News from all Nations.

—Missouri eats venison at four cents a pound.

—Horse cars are to be introduced into China.

—Coffee culture has been introduced into Mexico.

—Hog Eye and Sand Fly are Texan towns.

—Victoria is said to be writing her autobiography.

—Illinois judges decide that bets can be collected.

—Two thousand mules were sold in Atlanta during last month.

—Large cakes of ice are floating down the Delaware.

—The Paterson segar dealers agree to close on Sundays.

—Many Illinois farmers have commenced spring work.

—$1500 bounties were paid for bears killed in Maine this year.

—The released Fenians are to have a grand public reception in Dublin.

—A new bituminous coal mine has been opened at Benville, Ill.

—Santa Anna has reached his seventy-second year of revolutionary existence.

—English engineers have contracted to build 600 miles of Japanese railroad.

—A petrified sea-serpent was found 180 feet beneath the surface in Indiana.

—A woman in Vermont recently died from a partial ossification of her lungs.

—Michigan has no death penalty, and the penitentiary contains eighty murderers.

—Anna Dickinson is said to be inordinately fond of jewelry.

—The trial of McFarland will begin on the 7th of March.

—Long John Wentworth is to talk to Chicago about temperance.

—Miss Helen Cox is the young lady who refused Arthur that waltz.

—William Cullan Bryant is worth half a million, and John G. Saxe $80,000.

—Wade Hampton has resigned his bank presidency, and relaxing in New Orleans.

—Brooklyn lost last week 138 of her population by death.

—Women are to vote in matters relative to Missouri public schools.

—The losses by the Cleveland, Ohio, fire last week, reach $50,000.

—Chicago will have thirty miles of wooden pavement laid this year.

—The divorces in Cleveland last week outnumbered the marriages.

—The heir to the crown of England is in trouble again, and is now called the Prince of Wails.

—Cotton is arriving at the southern ports it is said at the rate of 15,000 bales a day.

—A new mineral spring has been developed near Saratoga. It spouts water several feet high.

—England once more has a noble poet. Lord Teignmouth has just published a volume of verses.

—The father of Hon. Anson Burlingame, Joel Burlingame, Esq., is living in Denton, Cook County, Illinois.

—Greenough, the sculptor, says the Vermont marble is equal to the best used by the ancient Greeks.

—Boston ship owners are signing a petition asking Congress to abolish the laws allowing extra pay to seamen.

—There is talk of a new line of steamers between Richmond and Liverpool, to be called the Canard Line.

—A young lady in Chicago made a bet of a kiss the other day, but she bet was declared null because she din'nt put up the stakes.

—Bears have been killed in seventy towns and plantations in Maine the past year. The bounties will amount to about $1500.

—A resident of Topeka, Kansas, marched with a brass band to visit the State Legislature, by way of celebrating his hundredth birthday.

—Correspondence between this country and Great Britain have greatly increased since the reduction of postage.

—Twenty-five thousand segars, being smuggled from Montreal to New York, were seized at South Royalton, Vt.

—The German bankers have united and founded a "Deutsche Bank" in Berlin, with a capital of 20,000,000 thalers.

—The Emperor and Empress of Russia have sent letters of condolence to the widow of the late Anson Burlingame.

—The defenders of corporal punishment in Boston says that "a switch in time saves nine."

—A fire at Galveston, Texas, on Wednesday night, last week, destroyed property to the amount of one million dollars.

—None of the histories used as text books in the schools of Great Britain, it is said, refer to the war of the Revolution in this country.

—The first coin made in the Philadelphia mint was the copper cent of 1793. The first silver dollar was made in 1794, and the first gold eagle in 1795.

—Boston proposes to offer a standing reward of $1000 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of a burglar for any burglarious act within the city limits.

—From experiments made at the Rose bridge colliery, near Wigan, the deepest in Britain, appears that at a depth of 808 yards the temperature of the coal is 93½ degrees.

—In Chicago pork packers are still actively employed, and hogs continue to arrive. Packed there for the season of 1869-70, 232,048 head, against 254,267 for the previous season.

—The Right Rev. Ashurst Turner Gilbert, Bishop of Chichester, England died on Monday, aged eighty-four years.

—There is great difficulty experienced at St. Louis in shipping goods, owing to the freight blockade on all of the southern railroads.

—Mr. Orton has made an argument before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads against government interference with the telegraph system.

—Two Chicago lawyers have been sentenced to sixty days imprisonment for fraud in attempting to procure a divorce for a man with fictitious papers, which his wife, not understanding English, was unable to read.

—There is on exhibition at Benares in India, a creature said to have been found in the sea near Japan, which exactly resembles a fish covered with scales in the lower half, and a monkey, having a head and two arms, with fingers and nails in the upper.

—The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order to place the mechanics and laborers at work in the different Navy Yards, the bill making the appropriation of $2,000,000 to go on with the work having been signed by the President.

