, adopted by the House last night discontinues the office of General after March 4th. The office of Lieut. General is not to be filled when a vacancy occurs. It reduces the number of Maj. Generals to 3, Brigadiers to 6. The Republican's special says the Senate committee has agreed to report a bill directing the Post Master General to contract with the New York & Antwerp steamship company, for the transportation of mails in steamships built in the United States, and to carry to Southampton. No new appointments to be made beyond the inland and ocean postage. The opinion prevails there will be a long session after the 1st of March. Several appropriation bills will probably be reported by the present Congress. Washington, Feb. 19.—House.—One hundred dollars house was fixed in distilleries producing 25 barrels or less, despite the opposition of the California delegation. Pomeroy introduced a bill to abolish penitentiaries. Bill passed granting prize money for Farragut's fleet at New Orleans. Trumbull called up the bill reorganizing the judicial system of the United States. It increases the number of Supreme Judges at nine and provides for the appointment of Circuit Judges, etc. Edmunds spoke in opposition to the bill. Indian appropriation bill was amended and adopted. Evans offered an additional section, transferring the control of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. After considerable debate the amendment was rejected, 8 to 26; bill then passed. The bill to repeal the tenure-of-office act was taken up and the Senate adjourned. House.—The army appropriation bill with all amendments passed. The Rock Island army appropriation is reduced from \$1,000,000 to \$500,000. The bill for the reduction of the army was earnestly discussed. The following are the main points of Blaine's substitute, which passed 111 to 64: No new commissions are to be issued till the army is reduced to twenty regiments of infantry, five regiments of cavalry and five regiments of artillery. The Secretary of War is directed to consolidate regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the public service require till the aforesaid number is reached. No new appointments or promotions are to be made in the Adjutant General, Inspector General, Paymaster, Quartermaster, Ordnance or Medical Departments till otherwise directed by law. Senate.—Printing Committee offered resolution to contract with Jas. T. Grosvenor for printing the debates after March 4th; in his failure to fulfill the contract, the Congressional printer to do the work at the Government office. Howard stated that the Pacific Railroad Committee did not have time to consider the various bills before them, so the committee was discharged from further consideration of a number of bills incorporating various companies. House.—Evening Session.—Willey offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that the Secretary of State should take measures to ascertain the cause of the arrest and incarceration of the Cuban Captain General of Cuba, Emilio Calixto, a citizen of the United States. On motion of Butler, the expenses of removing the remains of Gen. Stevens from Washington to his home in Pennsylvania was ordered to be paid out of the contingent fund. Churchill, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to define felonies and misdemeanors and to regulate perjury and contempt. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the post office appropriation bill. The total sum to be appropriated is \$30,000. General News. Lopez defeat—E. B. Washburne ill—John D. DeForest's General. Trenton, Feb. 18.—The trial of Collector Thorne and Smethers for alleged revenue frauds concluded yesterday. The verdict is \$100,000 for the government. New York, Feb. 18.—A Rio letter of the 9th inst. says Lopez has been formally called upon to lay down arms, and indignantly refused. Minister McMahon, it is reported, advises Lopez to continue the fight. Chicago, Feb. 18.—The Tribune's special says E. B. Washburne's condition is much improved and his friends begin to be alarmed. A conference report on the naval appropriation bill reduces the marine corps to eighteen hundred. It also reduces the number of officers and saves the Government one million yearly. The Times' special says Grant has extended Colfax the usual courtesy of making one Cabinet appointment. He selected John D. DeForest for Postmaster General. Syracuse, Feb. 18.—James Weaver and James McQuade, arrested on charge of robbery of \$120,000 in U. S. & P. R. bonds from the First National Bank of New Windsor, Md., were taken to Windsor to-day, on receipt of the Governor, \$100,000 in bonds were found in their possession and identified by the officers of the Bank. One hundred and thirty Cuban refugees arrived here yesterday, and more are coming. Ottawa, Feb. 18.