

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

R. E. FISK, - - - Editor.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1872.

THE ALLENTOWN LINE.

For the past two years and more the Allentown Railroad Line, (the New York branch of the Pennsylvania Central R. R., and its western connections,) has found representation in the DAILY HERALD without intermission during that time.

In October last, following close upon the destruction of the HERALD office by fire, and before the embers of the burned establishment had ceased to smoke, we were hastening on our journey to New York for a new printing outfit.

OFFICE ALLENTOWN RAILROAD LINE, 271 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, November 24, 1871.

I enclose you papers relating to time on car 824, loaded with your freight. The car left here Monday night, October 23d, 12 p. m., and arrived at Chicago Saturday, October 28th, 1 p. m., making 4 1/2 days to Chicago.

We received one case several days after the car left, which you will probably not receive as soon as you will the presses and other material.

The car referred to in Mr. Wild's letter, went through to Council Bluffs and was landed on the Omaha side of the Missouri river inside of seven days.

The management of the Allentown Railroad Fast Freight Line well deserves the confidence and commendation of the mercantile and all others of the shipping public of the West.

The Rumford medal for 1871 has been awarded to Joseph Harrison, Jr., of Philadelphia, for a boiler which is almost non-explosive, and which, in the event of accident, will do but little damage.

A NATIONAL PARK.

The telegraphic dispatches this morning announce that the bill introduced by Senator Pomeroy, providing for a National Park on the headwaters of the Yellowstone, has passed the Senate.

The letters of Mr. Hedges, first published in the HERALD, the lectures of Mr. Langford, the articles of Mr. Trumbull, and later still, the story of peril and adventure of Mr. Everts, all of the same party, were widely circulated by the press of the country, and not merely excited a passing curiosity, but created a living, general interest that has since received strength and larger proportions by the publication of Lieutenant Doane's official report to the War Department of the same expedition; followed, as that was, by the expedition of Professor Hayden, during the last summer, under the patronage of the Smithsonian Institute, with its fully appointed corps of scientific gentlemen and distinguished artists, whose reports have more than confirmed all descriptions of the Washburn party.

Helena, though it probably will be less benefited than Bozeman or Virginia City, by the influx of visitors from abroad, will deserve the chief glory, not only of having made known to the world the wealth of attractive wonders this region contains, but of having conceived the project of making it a National Park, and having pushed it forward to realization before a swarm of greedy sharks had fastened their monopolizing fangs upon it.

HANCOCK AGAIN DISAPPOINTED. The recent death of General Halleck leaves but three Major Generals available for the four great military commands into which the country is divided.

LEGAL TENDER DECISION. The Supreme Court of the United States has finally decided the legal tender question. Five of the nine Judges hold that the Constitutional grant to Congress of power to coin money, cannot be regarded as containing an implied prohibition against the issue of legal tender notes, and if it raises any implication they are of its complete power over the currency; that the objection that the legal tender act impairs the obligation of contracts cannot be accepted, as there can be no valid obligation to pay a particular kind of money, even if both parties understand and expect payment to be made in a certain kind of money; that all the law compels in payment is whatever the law shall recognize as money when the payment is made.

—A man in Cincinnati is organizing a brass band of twenty women. His theory is, that if they learn only half as many "airs" as they put on, it will be a success.

Responsibility of Liquor Sellers.

An Act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Territory of Montana.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana, That every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person, who shall be injured in person or property, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise of any person, such wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other 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 (the owner of, lessee, or person or persons, renting or leasing any building or premises, having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are to be sold therein in violation of this Act, or having leased the same for other purposes, shall knowingly permit intoxicating liquors to be sold in such building or premises that have caused the intoxication in whole or in part, of such person or persons, shall be liable severally or jointly with the person or persons selling or giving intoxicating liquors aforesaid, for all damages, sustained as well as exemplary damages and a married woman shall have the same right to bring suit and control the same, and the amount recovered the same as if a 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 or guardian or next friend as the Court may 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 when such unlawful sale or giving away takes place, and all suits for damages under this, shall be by a civil action in any of the Courts of this Territory having jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 2. For all costs and damages assessed against any person or persons in consequence of the sale of any intoxicating liquors as provided in section one of this Act, the real estate and personal property of such person or persons of every kind and without exception or exemption shall be liable for the payment thereof; and such costs and damages shall be a lien upon such real estate until paid; and in case any person or person shall rent or lease to another or others any building or premises to be used or occupied in whole or in part, for the sale of intoxicating liquors to cause intoxication in whole or in part, of any person as specified in the first section of this Act, or shall permit the same to be so used or occupied in whole or in part, such building or premises; and proceedings may be had to subject the same to the payment of any such damages and costs assessed or judgment recovered which remained unpaid or any part thereof, either before or after execution shall issue against whom such costs or judgment shall have been adjudged or assessed; and where execution shall issue against the property so leased or rented, the officer shall proceed to satisfy said execution out of the building or premises so leased or rented or occupied as aforesaid, and in case such building belong to a minor, insane person or idiot, the guardian of such minor, insane person or idiot, who shall be liable and account to his or her ward for all damages on account of such use and occupation of such building or premises, and the liabilities for the costs and damages aforesaid and all contracts whereby any building or premises shall be rented or leased and the same shall be used or occupied in whole or in part for the sale of intoxicating liquors to cause intoxication shall be void, and the lessee, person or persons renting or leasing said building or premises shall, on and after the selling or giving intoxicating liquors as aforesaid, be considered and held to be in possession of said building or premises.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Approved January 12th, 1872. B. F. POTTS, Governor.