—A lady writing from Washington says that Senator Carpenter is everything he should be, and a very little he should not be.

—Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley and B. F. Butler have been elected honorary members of the French "Universal Peace League."

—"Well," says Jim Nye, referring to Butler's physiognomy, "when you see a man whose eyes wants to gnaw through the bridge of his nose, stand out of his way."

—The wife of Postmaster General Creswell is said to be an elegant woman, slender almost to fragility, whose dress and profile make the beholder think that one of the proud beauties of the days of Louis XIV has stepped out of her picture frame, and come to life again.

—The name of Miss Madalon Louise Stockwell appears in the catalogue of the University of Michigan as a member of the freshmen class.

—The Newport News says a lobster was picked up on the beach near that city on Saturday night, weighing seventeen pounds, and supposed to be about half a century old. A crustaceous patriarch!

—An Iowa farmer lately wrote to the Patent Office to ask if he could get a patent for an improved mode of fried cakes. He must have been on a batter.

—A prominent Mormon lady thinks that some of the Congressmen who are for abolishing concubinage among the Mormons, should first abolish it among themselves.

—A young lady in Bedford, Pa., while making her toilet a few evenings ago, set her hair on fire and was seriously burned. Now she ridicules the idea of hair-breadth escapes.

Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:
H. C. GOODRICH. S. W. ALVORD.

Towanda, Thursday, March 3, 1870.

ECONOMY.

It has always been the policy of the Democratic party, whose members are sighing for the flesh pots of Egypt, to accuse the Republican party of extravagance. The N. Y. *Tribune* compares the expense of the Civil List of the general Government, with that of New York city, showing that the former under GRANT's administration is but a trifle larger than the latter under Democratic rule, which always prevails in New York.

From the *Tribune* article we notice that the Civil List of the United States which embraces all the pay and public expenses of Senators and Congressmen, with contingencies of both Houses, printing, advertising, library of Congress, botanic garden, Court of Claims, salaries of the President, Vice-President, Cabinet officers and clerks, publishing laws, diplomatic salaries and expense of foreign intercourse, the vast machinery of the Treasury and Internal Revenue, the Mint and its branches, the expense of territorial government, of national loans, every expense pertaining to the care of public lands, Indian affairs and pensions, the Patent Office, the Washington Police, Smithsonian Institute, various hospitals, all war expenses except the pay of the army and navy, Post-Office and Agriculture, and all the expenses of United States Courts, save fees to District Attorneys and Marshals, costs the United States $23,972,353 70. This is the amount of the appropriation for the year ending next June. This is under the rule of a Republican administration.

The city of New York is under Democratic rule. It is emphatically Democratic. In fact, we know of no other locality so wholly in the hands of the best and truest representatives of the working Democracy as New York. It is a large city but not nearly so large as the United States, yet the Democratic city and county of New York, foots up its expenses at $23,920,595,32, only $52,048,48 less than the whole expense of the civil service of the United States. We commend these figures to those Democrats who are sorely exercised about the extravagance of Republican administrations.

REFORMING THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Jenckes of the House and Senator Schurz seem determined to make an effort at least to reform the civil service. The substance of the bill for this purpose introduced in the House last winter, has already been given in our columns. On Tuesday Mr. Schurz from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, reported without amendment the bill read by him some time since. It provides for the appointment by the President, with the consent of the Senate, of a civil service board of nine commissioners, who shall prescribe the qualifications requisite for an appointment into each branch and grade of the civil service, and examine applicants for such positions, excepting judges and clerks of United States courts, members of the Cabinet, Ministers to foreign countries, and the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives; and hereafter all other appointments of civil officers shall be made from persons who have been found duly qualified under the regulations established by this board of appointments by heads of Departments and are to be made in the order of senority and merit as thus established. The board may call to its assistance such officers of the Government and men of learning as it deems fit. Officers now in the civil service may be required by the President to submit to the test of examination, and if not found qualified shall be dismissed; otherwise the present officers shall hold their positions for the term of five years from date of their commissions. Officers appointed on the recommendation of the board shall hold office for eight years. The members of the board are to be appointed for twelve years, but of the first nine appointed three shall go out every four years. Their salaries are fixed at $6,000 per annum.—Women are to be equally eligible with men for examination and appointment to all offices that they can fill equally as well. The passage of this or any similar bill through Congress is rather more than doubtful.

