

Advertisements for the Daily should be handed to the printer before 10 o'clock A. M.

Voluntary contributions from all parts of the country are invited.

Write briefly and to the point. Every word should count.

The United States, the United Kingdom, the United States, the United States.

For interesting Commercial, Marine and Latest Telegraphic News, see Third Page.

Report of the Hon. G. B. Frisbie, Secretary of the Board of Harbor Commissioners.

We would respectfully suggest that the Hon. H. C. Townsend, who has ever preceded himself so deeply interested in every thing tending to the prosperity of the trade and commerce of this section, would confer a lasting favor upon our business community by calling for the report of Col. J. D. Grant in relation to the Harbors of the Northern Lakes.

All documents emanating from this accomplished and efficient officer are filled with valuable information, deeply interesting to all persons concerned in the navigation of our inland waters. We earnestly hope that this report will be printed and widely circulated.

There is a gap in the news of the proceedings in Congress. Private dispatches allude to a "collision" (of words we presume) between Senators Toombs and Douglas in the debate of yesterday.

A collision in which the Georgian disgraced himself with rage and "humiliated the Senate." The portion of the regular report seems to have been suppressed.

Another day has passed without any negotiation. The Albany Statesman says: "Negotiations are, however, on foot for a compromise, but unless the intrigues of the central lobby cease to prevent, the withdrawal of their candidate for Clerk should be unsuccessful, the efforts to secure the House and proceed to business will be again deferred."

Nothing so stands in the way of an organization, we sincerely believe, but the anxiety of this gang of plunderers to elect their candidate for Clerk; thus preventing that recognition of American sentiment which is demanded by a sense of honor, justice, and self-respect. Let the people of the State know that the intrigues of the rapacious lobby stand in the way of the organization.

DUELING IN FRANCE.—A Paris correspondent of the London Globe writes that another duel has just come off. Young Charles D'Almeida, son of the great doctor, was in duty bound to admit defeat in a late trial on the conduct of the Marquis de B. towards his wife.

An interesting letter was the result. The lady, interested, as the remarks were privileged, but the French lawyer was bent on showing him that in a late trial on the conduct of the Marquis de B. towards his wife.

These affairs are more like the usual, and had high cost as the loss of Marie, who lately showed symptoms of the prevalent mania, but was apprehended on being told by the offender that nightingales are not made for the spit.

In ASSAULT.—The government of Minnesota, as it now stands, is in abeyance. The people have adopted a State Constitution and elected State Officers and a State Legislature. The Government is ready to go into operation, and the Legislature had assembled at St. Paul, but these matters came to a stand, for the reason that nothing can be done until Congress admits Minnesota as a State. No laws can be passed, for there is no Territorial Legislature, and the State Legislature cannot act. Should their admission be long delayed, the people of the Territory will be put to serious inconvenience.

DEEPEST WELL IN THE WORLD.—The Louisville Courier says that the artesian well of Meigs, Dapout of that city, has now reached the depth of 1,900 feet. It adds:

This is the deepest well now known to be in the world. It is in the State of Louisiana, near Paris, which is 1,300 feet. Louisville has, therefore, the deepest well in the world and the tallest step in the United States, the cross on St. Louis Cathedral being 256 feet high while the summit of Trinity, New York, is only 264 feet.

The following is probably a correct version of a portion of the news from Mexico, received by the Tennessee at New Orleans. The dispatch was quite indefinite and was perhaps bungled in the transmission:

General Parodi has issued a proclamation against the action of Comofort, and is making large losses of troops. The Department at Vera Cruz has recalled the acceptance of the plan of Toluca. A civil war seemed inevitable.

SINCE-POST DEMOCRACY.—The Oswego Times (Kansas) has the following: DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The above is a copy of the ticket which was proposed by the "national democratic party" at the polls at Paola, Kansas Territory, on the 21st December, 1877; not, but "national democrats" participating on the occasion, and the result will show them to be a rather scarce commodity. How do you reconcile the North like this specimen?