An Explicit Denial.

The Virginia City Enterprise, of the 13th inst., publishes the following letter from Armistead, the man who was said to have had the terrible fight with the convict Jones: BISHOP CREEK, December 27, 1871.

ED. ENTERPRISE:—I saw a letter in the Sacramento Union, of December 23d, which was a copy from your paper, written by one (I fear) George Slawson, stating that I had trailed Charles Jones, the convict, to a sheep ranch on the San Joaquin river, where I found him, and had a terrible fight, in which we were both killed; which is a lie on the face, for I am still living, and haven't lost any convicts to hunt for, for the simple reason that Nevada will not pay for dead convicts. The man that says I am dead is a liar. FRANCIS S. ARMISTEAD.

Northern Pacific Contracts in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, early in December, closed a contract with the Baldwin Locomotive works of that city for fifty first-class locomotives, which, with forty-eight already purchased, mostly from this great manufacturing establishment, makes nearly one hundred locomotives, as one item of the purchases of the Northern Pacific in Pennsylvania. Over forty thousand tons of iron have also been purchased, and the money paid to Pennsylvania iron manufacturers, together with an immense amount of other material, such as passenger and freight cars, spikes, switches, turn-tables, etc. The aggregate sums up nearly five millions of dollars thus scattered among the working men of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania within a space of eighteen months.

Mutilated Currency.

The Treasurer of the United States, Mr. Spinner gives notice that after Jan. 1, 1872, the existing laws governing the redemption of all kinds of paper money now or hereafter redeemable at the Treasury of the United States, will be changed so as to read as follows:

- I. A fragment of a note, constituting less than one-half, will not be redeemed at all, unless on clear and satisfactory proof of the total destruction of the missing part.
II. An entirety of less than five-eighths of a note, and being clearly half of a note, will be redeemed at half the face value of a whole note.
III. An entire piece, constituting five-eighths of a note, will be redeemed at its full face value.

—A Yankee in England being annoyed by the constant boasting as to the superiority of English girls, finally silenced laudation by declaring that "they had a gal in Boston, only 11 years old, who could chew gum in seven different languages, with her eyes shut."

TELEGRAMS

REPORTED SPECIALLY FOR THE HERALD BY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

UNITED STATES.

SENATE.—Thurman replied to Morton's speech against the Amnesty Bill. Said Morton was ever singing the same old song, without a new note, about the wickedness of the rebellion and the Democratic party. No sane man believed that the Democracy would assume the rebel debt or pay pensions to rebel soldiers. These they did not want, and if they did it was settled by constitutional prohibition. Slavery is also positively prohibited, and the national debt guaranteed by the constitutional amendments. Yet Senator Morton, who is the mouthpiece of the President, endeavors to terrify the Senate by these preposterous threats.

Morton replied briefly, saying that Blair owed his place on the Democratic Presidential ticket to a Broadhead letter.

Blair said that if Morton had not backed out of his speech in favor of Andrew Johnson, in 1865, he might have had his (Blair's) place on the ticket. (Laughter.)

HOUSE.—Butler presented a petition for woman suffrage—referred to Judiciary Committee.

Resolutions were presented abolishing the franking privilege and confirming the sale of public lands to actual settlers.

Pierce, of Mississippi, introduced a bill to apply the sales of public lands to the National School System.