HOW IT WAS DONE.—In speaking of the murder of Mr. Voorhees, a prominent New York politician, a few days since, the N. Y. *Tribune* says that the devil that did it is fully exposed in the testimony given by the rumseller on the occasion. It occurred on Sunday night a week ago. There is supposed to be a law against the sale of liquor on Sunday; but it seems that Mr. Voorhees and some friends early in the evening came into the liquor shop and asked for a bottle of wine, got it and drank it; then another and another, and so on until no less than seven bottles had been drunk by three or four persons. Now seven bottles of wine is a pretty large allowance for twenty persons; but these seven drank it all down. The result was that in a sudden fit of *delirium tremens* one of the rash drinkers murdered one of his companions. It is a painful and conspicuous case of the tendency of rum or wine-drinking.—Is the tragedy to be followed by a hasty examination and turning loose of the acknowledged murderer on the plea of temporary insanity? And what is to be done with the rumseller? His violation of the law is undisputed; and his joint responsibility for the murder as plain. Is he, too, to go unpunished.

DEATH OF HON. ANSON BURLINGAME.

The sad intelligence reaches us of the death of Hon. Anson Burlingame. He died in [illegible] at 4 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday last. The intelligence came with startling suddenness, and has caused a sensation. It was communicated to the House by General Banks, who was advised of the sorrowful event by a note from the Secretary of State. General Banks, who was a bosom friend of the deceased, made a feeling speech, during which his emotions well-nigh overpowered him, and the many friends of Mr. Burlingame in Washington, both in and out of Congress, were profoundly affected by the unexpected event.

Anson Burlingame was born in New Berlin, New York, on the 14th of November, 1822. While he was an infant his parents emigrated to Michigan, then a Territory, where his father became engaged in furnishing supplies to the Indians, and where the son became familiar, as he grew up, with the Western settlers, and with the manners, customs and language of the Indians. He was a witness of solemn Indian Councils, and was present when treaties were formed with the Chippewas and other tribes. He received his education, which was by no means thorough, at an Academy in Detroit, and in a branch of the University of Michigan, graduating before he was twenty-one.

Having chosen the profession of the law, Mr. Burlingame, in 1843, entered the Law School of Harvard.—Soon after, he chose Boston as his place of residence, where he commenced the practice of his profession, in which he became successful. It was not long, however, before he engaged in politics. He was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts in 1852, and, in 1853, was a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of that State. In 1854 he was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress, in which body he soon became prominent as an able and unsparing enemy of slavery.

In 1861, President Lincoln appointed Mr. Burlingame Minister to China. In this position he soon acquired a reputation as a diplomatist, and attracted the favorable notice of other Ministers to that Empire. He became a favorite with the Imperial Government, which he induced to adopt various internal measures of great importance to China. In 1867, Prince Kung, tendered to Mr. Burlingame the appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Western powers of Europe and to the United States, which Mr. Burlingame accepted. This appointment of a foreigner to represent the Chinese, who had previously been remarkable for their exclusiveness and their jealousy of "outside barbarians," astonished the world. But, it showed the wisdom of the Chinese Government; for Mr. Burlingame proved a wise and efficient Ambassador. His success in effecting important treaties was remarkable. That which he made with our Government, which the British authorities deemed to favorable to the United States, has been accepted and ratified by the Imperial Government at Pekin. Mr. Burlingame negotiated treaties also with England, France and Prussia, and was negotiating one with Russia when he was untimely cut down by the fell destroyer.

It was Mr. Burlingame's intention, after having fulfilled his mission on behalf of the Chinese Government, to settle in California, and identify himself with the interests and people of the Pacific coast. Had he lived, he would, doubtless, have become prominent in the public affairs of California, and, probably, of the country at large.

☞ The Democratic leaders are very much at variance in regard to what their future policy shall be. The Bourbons of the party want to keep on in the old rut, while those who realize that the world moves, desire to accept the situation and take a fresh departure. They have weekly meetings in Philadelphia to hear their principles expounded by distinguished leaders, but "the sound" given out is so uncertain that the listeners get confused. Some of the speakers talk as if slavery was to be re-established and all that has been done the past nine years wiped out. Others take an opposite position; and among the latter class is Rufus E. Shapley, who in a speech on Saturday evening, said:

"The Democratic party should awake to the charges that have taken place within the last few years. The question of the right of States to secede had been settled, and he hoped forever, by superior armed force; slavery had been abolished, unconstitutionally it is true, but none the less effectually; reconstruction, the most monstrous act of political policy had been accomplished, and if the Democratic party hoped for victory, in the future, it must abandon the purpose of setting aside these acts when it should attain power. If it did not, it would dwindle away as the old Whig party did. It must awake and keep step with the advancement of the age and of ideas."

UNION LEAGUE.—The death of the late president, the eminent Horace Binney, Jr., left a vacancy that has been filled by the choice of Hon. Morton McMichael, editor of the *North American*. There could have been no happier selection. Mr. McMichael was one of the founders of the League, in 1862, and has ever since been one of the directors. He has watched over its interests with a vigilant care, and will preside over its destines with rare dignity. The Republican party has no sincerer or abler advocate, and the profession of journalism no more courteous, independent, or exemplary leader. Under his guardianship the League will increase its influence, and be strong alike in its example and in its exertions.—*Washington Chronicle.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Feb. 26, 1870.