—The New Foundland Legislature, by vote of 20 against 8, adopted an address in reply to the Lieut. Governor's speech recommending the Union with Canada. Evansville, Feb. 18.—The steamer Glendale took fire in the Pilot House, seven miles above the city to-day. The boat was run ashore and the Captain and crew extinguished the flames by the most heroic efforts. Damage slight; nobody hurt. Raleigh, Feb. 18.—Benj. Jay, a distinguished temperance advocate, died suddenly to-day at his residence in Pen Yan. Oswego, Feb. 18.—The Delaware & Lackawanna railroad has purchased and leased three lines of road, thus forming an independent and direct route from the Seaboard to Lake Ontario. Washington, Feb. 23.—Senator Williams, of Oregon, is mentioned for additional judge of the Supreme Court under the act now pending in Congress. Costello and Warren were released by England. It is stated that parties in New York have raised \$100,000 to present Gen. Sherman with a house, and have bought Grant's house in Washington for \$60,000. Sherman will probably take possession soon after the 4th of March. E. B. Washburne is better, and his physicians think he will probably get out again next week. New York, Feb. 20.—Washington's birthday will be observed as a holiday. No Associated Press dispatches will be sent on Monday. Harrisburg, Feb. 20.—The Governor has reprieved Earl Easton, sentenced to be hung on the 25th. Philadelphia, Feb. 20.—It is reported the cashier of the Fourth National Bank, a defaulter in over \$100,000 has made his escape. Paris, Feb. 20.—Gaulois says Montpensier has been permitted to return to Spain as a private citizen. Chicago, Feb. 20.—The Illinois House of Representatives passed a bill to restore capital punishment, which was virtually abolished by the last Legislature. New York, Feb. 20.—The President has pardoned John H. Eagan and Nicholas Hervey, convicted of defrauding the Government by false bounty money. The sensation story that young Jeffers was the murderer of Dr. Burdell, is completely disproved by his counsel. A Washington special says the Senate Finance Committee has postponed the Bank bill for the present. One of the Oriental Powder Co.'s mills at Gorham, Maine, exploded to-day. One man injured. House.—The new Mexican contested election was decided by giving the seat to Chavez, contestant. Schenck reported a joint resolution to postpone the time of the first meeting of the 41st Congress from noon to three o'clock March 4th, passed. On motion of Butler, under a suspension of the rules, the Senate amendment to the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, was taken up. Woodard desired to offer an amendment requiring the members of the Cabinet to be elected by the Legislatures elected hereafter. Boutwell declines to allow the amendment to be offered. Brigham desired to offer the amendment heretofore agreed to by the Senate as follows: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by any State, on account of race, color, nativity, property, creed or previous conviction." The amendment was not offered, but finally consented to permit the above. Shellbarger offered an amendment, giving all male citizens the vote except those engaged in insurrection or rebellion. Logan offered an amendment to strike out of the Senate resolution the words "or held office." Several members debated the question briefly. The House proceeded immediately to vote on the pending amendments. Lost. Logan's amendment was rejected 71 to 97. Brigham's amendment agreed to, 92 to 70. Shellbarger's amendment rejected, and the Senate resolutions as amended by Brigham, passed 140 to 33. Adjourned. Bonds Issued. Washington, Feb. 17.—Bonds have been issued to the amount of \$1,280,000 to the Union Pacific on account of the completion of an additional section, terminating at the thousandth mile west of Omaha. The President yesterday accepted the report of the Commissioners for an additional twenty miles of the Central Pacific, extending to the 516th bond to be issued. Affairs in Cuba. Havana, Feb. 17.—Dulce released the Cuban arrested yesterday, on producing American naturalization papers. Havana is practically in a state of siege. Dulce is urged formally to declare so, but he is disinclined. The Standard applying daily for permission to take refuge in the States. The flag ship Crescent City, Admiral Hoff, consented to take Americans to Key West. A letter from Trinidad says the Cubans have raised the standard of revolt and have every where destroyed the telegraph lines and stopped the mails. A dispatch from Neuvevets reports bands pillaging the plantations. The insurgents hold their position in the vicinity of the town. The negroes are wandering about the country unattended. Many Spaniards are in the insurgent ranks. Dulce's wife will soon leave for Spain. The government has new of a rising near Matanzas, by a large number of rebels and the greatest alarm prevails. The Spanish Throne. Paris, Feb. 17.