News from all Nations.

—Admiral Farragut is ill again.

—The price of gold still tends downward.

—Morning envelopes—dressing gowns—*Punch.*

—Lopez, the Paraguayan chief, is still at large.

—A Prussian is to introduce horse cars into China.

—The foundry for casting shadows is located in the sun.

—Indiana has thirty-seven towns named Jackson.

—The cadetship market is quoted just now very dull.

—Wall street is to have another female brokers' firm.

—People are now crossing Lake Champlain on the ice.

—Columbia, S. C., is to manufacture its own ice this season.

—Washington complains of a scarcity of good house servants.

—The book trade of Chicago amounts to $2000,000 a year.

—Early radishes have made their appearance in Alton, Illinois.

—North Brookfield, Mass., has a baby born with only one ear.

—Old stockings are the favorite banks and pocket-books in Canada.

—A paper in Canada very solemnly asks, "What does shoo fly mean?"

—They are to have what they call "religious plays" at the Prague Theatre.

—Dickens is to give readings in Paris, now that his new novel is finished.

—Bismark is reduced to economy by unlucky speculations in stocks.

—A Methodist church has been built in Clinton county, Iowa, in three days.

—A great German bank is to be established at Berlin, with $2000,000 capital.

—Opera glasses can now be seen in some of the fashionable New York churches.

—Free lunches are going out of fashion among the New York saloon keepers.

—The grasshopper that was seen in the fields two weeks ago, is now stiff in the joints.

—The price of a night's lodging at the Cleveland Bethel is ten cents.

—So far from being in a dying state, Senator Grimes is said to be improving in health.

—"Write me as one who loves his fellow men," as the cannibal said to the missionary.

—The leaders of the Church in Italy were once the chief supporters of the stage.

—Washington is reported full of lobby agents plying their vocation.

—Calumny is the homage which dogmatism has ever paid to conscience.

—Richmond has a society of colored women called "The Daughters of Enoch."

—Fast young man, count the cost—cigars, rum, riot and ruin. Stop and think!

—Thackeray calls all journalists "the "corporation of the goose quill."

—A German savant has succeeded in making wine from the tea plant.

—Somebody wants to know whether a windlass can be considered an airy nymph?

—The Boston *Post* thinks it very imprudent in man to promise his doctor a legacy.

—The Emperor Constantine murdered his wife by plunging her in a boiling bath

—Dr. Livingston's last death is doubted. He is used to being killed by newspapers.

—Hon. W. H. Seward is again "swinging around the circle" in this country.

—Philadelphians cannot agree where to locate their new public buildings.

—A whiskey man, on trial for defrauding the Government, in Philadelphia, plead insanity.

—The ocean steamer, City of Boston, is missing. Fears are entertained that she is lost.

—Butler of Tennessee, will probably be forced to resign, for selling a cadetship.

—A strong effort is being made to displace the present Superintendent of the census.

—Gold and United States bonds bear the same premium. This is pretty near specie payments.

—The Delaware & Hudson canal company have leased the Albany & Susquehanna railroad.

—The students of Bellevue Hospital, New York, are kept quiet by the presence of policemen.

—The reported discovery of silver mines in Kentucky, is causing much excitement in that State.

—Nine men were killed by the explosion of a heated furnace in a rolling mill at Scranton, on Monday.

—Three men have been held to bail in Erie, on a charge of incendiarism. One has made a confession.

—The Recorder of Hudson city has decided that a man is not obliged to support all his wife's relations.

—The father of the late Anson Burlingame, now nearly 70 years of age, is a farmer near Dunton, Ill.

—Michael Callahan, of New York, aged 20 years, has been arrested for an attempt to murder his father.

—N. B. Greeley, the brother of Horace, is lumbering near Clymer, N. J., and will cut 3,000 logs this winter.

—The bill constituting Crawford county an independent Judicial District has been signed by the Governor.

—The New York *World* still hacks away at Tammany; the sachems of that tribe are pulling each other's scalps.

—In the tenth century, an Abbess named Heswitha, composed religious dramas which were acted by nuns.

—Good news for the Undertakers—140 Doctors graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College the other day.

—"Can a black man have a *white swelling?*" is a question now being discussed in some of the medical schools.