To each of you [illegible] extended a public reception at the White House. [illegible] may be entertained by the last reception, on Thursday [illegible] account of the weather, or from some other cause, [illegible] crowd at any reception given by a former President. As I passed in at 9½ o'clock, p. m., at the main entrance amid a moving, eager throng of gentlemen and ladies, I found a force of policemen stationed immediately inside the door, directing the way to the cloak-rooms, the word was given, "ladies to the right, and gentlemen to the left, deposit shawls, bonnets, cloaks, coats, hats, &c., and then pass to the adjoining room where gentlemen will meet their ladies, and pass to the reception room." Obeying first into [illegible] room the gentlemen divested themselves of coats and hats, or the like, and the usual throng of busy shawl, clerks and boxes on the right, and then from open side doors they entered a long room or wide passage way between the front room and the Blue Room where they must press their way through a compact mass of people, each one eager to find the lady or gentleman with whom they came. A line of police men were stationed across the room between the entrances from the cost rooms, to prevent the crowd coming forward faster than they could be admitted into the reception room, so that the ladies and gentlemen were separated, and could not get together fast enough to satisfy the police, who would permit them. It may well be imagined what a ludicrous spectacle we were presented. In front of the line of policemen were the ladies as compactly pressed together as they could possibly stand, each one straining upon tip-toe to catch a glimpse of the gentleman who accompanied her, and in the rear were the gentlemen in the same condition. It was a full hour before I could make my way through the press to the entrance door of the reception room, and I pressed on as vigorously as prudence would permit, and many were a much longer time. The rule with the policemen seemed to be that so fast as the lady could see the gentleman with whom she came, the gentleman indicted could be passed through the line, and be in readiness to be passed on into the room where the President and Mrs. Grant were standing. Fortunately in this instance my wife has a tall husband, and being for this reason easily recognized ahead of many others. Some of the ladies became quite excited and demonstrative at the delay in getting to their companions. One became almost frantic, and getting herself up on a chair, she shouted "Charley" "Charley!" as loud as she could shriek; but "Charley" did not respond. The people laughed, and the lady settled down and began to cry, giving up in despair. It was near ten o'clock in the evening before the entire throng had passed in, and been introduced to the President and Mrs. Grant, and before all had reached the large East Room, many were taking their departure. The President and his wife were stationed in the Green Room mid-way between the main parlor or East Room, and the Blue Room, the crowd passing by twos through the Blue Room into the Green Room, where they were introduced by an usher, to whom in a low tone you first gave your name. The President was attired in a neat suit of black, white neck-tie, white vest, and white kid gloves; Mrs. Grant in a deep garnet, silk velvet, plain waist, and short sleeves, and white kids. After passing a short time among the crowd in the East Room, I retired to my place of abode. To a close observer, many incidents occurred of an amusing character. I heard one young lady remark to the young gentleman who appeared to be her escort, that "the President is the most extraordinary man I ever saw, except his wife." It was what might, not inaptly, be called a general public squeeze; yet as good order perhaps was maintained as could well be, by such a throng of people in so small a space.

The case of Mr. Whittemore, member of the House from South Carolina, arraigned for bribery and corruption in the sale of a cadetship at West Point, and also the sale of an appointment of a midshipman, at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, drew the greatest crowd of people in and around the Halls of Congress on Wednesday and Thursday of this week that have gathered here since the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson. Action upon his case, pending upon a resolution for expulsion reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, having by special order been fixed at 2, P. M., on Wednesday, the Galleries were packed, seats, aisles and passages, being closely filled, an hour or more in advance of the time. Nearly every member was in his seat on the floor of the House, that of Mr. Whittemore however, being noticeably vacant until the hour of 2, P. M. arrived, when he appeared in his seat. As the crowd in the galleries consulted their diagrams, and saw that the accused was in his seat, a buzz ran through rapidly from one to another, with an audible "there he is!" "there he is!" until every eye was leveled upon him, some peering through their opera glasses, and all straining forward to catch a glimpse of him upon whom the House was about to pass sentence of disgrace. After some discussion upon a resolution for postponement of the case, offered by Mr. Poland, the previous question was called by Mr. Logan, Chairman of the Military Committee, and sustained, and the ayes and nays being called, the question of postponement was rejected by a vote 35 to 150. Mr. Logan then rose and called the previous question upon the original resolution of expulsion, which was sustained. It was now apparent that the next vote would expel Mr. Whittemore. At this point he appeared to be under a state of great nervous excitement; rising quickly, he walked a few steps rapidly down the aisle, and then wheeled about and returned to his seat. Mr. Logan rose and said he did not desire to press the matter further until Mr. Whittemore could be heard in his own defense, if he wished to speak, and would yield one hour's time for that purpose. Mr. Whittemore rose and asked that the House allow him to be heard, "not to-night, but to-morrow," when a motion was made that the House adjourn. The question now being in the position to be the first business in order after the reading of the journal at noon next day, the House at 4-30, P. M., amid a sad silence, adjourned.