—The reports that ex-King Ferdinand has consented to be a candidate for the Spanish throne, are premature. He still refuses to allow his name to be used in that connection. A majority of the constitutional Cortes is opposed to Montpensier and there is little prospect of his success. Whipped In. St. Louis, Feb. 17.—Official information from Washita mountains says the Kiowa Indians have come in with the exception of five or six lodges. The advance Arapahoes and Cheyennes have also arrived and the remainder are approaching. All will be placed on reservations. Heavy Snow. Montreal, Feb. 18.—The Legislature adjourned for want of a quorum. A snow storm prevented the members from reaching the capital. The snow is eight feet deep in the streets. There has 115 inches of snow fallen this winter. Several lumber camps have ceased operations, owing to the difficulty of getting provisions into the woods. Railroads—The Cuban Revolt a Success. Chicago, Feb. 18.—Washington, before the Congressional Pacific Railroad Committee, charges that the Union Pacific is not making a first class road, and asserts the Central Pacific has complied with the laws, and claims the latter is entitled to complete the work to Ogden, where the junction should be fixed. Ames replies for the Union Pacific. He says the latter is 30 miles of Ogden, while the Central is 200 miles distant, and insists on the right to advance the work until it meets the Central. The Cuban revolution promises an early and complete success. All accounts show the insurgents are advancing rapidly. Dulce's rigorous policy stimulates the rebellion into extinguishing. A resolution has broken out in Thakgala and Nava. Van Quits with 1,200 armed men has pronounced in favor of Santa Ana. It is reported Corona will be appointed Minister to Washington. Become a Law. The bill removing from office persons in Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, who are unable to take the oath of office, has become a law. The President having held it ten days. The Chicago Journal of Commerce has a column headed "Velocipedes." Following it up. Washington, Feb. 18.—The majority of the Senate Pacific railroad committee are preparing a report on the bill granting aid to the Northern Pacific road, giving the considerations which induced them to adopt the policy of extending government credit to railroad lines. Costello and Warren were released by England to-day confirmed several appointments. Concerning Treaties. Washington, Feb. 18.—The Senate committee on foreign affairs has unanimously agreed to recommend the rejection of the Alabama treaty. It has also agreed favorably to recommend the naturalization treaty and also the treaty leaving to the government of Switzerland the abatement of the San Juan dispute. The Cuban Revolution a Success. New York, Feb. 19.—The Tribune has a letter from an American in Cuba connected with the revolutionists. The provisional government is practically in operation and working harmoniously. The revolution is rapidly spreading. The provisional government proposes a general emancipation, equal political rights to all colors, suffrage based upon education, and property qualifications applied to all alike. The wealthy patriots have all emancipated their slaves, many of whom are armed. No proposition from the Spaniards will be listened to, and nothing short of independence is desired. What is established Cuba hopes to obtain the protection of the United States with the view to ultimate annexation. John M. Gamble Dead. Salt Lake, Feb. 19.—John M. Gamble, agent superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph line between Salt Lake and V. City, Nevada, died this morning of inflammation of the liver. Snow bound, Everywhere. Salt Lake, Feb. 19.—The Central Pacific R. R. has been blocked for three or four days on the Sierra Nevada, but is now open again. The Union Pacific R. R. has been blocked for a week in the Bitter Creek country. It is expected to open every day. The shadow of events to come. New York, Feb. 19.—The President has refused to pardon Col. Wright, now in prison for frauds in revenue. The Sun's Washington special says, Grant yesterday told a Republican Member of Congress that he had no idea of selecting any member for the Cabinet who was not with the party during the war or has not acted with it since. He would consider any other course an insult to the party which elected him. Cuba. New York, Feb. 19.—The Herald's Havana special says the insurgents have fortified Guajaymas. They are mounted with modern arms, which were manned by Americans. The water is eight feet deep in front of their position and the guns bear upon the narrow channel by which the town can only be approached from the sea. The rebel expedition has effected a landing at Cochinos. It is said here that Seward made strong representations to the government at Madrid in regard to the death of Colner and other outrages that occurred at Havana, and asked that condign punishment be visited on the perpetrators. A Havana special says 1,000 chasers had arrived from Spain and were received with enthusiastic demonstrations. The Spanish forces in arms on the island number 70,000. The Alabama Treaty. London, Feb. 19.