McIntyre opposed the bill, and said the public lands belonged to those who settled on them. Education belonged to the states.

Washington, January 24.—The British and American Mixed Commission adjourned to Monday without transacting any business.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day. Edward P. Johnson, for U. S. Attorney to Wyoming; Addison C. Gibbs, for U. S. Attorney to Oregon.

The tobacco question was before the Committee on Ways and Means again to-day. Frank Spence, of Cincinnati, advocated a uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound. He said that such tax would yield 28 millions of dollars annually. He also desired a greater certainty and uniformity in law.

The Chicago banks, according to the latest official statements show a ten per cent better reserve fund than that of the banks of any other city excepting Albany.

General Emery telegraphs to the War Department from New Orleans, that all is quiet there; and that the political parties seem to be preparing for the Congressional investigation.

Trenton, January 24.—Governor Parker refuses to interfere in behalf of Potts, the murderer of Halsted. Potts will be hanged on Friday.

New York, January 24.—At the Custom House investigation, L. L. More, a large importer, testified that a high Government official had offered Grinnell \$5,000 for the general order business and Grinnell ordered him to leave the office. The witness was not requested to name the official who made the offer. It is believed that the profits of the general order business are enormous, probably from two hundred thousand dollars to three hundred thousand dollars annually. J. J. Roberts, importer of watches, testified to the loss of a case of watches in Nov. 1870. He had paid duty on the watches, and found that the carman who took the case from the ship, to be an irresponsible person whose bond was signed by fictitious names. He has instituted proceedings against Murphy.

Jefferson City, Jan. 25th.—The Liberal Republican Convention met at the Hall of Representatives to-day. It was the largest ever assembled. Judge D. E. Bald, of the county of Grundy, was temporarily elected President, and Col. Lowder Secretary.

Judge Bald made a brief speech, in which he referred to the work which devolved upon the Convention as grand and noble. He stated that it was his hope that a movement would be inaugurated—one that would command the support of the majority of the American people—in reformation of true Republicanism.

Various committees were appointed, after which a stirring speech was delivered by Hon. C. H. Johnson. The Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

The Convention is composed of members of the same political proclivities that nominated Brown.

Among the lookers on were several prominent gentlemen from abroad, who seem to be measuring the extent of the Grant opposition.

On the re-assembling of the Convention, the Committee on Resolutions reported, through their Chairman, Col. Grosvonts, the platform, which called forth enthusiastic applause, and cheers followed the reading of the resolutions.

They are substantially as follows: The first declares a faith in the vital principles of true Republicanism, and recognizing the sovereignty of the Union, emancipation and equality of civil rights. The second demands equal suffrage and complete amnesty for all. The third favors a genuine reform of tariff. Fourth denounces shameless abuse of public patronage in the interest of any party or faction; demands the reform of the civil service, and compliments the Senators whose courage and course of action has compelled the disclosure of malice. In the fifth it is resolved that local self government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority. It is to stop the growing encroachment of executive; to ratify the treaty of coercion or bribery; to ratify the treaty of packing of the Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations; the seating of members of Congress not elected by the people; to the return of all unconstitutional laws to cure Ku-Klux disorder, religion or intemperance and the surrender of individual freedom to those who ask that the practice or creed of some shall be the law for all. We demand for each individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government; and for the nation to return to the methods of peace and constitutional limitations of power. And resolved that being Republicans, makes it not the less our duty to expose corruption, denounce usurpation of power, and work for the reform necessary for the public welfare. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power men who prostitute the name of the honored party to selfish interests. We therefore invite all true Republicans who desire the reforms herein set forth to meet in a national mass convention at the city of Cincinnati, on the first Monday of

May next at 12 o'clock, and there take such action as our convictions of duty and public exigency may require. Col. Burns then addressed the convention. After which letters were read from Carl Schurz and ex-Senator Fowler, of Tennessee. Gov. Brown then discussed the Resolutions, which was adopted, and was followed by Judge Oliver, of Ohio, and James Scovel, of New Jersey, when the convention adjourned.

The friends of the Government appear highly pleased with the prospects developed. Several letters were read from gentlemen who could not be present at the convention. The following dispatch was also received. Cincinnati, Jan. 23, 1872.

To William W. Grosvonts, Chairman. The German American Reunion and Reform Association send their greeting to your Convention. We are in perfect harmony with your platform, and in promise to cooperate heartily with your movement. We will and shall do our duty for the Executive Committee. CARL STROBL.