The mortally recorded of the island of St. Thomas, made up from January, 1840, to September, 1867, shows that 969 persons died of yellow fever, 1745 of cholera, 271 of small pox, and 6809 of all other diseases during that period. The average annual deaths from all diseases were 353.

NEWS AND OTHER PARAGRAPHS.

—Freeman Hunt, editor of the *Meridian*, is very dangerously ill at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y. His recovery is considered to be quite doubtful.

—William Chew, Grand Sachem of the Tuscaroras, died on the 20th inst., being the last full-blooded Indian of the tribe.

—Twenty five hundred dollars of the Michigan University funds was in the hands of J. J. Lyell when he suspended. The Treasurer of the Board of Regents holds himself responsible for the money.

—The Governor of Ohio, in his Message with reference to the Treasury of the State, presents the fearful aggregate of over \$200,000 as stolen or abstracted from the public funds by the Democratic Treasurer, Druskin.

—Charles Dunham of Oxford, Me., while on a gunning excursion with his young friend, Rivin Saunders, mistook him for a deer and shot him. Saunders died before he could be conveyed home.

—At the present time says the *Proctor* there are not less than 7,000,000 acres of public lands in Minnesota, subject to preemption at the rate of \$1.25 an acre, or we might say at the rate of 90 cents an acre, for land warrants can be had at this price.

—The cattle trade of New York city is sluggish. The value of beaver that arrived during the past year is upon calculation found to reach \$11,000,000. New York has, it is estimated, paid the county for animals slaughtered in the city, a sum but little short of \$17,000,000.

—Orlando Hunter has just recovered \$7000 against the Great Bay, Milwaukee & Chicago Railroad, in the Racine Circuit Court. The plaintiff's father was killed some time ago, and the plaintiff himself had some limbs broken, by the cars running against his wagon.

—Since the war commenced in India, some fifteen missionaries have been killed, (four American Presbyterians,) but none on the ground of their being Christian teachers, only as foreigners. Nearly 9400,000 worth of missionary property has been destroyed, \$130,000 of it belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission. The population of Hindostan is 200,000,000.

—In the Board of New York Aldermen on the evening of Jan. 12, an important communication was received from Street Commissioner Conover. It alleges frauds, and gives particulars of a loss of over \$125,000 in twelve small contracts, made while the books were not in his possession, and intimates that many more may yet be discovered.

—When Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, the American missionaries betrothed at Delhi, were taken out for execution, they wraded ankle deep in the blood of the victims who had perished before them, and near the guillotine, where they were beheaded, lay hundreds of human bodies, almost covered with blood. They died bravely and calmly, as was consistent with their professions and their true religion.

—The Indians at Washington were very much amused with the electrical machine in the Smithsonian Institution. When undergoing the shocks they attempted to retain their impressions, for which they were so much applauded, but it was no go; they had to kneel to science, and so one after the other of the astonished braves was doubled up, tumbled on his knees, and knocked into a heap generally by the powerful battery, he was seized by the most uproarious jeers and laughter by his fellows.

—In the case of the Western Bank of Scotland, it is stated that one firm is shown to have drawn bills to an amount of \$1,500,000 on about eighty or ninety persons in London, or elsewhere, all of whom were importers. In most cases the letters of the Western Bank, demanding payment, have been returned by Post Office, marked "No such person." We believe that "no such person" is a phrase which has become a stock occurrence on this side of the Atlantic since that above recorded.

A STORY FROM A DISCANT.—Dickens tells the following story of an American sea-captain: "On his last voyage home, the captain had on board a young lady of remarkable personal attractions, (a phrase we are here using entirely new, and one never met with in the newspapers.) The young lady was beloved intensely by five young gentlemen passengers, and to return she was in love with them all very ardently, but without any particular preference for either. Not knowing how to make up her mind in this dilemma she consulted her friend, the captain. The captain being a man of an original turn of mind, says to the young lady, "Jump forward and marry the man that jumps after you."