—The Times is reconciled to the rejection of the Alabama treaty because it contains no definite basis for adjustment. Several English newspapers, however, have gone to the verge of national humiliation, and must now await Grant's proposals. Boston, Feb. 19.—A resolution was introduced in the House to-day declaring that the Alabama treaty should be rejected with contempt, that its adoption would be dishonorable to the nation. London, Feb. 20.—The Post, conservative, regrets the rejection of the Alabama treaty on account of the delay which it will cause in the restoration of friendly relations between England and America. The Times says the present treaty testifies the amity of England, while its failure does not endanger friendship. The Standard regrets its rejection and says advances for a new treaty must come from the United States. England is now unfettered from concession and will only treat hereafter on terms of absolute equality between the two countries. Generous Parsimony. Washington, Feb. 19.—The Senate to-day, without opposition, passed the House joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., to mortgage their road and property and to issue bonds in aid of the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to the Pacific. A Huge Job. New York, Feb. 19.—It is rumored that Ben. Butler and Eric Fisk are about to purchase a newspaper in Springfield and run it in opposition to Bowles, Republican. Senate.—The credentials of Eugene Casery were presented. Tuesday is set apart for the consideration of business from the Committee on Commerce. Wednesday evening is appointed to consider business from the Military Committee. The tenure of office law was taken up. Conkling said it was enacted to meet the attempts made in the interests of slavery and treason to traffic in offices and employ the public credit to match the nation's foes. The exigency has now passed, however, and he desired to dispense with such portion of the law as was needless and incumbent and retain the remainder. A dispute existed between Conkling and Morton, after which Doollittle addressed the Senate in favor of the law. Dixon also advocated the repeal. He agreed with the Democrats of Connecticut in the idea expressed in the resolution in their recent convention, declaring they would not wage an indiscriminate war against the administration of Gen. Grant. Howe opposed the repeal. His argument was that the law should not be repealed, not that Grant could not be trusted, but because he regarded it an opportune time to remedy a great mistake of the first Congress. Sawyer also spoke against the repeal. He thought the repeal of the law on the eve of the present session would be like falling before the rising sun. Morton was to address the Senate but gave way to a motion to adjourn. Another Mexican Outbreak. New York, Feb. 20.—City of Mexico advices of the 13th say Wignette captured Pueblo on the 3d, but evacuated the city on the 6th, on the approach of Government troops. The revolution of San Martin forced a loan of \$100,000 from the merchants which it accepted. A revolution is expected in Guadalajara. The Governor has resigned and the Courts have declared their inability to administer justice. A revolution has broken out in Thakgala and Nava. Van Quits with 1,200 armed men has pronounced in favor of Santa Ana. It is reported Corona will be appointed Minister to Washington. Become a Law. The bill removing from office persons in Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, who are unable to take the oath of office, has become a law. The President having held it ten days. The Chicago Journal of Commerce has a column headed "Velocipedes." THE WEST. Omaha is lit with gas. The railroad from Sioux City to Lake Superior by way of St. Paul, has a land grant of 2,500,000 acres. Arizona has created the office of Attorney General, and established a common school system. The Legislature of Idaho refused to make an appropriation for a Territorial Agricultural Association Fair. San Francisco's latest invention is a two-edged dirk, with the handle at right angles to the blade. A company with a capital of \$1,000,000 has been organized to furnish White Pine with water. The San Jose Argus recommends the California walnut as the best shade tree for that climate. Portland, Oregon, is said to have better sidewalks and crossings than any other city on the coast. Wyoming does not like Woodward's proposed name for that Territory—Umatilla. Washoe lake is an excellent skating rink.