Mr. Whittemore took advantage of the leniency of the House, in granting the adjournment before the final vote, to escape the sentence of expulsion by telegraphing his resignation as a member of the House, to the Governor of his State, and when the House met at noon on Thursday, he sent a copy of his telegram, and the reply of the Governor accepting his resignation to the Speaker's desk, and then asked to address the House in his own defense. The Speaker refused to recognize him as a member. He took his seat, when Mr. Farnsworth moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, as it was now evident that the House could not expel a man who had ceased to be a member. This motion was agreed to. Mr. Logan rose and offered a resolution, reciting the charges which had been proven against Mr. Whittemore, and declaring him unworthy to hold a seat in the House of Representatives, which was adopted by a vote of 186 without a dissenting voice. Mr. Whittemore then gathered up his papers and walked out.

Thus he House has vindicated its own honor, the Republican party its integrity, by the punishment of an officer of its own creation. It would be well for the interests of the people if many of the State Legislatures would follow the example set by the National House of Representatives. If men who are entrusted by the people with high official position, will trample upon the law, and violate their sacred oath by trafficking in the public patronage, and selling their votes for pecuniary considerations, they should not only be condemned to expulsion from the legislative body of which they may be members, but should be visited with the full penalty of the law.

CORRE.

TRUE.—HON. H. L. DAWES, whose recent speech attracted great attention, very wisely looks upon the Republican party as the only political organization that can be trusted to bring about reform. Having been written to by the Republican State Committee of New Hampshire to speak in that State, in the State campaign that is going on, he replies:

"I will make arrangements to speak in the State before the election. Economy and reform can be secured only by keeping in power the Republican party.

"The President and Congress will unite in diminishing the expenditures and taxes, while maintaining the public faith and reducing the national debt. Any labor reform movement which strives to defeat the Republican party will only injure the interests of the laboring classes, and tend to place in power their worst enemies. I hope you will elect Governor Stevens by the people, and secure your usual Radical Republican majority in the next Legislature."

☞ At the charter election held in Elmira on Tuesday, JOHN ARNOT, Jr., Democrat, was elected Mayor, over Dr. P. H. FLOOD, the Republican candidate. The Republicans elected their Treasurer and Collector.

☞ Another frightful Railroad accurred in Mississippi the other day. Many lives were lost.

☞ Gold was down to 115 in New York on Tuesday.

[For the Reporter.]

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The [illegible] Washington [illegible] Lafayette [illegible] Hall, [illegible] and [illegible] covered with floating ice as upon that memorable night when crossed by Washington and his army to the surprise and defeat of the "Red Coats."

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the Hall was filled with invited guests—the elite of Easton. The Exercises were opened with prayer by Dr. Porter of Lafayette College, followed by music by the choir. After the salutatory remarks of the President, a poem was read by Mr. Scollay of the Junior class, in which he lamented in lofty and easy flowing strains, the decline of lofty verse in this utilitarian age. Then followed the orator of the day, Mr. Wm. Kennedy, of Carlisle, Pa. The thread of the oration was labor, its universality, its necessity, and that it is made more effective by mental discipline. The oration was a bold attack upon church dogmas that contend that science is at war with revealed truth; it was a thrust at Catholicism for wrapping about her devotees the rags of ignorance, and superstition instead of the respectable habiliments of science and reform. Scientific truth is truth and although Ecumenical Councils may subject the Galileos of the age to inquisitorial oppression, it must prevail, not over God's truth but in perfect harmony with it. The orator highly complimented his Alma Mater (Lafayette College) for embracing principles so broad and liberal, so unlike the "dogmas of the German, and the skepticism of the English Universities." Mr. Kennedy, by his eloquence and witticisms, held the audience in rapt attention for more than an hour, doing honor to himself, to his "Society" and to his College. The next feature of the Exercises was "THE WASHINGTON JOURNAL," composed entirely of articles from the active members of the Society. This was interesting to the audience, inasmuch as it was an index of the talent of the Society, as well as a collection of practical and philosophic truth. It contained also a series of articles entitled "*Natcheral History*," from the comic pen of "Nicholas Dorton, Q. R. C." These were received with spontaneous outbursts of laughter, even from the most stoical. An oration by Mr. Emmert of the Senior class, upon "The Washington we celebrate," concluded the exercises. The oration was one that would do honor to older heads, and received the compliments of all.

The "Washington Quartette Club" rendered the entertainment the more interesting and complete by discouring a variety of excellent and soul-stirring music, so that upon the whole the entertainment passed off pleasantly and in a manner that reflected great credit upon the "Washington Literary Society," and upon the College. Pennsylvania has reason to be proud of the popular and fast-growing institution whose situation overlooking the pleasant and enterprising town of Easton, seems typical of her future greatness and high standing among the Colleges of our land.