The young lady, struck with the remark, and being naturally fond of bathing, especially in warm weather, as it then was, took the advice of the captain, who had a boat manned in case of accident. Accordingly, the next morning she flew forward on deck, and looked out at the sea, and she was plunged into the sea, head foremost. Four of the lovers immediately jumped in after her. When the young lady and the four lovers were got out again, she says to the captain, "I am glad to do with them now, they are so wet? Says the captain, "Take the dry one." And the young lady did, and she married him.

A NOBLE LORD TRAVELER.—At the Marlborough public court, London, on Wednesday, the 16th, the Hon. George Chichester was examined on a charge of having assaulted one of his tradesmen, Mr. Higgins, a fishmonger. The case presented a singular piece of evidence, the fishmonger's residence besieged by impatient creditors, and receiving, at all events in Mr. Higgins's case, a very unwelcome reception. The magistrate dismissed the charge as Mr. Higgins did not appear to have sustained much harm, and had obtained nearly all his money.

DESCRIPTION OF NANA SARR.—The *Advocate* gives us, from a forthcoming government *Gazette*, to be issued at Agre, we suppose, the following description of Nana Sarr: "The Nana is 42 years of age, hair curly and black, eyes deep blue, and hazel, and set round face. He is understood to wear a beard; height about five feet eight inches; he wears his hair very short, or at least cut so, leaving only a small tuft at the top, which he covers with a cap of gold or silver. He has not the Mahabeta hooked nose with broad nostrils, but a straight well shaped nose. He has a servant with a cut ear, who is a slave."

Bankrupt Law.

The great movement in New York and elsewhere to obtain the passage of a wholesale Bankrupt Law, which securing to the creditor full and honest equality towards the debtor in possession of assets towards the liquidation of his liabilities and after that, without fraud or collusion, having given up all available the debtor to continue some five or six unbacked, warrants are facing before our readers the following extracts from the *Journal of Commerce* on this subject.

No one who has given the subject any consideration, has any doubt of the utility of laws on the subject of bankruptcy, for all great trading and commercial people; and the existing law in trade of our country is a disgrace to the United States. That the present condition of our business community requires the immediate passage of such a law is one who will question, that such a law will be passed, sooner or later, is quite a certainty. Therefore it is not for the creditors to decide whether they will have the law passed at once, and thereby secure to themselves the property now in the hands of their debtors, or whether they are willing to wait one, three or four years, until the law is passed, and then have a loss in proportion to the delay.

With these views of the subject, the passage of the law should be strongly urged by creditors, even for their own protection and the benefit of trade, if there were no consideration of the condition of the debtor.

Masses, Enquirer.—Soon after reading your pertinent remarks of this morning, a petition to Congress was handed me to such a Bankrupt Law. The examination of the petition has been the subject of much thought, and I have concluded that we had one law for our purpose, and that law, the demoralizing effect of which has been incalculable. We need a Bankrupt Law to do business under, not only for the discharge of debtors, it might be well to say, but for the protection of creditors, and the contemplation of Bankruptcy, disposed of their estate in accordance with the provisions of the law as made. Not (as was done before) to such as had divided their valuable assets amongst a few creditors (and from the other creditors) and then a long list of valueless debts and mountain lands for the benefit of their "business creditors." We want a law that debtor and creditor may be satisfied by.

Masses, Enquirer.—It appears to me that a Bankrupt Law is the only remedy for the debtor, on an entire surrender of all his property except such as may be necessary for immediate subsistence, should have a legal release, would be unfair and unjust. There were no mortgages in the case, and the law as it is, could only be attributed to robbery.

But most merchants and many mechanics have tried both positions; both of creditor dealing with bankrupts and of bankrupt dealing with creditors. The result is, that the creditor who has been deceived, and the bankrupt who has been ruined, and the innocent who has been injured, and the honest who has been wronged, and the law as it is, could only be attributed to robbery.

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OUR DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

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