New York, Jan. 24.—Starkes arrested for the murder of Fisk in the court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, but a postponement was had, owing to the illness of Judge Ingraham.

Washington, Jan. 23.—It was stated in a Cabinet meeting to-day, that dispatches from General Emery represent everything quiet in New Orleans.

Baltimore, Jan. 24.—The verdict in the Wharton case is not guilty.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Bates, the Attorney General of Utah, is in Washington, endeavoring to get an appropriation to pay court expenses in Utah. He says that unless means are supplied the prosecution must cease.

The committee who heard the argument of the deputation in favor of woman suffrage report unanimously that the Constitutional amendments confer no right of suffrage on women. States have still control of the matter.

Omaha, Jan. 25.—The Legislative imbrolio ended last night, and the Legislature adjourned.

Salt Lake, Jan. 25.—Baker, one of the witnesses for the prosecution in the Robinson murder case, makes an affidavit that his testimony before Judge McKean, during the preliminary examination, was wholly untrue and false. Baker was arrested for perjury and is now confined at Camp Douglas.

The weather has moderated to-day, but still very cold.

It is reported that cattle are dying by thousands.

A large number of passengers from the West are waiting here for a break in the snow blockade on the Union Pacific railroad.

Public inquiry has been made to know what has become of the Salt Lake contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. The published official list makes no mention of anything received from Utah. The amount collected in this city alone was nearly \$20,000.

There were two fires here last evening and it was a narrow escape from a general conflagration.

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—Rose Kelly, a beautiful girl, drowned herself in the bay last night.

Albert Lanmann, a young German, shot himself through the heart to-day. It is supposed that the cause in both cases was a disappointment in love.

New York, Jan. 25.—The Croton Aqueduct laborers have struck for back pay.

New Orleans, Jan. 24.—It is snowing at New Orleans, Braoz, Galveston and Houston the first time in many years.

London, Jan. 24.—A severe storm commenced here yesterday evening, lasting all night, and raging with great violence. The gale at times became a hurricane, and the rain poured down in torrents, flooding the lower portion of the city.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given instructions to the Supervisors throughout the country to cause a reduction to the lowest practical estimate, of the clerical force in the offices of Assessors.

The only confirmation made by the Senate to-day was that of Jas. F. Legate, to be Governor of Washington Territory.

New York, January 27.—The Custom House investigation committee adjourned till next Wednesday. The committee will go to Washington to-night.

Caleb Cushing says that in his opinion the Geneva Arbitration will result in a satisfactory settlement without any difficulty.

The Herald's Washington special says a convention of discontented Republicans is to be held in Cincinnati immediately after the Philadelphia Convention, and it will prepare a ticket and platform for the Democratic party. The Democratic convention is not to be held until late in the summer, and then only to ratify the work of the discontented Republicans.

Brick Pomeroy was sued this morning for \$25,000 damages for a breach of promise of marriage, by Sadie Wilkenson, of New Haven, she charging that he promised to marry her in 1866.

Henry Heprer, a German, this afternoon shot his son, aged 18 years, killing him instantly, and then dangerously wounded himself. Intemperance was the cause.

Gold is very firm. The bank statement is unfavorable, showing a net loss in legal reserve of \$1,700,000.

The Yonkers and New York Insurance Company have been mutually dissolved.

Twelve cases of small-pox were reported yesterday; and there have been five deaths since yesterday.

New York, January 28.—The committee of citizens has rejected Commodore Vanderbilt's plan for regulating the track of the Harlem railroad on Fourth Avenue, and insist upon the road being placed under ground, for which they will appeal to the Legislature.

Spinal meningitis is raging among the horses in this city. The best constructed and appointed stables have been visited by it, and a fearful death rate has been the result.

The grand jury of Hudson county, New Jersey, have indicted "Boss" Firemaster of the Board of Public Works. Fire Commissioner, Thomas Fielder; Chief of Police, McWilliams; Police Captain, McHarney, and a number of other Republican politicians are charged with ring jobs.

An Havana letter says that President Cospedes is suffering from an affection of the eyes, and is in danger of blindness.

A Raleigh special says that one branch of the Legislature has authorized a reward of \$10,000 for each of his gang, \$300,000 in all. The Conservative caucus nominated General Mat. W. Ransome (Dem.) for U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy caused by Vance's resignation. This is equivalent to an election. The Republican State Convention meets at Raleigh on April 17th, and the Conservative Convention at Greensboro on the first of May. In the suit of John J. Townsend and Eger-