OBSERVATOR.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Loss of the United States Steamer Oneida.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY LIVES LOST!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1870.—A State department London dispatch from Minister Motley, states that the British steamer Bomby collided with the United States Steamer Oneida, near Yokahama. The latter went down. It is reported that one hundred and twenty lives were lost.

The following is a corrected list of the officers of the Oneida, as it appears on the books of the Navy Department. Corrected from the last Naval Register.

Commander, Edward P. Williams; Lieut.-Commanders, Wm. F. Stewart and Alonzo W. Mulduar; Surgeon James Luddard; A sistant-Surgeon, Edward Frothingham; Passed Assistant- Paymaster, Thomas M. Fullock; Junior Masters, Walter Sargent, John R. Pheland, Isaac J. Nates, Chas. B. Arnold; First Assistant Engineer, Haveland Barstow; Second Assistant Engineers, John Torrence and Charles W. C. Senter; Ensign, J. W. Cowie; Carpenter, J. D. Pinner Captain's Clerk, Wm. W. Crouenshield; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. C. Thomas.

The Oneida was a third-rate vessel, carrying eight guns.

The following is a copy of the London Dispatch received by the Secretary of State:

"About fifteen miles from Yokohama the Bombay came into collision with the American corvette, Oneida. The latter ship sunk with about 120 men on board. The Bombay was not much injured. The Bombay is due at Yokohoma from Hong Kong on the 24th of January."

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

POINT DE GALLE, Ceylon, Feb. 22, via London, Feb. 28.—In the collision between the Bombay and Oneida, the latter sunk with all hands, numbering 120 men. It is not stated that any of the officers or crew of the Oneida were saved.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

TWENTY OR THIRTY MEN IN THE RUINS.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb 28.—The boiler of the heating furnace at the Railroad Iron Rolling Mill of Lackawanna, exploded this afternoon. A portion of the roof, with all its heavy timbers, shafting, &c., were blown into the air, and fell with a tremendous crash. Twenty or thirty men are buried in the ruins. Great excitement prevails

☞ Mark Twain, in the Buffalo *Express*, concludes an obituary notice of Anson Burlingame as follows:

Finally, after years go by, we see him moving serenely among the the crowned heads of the old world a magnate, with secretaries and under secretaries about him, a retinue of quaint, outlandish orientals in his wake, and a long following of servants—and the world is aware that his salary is unbelievably enormous, not to say imperial, and likewise knows that he is invested with power to make treaties with all the chief nations of the earth, and that he bears the stately title of ambassador, and in his person represents the mysterious and awful grandeur of that vague colosus, the emperor of China, his mighty empire and his four hundred millions of subjects! Down what a dreamy vista his backward glance must stretch, now, to reach the insignificant surveyor in the western world! He was a good man, and a very, very great man. America lost a son, and all the world a servant, when he died.

THE SCHEIPPE CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. [illegible] preme Court this [illegible] upon [illegible] utes enacted with special reference to this case.

Justice Read, presiding, said that since the writ of error had been heard and judgment given upon it before the act was passed, and the record had been remitted to the court below before the application was made, he did not see how the case could again be brought into this court unless by a new writ.

Mr. Northrup said he was not aware of the condition in which the record stood, but would see if steps could not be taken in accordance with the suggestions of the Court.

CUBA.

Reported Spanish Successes.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—A detachment of one hundred negro troops was attacked by six hundred insurgents on the line of the railroad between Puerto Principe and Neuritas, a few days since. The insurgents were driven off with loss.

A great many people of Puerto Principe are coming within the Spanish lines. Several of the most prominent insurgents of Puerto Principe region have asked permission of the Government authorities to surrender. The Captain-General has consented, and the insurgents will come to Havana direct.

☞ Our Democratic cotemporaries should bear in mind that the investigations into official misconduct, in Congress and in the State Legislature, were set on foot by the Republicans in those bodies, and are being conducted by committees, a majority of whom are Republicans. They should give their opponents the praise of obeying the old injunction, "Physician, heal thyself!" New York has a Democratic Legislature, which the press of that State, without distinction of party, denounces as fearfully corrupt. Yet we hear of no investigating committee thereabout.

A CITY OF MURDERS.—There have been seventeen murders committed in New York since last Thanksgiving day, and not a single execution. One of the latest perpetrators of a murder there took it very easy, and solaced himself with the remark that "hanging is played out in New York," and the remark seems to be true. New York is the worst governed city in the world, and serves the country as a standing warning against entrusting the Democratic party with general power. If the whole country were ruled with such influence, we might well pray for a monarchy.