—Exchange. By what torture of the English language can an uncovered pond be called a "rink." A colony of about one hundred men are to settle on the Republican river, in Nebraska, early in the spring. They will go prepared for the Indians. The farmers of the John Day country, though having large lots of grain on hand, are making extensive preparations for crops next season. We learn that the train due here from the east this evening, was this morning blocked by snow this side of Omaha and abandoned by all hands.—Cheyenne Leader, Feb. 4. Property has advanced 200 per cent. at Ogden City, Utah. The Mormons own all the ground, and have offered the U. S. R. R. Co., \$100,000 and 300 acres of land if they will locate the station there instead of on the "bench" seven miles north as threatened.—Reporter. Gov. Evans is hopeful. He is a kind philosopher. He accepts defeat with better grace than most any other man that we know of could. He writes to his friends that if Congress will not favor the D. P. & T. R., he will build it himself.—Colorado Transcript. The following is a list of those who have died of small pox at Jacksonville, Oregon: John Walker, Joseph Martin, John Martin, James Hubbard, Bertia Breitbarth, Mrs. Brewer, Sophia Love, Edd Pitts, John Atkinson, Isaac Cowan, (colored), and three squaws.—Oregonian. The San Francisco Examiner claims for Dr. Robert Sample the honor of having published the first paper on the Pacific coast in the English language. It appeared at Monterey in July 1846. The Enterprise on the contrary, states that the Oregon Spectator was started by Mr. John Fleming, at Oregon City, in February 1846. Bob Sanders, formerly of Laporte, who recently killed a man at Laramie City, and rode away, was himself killed by a telegraph operator, at Fort Laramie, about ten days since. He had a gun, with which he intended to kill the telegraph operator, but the latter was too quick for him and suddenly ended Bob's career.—Cheyenne Leader. The Press of the United States. In the Proof Sheet for January, a clever Philadelphia publication, edited by Mr. Eugene H. Munday, is an article under the above title, which shows at a glance the number of newspapers and printing offices in this great empire. It has been very carefully and laboriously compiled, and is believed to be as nearly correct as possible. The number of book and job printers is set down as 1,483. There are 543 daily papers, 4,425 weekly, 277 monthly; total, 5,244. But as some of the weekly papers are printed in book and job offices, and as there are daily and weekly issues of the same paper, it may be assumed that the number of printing offices in the United States exceeds 6,000. In addition to the number of publications there are 56 tri-weekly papers, 63 semi-weekly, 46 semi-monthly publications, 297 weekly, 4 bi-monthly, and 24 quarterly, making the total number of all American publications 5,734, or of newspapers proper, a total of 5,353. On the other hand, according to the Printers' Register, an English periodical, there are now published in Great Britain and Ireland only 89 daily news papers, distributed as follows: London; 23; English Provinces, 41; Wales, 1; Scotland, 15; Ireland, 15; Channel Islands, 1. Thus there are 89 British against 524 American dailies. The greatest number of newspapers is 675 in New York against 2 in Dakota and 2 in Arizona. There are 23 in Colorado, 7 in Idaho, 98 in Montana, 3 in Utah, 5 in New Mexico, and 14 in Washington Territory. In California, which was almost "nowhere" only twenty years ago, there are 195; that is, 27 daily, 53 weekly, and 6 monthly. In the District of Columbia 20; or 8 daily, 11 weekly, and 1 monthly. New York has 77 daily, 535 weekly, and 63 monthly; total, 675. Pennsylvania stands next with 495, composed of 49 daily, 466 weekly, and 40 monthly. Illinois has a total of 415; Ohio, 377; Indiana, 269; Missouri, 240; Iowa, 228; Wisconsin, 162; Michigan, 170. New Jersey comes out pretty well with 110 against Maryland's 103 and Virginia's 100, not including 51 in West Virginia. Massachusetts, 219; Maine, 69; Vermont, 54; Rhode Island, 22; New Hampshire, 52; Connecticut, 74. Of the Southern States, Texas, with 114, takes the lead; Louisiana having only 91. Alabama, 87; Arkansas, 48; Florida, 23; Georgia, 96; North Carolina, 65; South Carolina, 67; Kentucky has 79; Mississippi, 76; Nebraska, 25; Minnesota, 82; Oregon, 33; Nevada, 16; Tennessee, 92; and Colorado, 23. Of the old States, Delaware ranks lowest. It has one daily and 13 weeklies. If it had a large and liberal press Delaware would not now be a by-word in the Union as the only State which retains the ignominy and torture of the pillory and the whipping post. The Nebraska Legislature refuses to have any State papers or to publish the laws in the papers even at 50 cents per thousand ems, just half what composition would cost in Montana. The Reporter is hot at the members, and says they have not even paid the bills for printing their tickets. TROCHES. India expects the famine scenes of eighty years ago. Seven