☞ Some people refuse to be comforted. The editor of the *World* is one of them. When gold was at 145, he wept over the pretty pass to which things had come. On Thursday gold fell to 116¼, and Friday morning's *World* contains a column leader written to show that the decline of gold will not relieve the country much after all. There's nothing like being able to turn the shady side of affairs toward the public under all circumstances. There is much in running a paper in the interest of a broker.

PROSPECTS OF ADJOURNMENT.—There seems to be but little prospect of an adjournment of Congress until June, and perhaps July next, as an immense amount of business remains to be disposed of, even at the close of three months' continuous work.—The affairs of several reconstructed States and reversion of the taxes necessitated by the change in our national financial prospects are matters which demand the first attention, and then there remain a thousand-and-one lesser matters, privae bills, &c., which promise to prolong the session to a late day.

☞ The resignations of Hon. John T. DEWEESE, Representative from the 4th Congressional district of North Carolina, and Hon. JOHN S. GOLLADAY, Representative from the 3d Kentucky district, were on Monday laid before the House by the Speaker.

Both of these gentlemen are charged with selling cadetships, and have resigned to prevent expulsion.

☞ The Military Committee of the House of Representatives are investigating the charges against various members of the House, of selling cadetships. Mr. WHITTEMORE, who confessed his guilt, escaped expulsion by resigning his seat. He was, however, censured by a unanimous vote of the House. Other members are implicated.

FROM RIO JANEIRO, we have, for the twensieth time, news that the Poragayan war is ended. Lopez, it seems, is still in the country keeping up a show of opposition, but it will not be generall believed that he can successfully hold out against the massive army of Brazil. The Paraguayans are said to be in a deplorable condition, business being paralyzed, and hundreds dying of starvation daily.

☞ The specialty of the monster vessel Great Eastern seems to be laying submarine cables. She has just finished paying out a cable between Bombay, India, and Aden, on the northern shore of the Red Sea, which places England and her Indian colonies in direct telegraphic communication.

☞ REVELS, the colored U. S. Senator from Mississippi, was admitted to his seat on Friday last by a vote of 48 to 8.

☞ The bill providing for an additional law Judge in this district has become a law.

New Advertisements.

TOWANDA MARKETS
(WHOLESALE PRICES.)
Corrected every Wednesday.
Cost to cover duty.
Wheat, ⅌ bush 1 50 1 60
Rye, ⅌ bush 80
Buckwheat, ⅌ bush 50
Corn, ⅌ bush 60
Oats, ⅌ bush 35
Beans, ⅌ bush 1 75
Butter (rolls) ⅌ lb 30
do (dairy, ⅌ lb ..... 30 @ 34
Eggs, ⅌ doz 34
Potatoes, ⅌ bush 40
Flour, ⅌ barrel ..... 6 00 @ 7 00
Ham, ⅌ lb ..... 14 @ 16
Coffee, ⅌ lb ..... 20 @ 1 00
Wheat or Gravel Feed, ⅌ 100 lbs 1 60
Red 56 lbs.; Mixed 48 lbs.; Buckwheat 48 lbs.; Rosen 52 lbs.; Bran 20 lbs.; Clover Seed 60 lbs.; Timothy Seed 45 lbs.; Dried Peaches 33 lbs.; Dried Apples 22 lbs. Flax Seed 56 lbs.

CENTRAL MARKET.

The subscribers still continue to keep constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of everything pertaining to a first-class Meat Market, viz:
BEEF, PORK, FRESH AND SALT
SUGAR CURED HAMS,
MUTTON, VEAL, BEEF, LAMB, SAUSAGE, POULTRY, BOLOGNA, DRIED BEEF, LARD, TALLOW, &c., &c.
Also,
FISH
FRESH FROM THE LAKES.
OYSTERS RECEIVED DAILY
In their season.
Parties wishing Oysters in large or small quantities will be furnished on short notice, at the old stand, CENTRAL MARKET, Montanye's Block, first door north of Dr. Porter.
CHAS. G. KELLUM, | KELLUM & MULLOCK.
THOS. MULLOCK. |
Feb. 24, 1870-tf

THE OTTOMAN DeCHAMBRE!
A NEW ARTICLE OF FURNITURE.
CONVENIENT TO EVERY ONE.
INDISPENSIBLE FOR
INVALIDS AND CHILDREN.
Avoiding the unsightliness and suppressing the offensive odors of the Sick Room and Nursery. At once useful and ornamental. It is more useful than any article of Furniture of the same cost.
For sale by all principal Furniture Dealers.
Price $3.00. feb17 6m

R. M. WELLES'
NEW COAL YARD!
The subscriber has just established a new Coal Yard in the rear of the REPORTER Office and Guinan's Gun Shop; and designs to keep in supply the
BEST ANTHRAICTE COALS!
at all times. Till further notice:
PRICES AT YARD.
Small Egg; or No. 2 ..... $4 25
Stove; or Nos. 3 and 4, mixed $4 25
Chestnut, or No. 6 ..... 4 00
Pea 3 25
The following additional charges will be made for delivering Coal within the Borough limits:
Per ton ... 50 cts. Extra for carrying in ... 50 cts.
Half " ... 25 " " " " " ... 25 "
Qr. " ... 25 " " " " " ... 25 "
☞ Leave Orders at my Coal Office, No. 4, Mercur's New Block, next door to G. H. Wood's Fruit Store.
☞ Orders must, in all cases, be accompanied be the cash.
R. M. WELLES.
Towanda, Pa., Feb. 7, 1870.

T - T - T - T.
A large stock of new crop Teas, consisting of
YOUNG HYSON,
OLD HYSON,
IMPERIAL,
GUNPOWDER,
OOLONG,
JAPAN AND
ENGLISH BREAKFAST
TEAS
Just received which we offer by the pound, caddy or chest, very cheap, and warranted to give satisfaction.
This means business. Call and see.
LONG & KEELER.
Also a full assortment of
SUGARS, COFFEES,
SPICES, DRIED & CANNED
FRUITS, CRACKERS,
FLOUR, FEED,
MEAL, &C.,
Which we will sell at prices to suit the times.
Feb. 2, 1870-3m LONG & KEELER.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY
DIRECT FROM STOKTAILE, ENGLAND,
Just received at
WICKHAM & BLACK'S CROCKERY STORE.
Towanda, Sept 23, 1869.

GEORGE V. MYER'S
TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE,
Next door to First National Bank, Main Street, Towanda, Pa.
TRY OUR CELEBRATED
"GOLD FOIL"
CHEWING TOBACCO.
FINE CUT
AND
put up in all styles.
The very best qualities of
BLACK, BROWN, & SCOTCH
SNUFFS.
A great variety of the most popular brands of
FANCY SMOKING
TOBACCO.
PIPES!
of almost every description from
GENUINE MEERSCHAUM!
TO
COMMON CLAY.
Particular attention given to supplying the wants of dealers in the best adjoining counties at
WHOLESALE PRICES.
Towanda, Dec. 2, 1869.

A SPAN OF VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—Having rented my farm for a term of years, I offer for sale a span of young horses sound and healthy. Also a new double harness. Prefer to sell the span together, but will otherwise, if necessary.
Rome, Pa., Feb. 14, '70. E. M. TOWNER.

ATTENTION CREDITORS.—The undersigned gives notice that all book accounts must be settled before the first day of Feb. next, or they will be left for collection. Also that my business will be conducted under the firm name of Mercur & Co. after January first, 1870.
JOHN MERCUR.

FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL
sold cheap, at COWELL & MYER'S.

Codding, Russell & Co.
1870
HARDWARE, IRON, STOVES!
AT
Codding, Russell & Cos.
We invite attention to Burdick's
National Feed Cutters as superior to anything of the kind before offered.
It is so constructed that each revolution of the crank gives five of the knife. Will cut long or short, and feeds without trouble. Call and see or send for a circular. We also keep
IRON COBN SHELLERS,
ATHENS CORN SHELLES
CHAFFEE'S FEEDCUTTERS,
FANNING MILLS, &C.
CODDING, RUSSELL & CO.
Continue to sell the
ELIAS HOWE SEWING MACHINE!
After having sold and tested these machines for the past year, they feel justified in claiming for them a degree of perfection which is not excelled if even equaled by any other known machine. Mr. J. P. Culver will put up these machines for a reasonable trial at any point where parties wish to purchase.

BUY YOUR TINWARE, STOVES AND SILVER PLATED-WARE, AT CODDING, RUSSELL & CO'S.

LEATHER PACKING, BELTING,
MILL, CIRCULAR, AND
CROSS-CUT SAWS.
ENGLISH FILES ALWAYS ON HAND.

PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
KEROSENE OIL, CHIMNEYS, NAILS, GLASS, & POWDER AT WHOLESALE.

LAMPS, LANTERNS, REVOLVERS, GUNS, RIFLES, & CARTRIDGES
HOUSES FURNISHED WITH GAS FIXTURES, ORIENTAL HEATERS, PUMPS, EAVE TROUGHS, &C., ON SHORT NOTICE.
SPOKES, HUBS, FELLOES, AND CUTTER STUFF.
ANVILS, BELLOWS, VISES, HORSE-SHOES, HORSE-NAILS, TOE CALKS.
CARPENTERS TOOLS, LIME, CEMENT, MARBLE DUST, AND PLASTER.
Codding, Russell & Co.
Towanda, Jan. 26, 1870

New Advertisements.

MERCUR'S NEW HALL!
FRANCE & LANNIER'S
GRAND CONSTELLATION
Will have the honor of opening the above New Hall for a short season, commencing FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 4th, 1