Iowa journals have died lately. A steam engine has been set up in Jerusalem. The whipping-post is retained in Kentucky. A son of the famous actress, Rachel, is clerk for a gas company. The crops in the Southern States this year are valued at \$400,000,000. A wooden wedding—marrying a block head. Illinois grew 25,000,000 bushels of potatoes last year. Dancing is like new milk, it strengthens the calves. The Great Western railway of England cost nearly \$350,000 a mile. The best thing an artist can draw is a large price for his works. An English aeronaut lately ascended five miles. Pickpockets dis-purse a crowd. Garibaldi's novel is called Clelia. Compressed coal is the latest novelty in fuel. Pittsburgh has sixty-eight oil refineries. Belle Boyd "drew her dagger" on a stage manager in Texas the other day. Burnett, the humorist, announces his "first annual farewell tour." A Worcester citizen has a meerschaum pipe 230 years old. A sword fish has been captured whose stomach contained a Turkish mail bag. One of the jurymen who tried Aaron Burr is still living in Chillicothe, O. Why are elections like tents? Because they end at the polls. A poultry convention is to "set" in New Haven next month. The widow of Gen. Kearney, it is said, lives in Indianapolis. The new gold field in South Africa is said to cover an area of about 2,000 square miles. The Earl of Dudley works ten square miles of iron mines, and is called the "Iron Earl." There are 2,080 election districts and nearly 1,300 school districts in the State of New York. The Jews in Warsaw have a theatre in which all the plays are founded on the Old Testament stories, and all the parts are taken by males. An insane man at Osceon, Indiana, chewed his tongue through and then died. Four things that come not back; the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life, and the neglected opportunity.—Omer. Philadelphia is run this year by a menagerie. The Mayor is a Fox and the Clerk is a Wolf. The petroleum trade at Pittsburgh approximates thirteen millions annually. A St. Louis reporter was robbed a short time ago of the savings of a lifetime—\$25 currency. A New York paper thanks an M. C. for 5,000 pamphlets, weighing perhaps two tons. It is again reported that Robert Bonner is negotiating for the purchase of the New York Herald. The complexion of a girl of the period differs from a railway season ticket—the one is, and the other is not transferable. Albert D. Richardson is preparing some interesting statistics about the Great West, which will appear shortly. A man in Dayton, Ohio, has invented a caliper with one wheel. The only fault found with it, is that it can't be made to go. Mr. Bonner says that within the past year the son of one of his contributors has been elected President of the United States. A neat way of putting it. The largest distillery in the country has just been finished near Lexington, Kentucky. It will be able to make 2,400 gallons of whiskey per day. The Cleveland Herald calls Mr. Fiske the "Railroad Gobbler," which a contemporary styles a "new phase of the turkey question." An Austrian author asserts that Napoleon the first had twenty-one illegitimate children, of whom five are still living. It is said that Governor Harriman, of New Hampshire, is the second applicant for office under General Grant. Charles S. Spencer, of New York, being the first. Harriman wants to be Consul to London. An unfortunate schoolboy in Massachusetts staggers under the incubus of the name of Andy Johnson. He gets "licked" every day, either by the school-master or the boys. Seventy-five millions of dollars constitutes the private fortune of a Russian merchant prince. The address of his only daughter is "Miss Anna Gargarin, Moscow, Russia." The Joe Smith Mormons of Iowa have been holding a series of meetings for the last two weeks on Coon river, Iowa. A voracious married man, who hails from the East, recently visited Chicago, and in relating his experience to his country paper, says that "as soon as I reached the city I was attacked by a corps of small boys, who pressed upon me the cards of several lawyers, and assailed me with 'want a divorce, mister! Here you are; divorce in fifteen minutes,' and such like astounding cries." "General Grant," said a distinguished lady to the General the other day, rather confidentially, "I am just dying to know who the Cabinet are to be." "Are you though," said the General. "I am indeed," said the lady, "just dying of curiosity." Then the General, in a low voice, replied: "Well, Madam, that is just what Mrs. Grant says." The Empress of the French speaks and writes French quite incorrectly. Whenever she gets excited she uses a great many Spanish words in her conversation, and when really angry, she will, at last, only speak Spanish. The servants at the Imperial Court, therefore, when saying, "The Empress has talked Spanish to me," mean "she has scolded me."