—In 1430 Jews were admitted into Florence, on condition that they should not charge over 20 per cent. usury for money.

—A Cincinnati man mistook four hundred dollars in greenbacks for a lump of chalk, and is surprised to find himself in jail.

—The Supreme Court has decided that for purposes of litigation, the war shall be deemed to have closed Aug. 20, 1866.

—The New York *Tribune* says "the doors most widely open for the employment of women in the seaboard States, is ruin and starvation.

—A Scotch chemist has discovered a way to preserve butchers' meat fresh for a year, and in any climate. It has been fully tested in London.

—New York had eight business failures during last week.

—Cotton stock on hand at all ports in the United States 556,879 bales.

—The United States Hotel, at Washington, suffered on Friday by fire to the amount of $1,000.

—Five houses had their upper stories burned out in Washington Friday morning. Damage $10,000.

—Alfonso Chapin, father of the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, of New York, died on Thursday evening, at an advanced age.

—Gotham has had a "Fat Women's Ball," at which a maiden, "fair, fat and forty," of only 318 pounds, carried off the palm.

—The steamer Druid has returned from Sable Island, where she has been cruising in search of the City of Boston, but has obtained no information of the missing steamer.

—President Grant has determined to sustain General Root, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirteenth district of New York, and has withdrawn the name of the recent nominee for the place.

—The Kentucky State Senate has passed bills granting charters for the establishment of four State banks, it is believed, mainly of the purpose of testing the temper of the National Government in regard to such institutions.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Thursday, March 10, 1870.

GOVERNMENT BONDS AT PAR.

Yesterday morning, says the N. Y. *Evening Post* of the 24th ult., for the first time since the disorganization of the national government and the consequent depression of the national credit, in the latter part of the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, the funded debt of the United States sold in open market at par in gold.

Immediately after the first election of Mr. LINCOLN, in November, 1860, the United States had as high credit in the markets of the world as any nation. The five per cent. gold bonds were at a premium of from two to three per cent., and five per cent. was then a lower rate of interest in New York than three per cent. in Paris. It is not desirable that our government should borrow at the same rates as those of England and France, for a low rate of interest always means a low rate of profits on private capital. The actual measure of a government's credit is to be found by comparing the rate of interest at which it can borrow with the rate paid in its own markets by private borrowers on the best security.

The determination of the southern democratic leaders to break up the Union if they could, was then as well known as it afterwards became. But the administration, the national government itself, lost its moral strength, and thus seriously impaired confidence in the future. Its manifest betrayal of its high trust was immediately felt in the markets; our bonds fell rapidly, and in February, 1861, when the government was compelled to borrow five millions of dollars for immediate use, it could only obtain the money at an average of $10\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.; the highest rate of interest at which any of the leading civilized governments ever negotiated a loan.

This was the lowest point the credit of the United States reached, except for short periods during the darkest hours of the war. As soon as we again had a government which represented the strength and patriotism of the nation, its credit rose; and the Treasury was never compelled, even in the midst of its struggle for existence, and when its wants were for hundreds of millions, to pay such rates of interest as Mr. BUCHANAN paid in a time of peace for the small sum of five millions.

The year 1864 was that in which the war was practically decided. The re-election of Mr. LINCOLN established the Union forever, and with it the credit of the government. In the summer of that year, while the political contest seemed doubtful, our bonds reached their lowest point, representing an average rate of interest of from twelve to fifteen per cent. But from that time they have improved from year to year, with only minor fluctuations. Our long six-per-cent. bonds were worth, upon the average, in gold, in 1864, less than 50; in 1865, 67; in 1866, 78; in 1867, 79; in 1868, 81; in 1869, 88, and already early in 1870, they are worth 100.

History has no example of so steady, rapid and final a recovery of credit from such a depression. Nor is the present standing of the nation as a borrower fully represented by the sales of these bonds of 1881. Being limited to a definite period, and having now but eleven years to run, they are less desirable as a permanent investment than longer bonds. The five-per-cents., which though redeemable after four years, are likely to run much longer, sold yesterday at 95 in gold; showing that, on a long loan, the United States could borrow at a small fraction above five per cent, and probably at five, on a consolidated bond redeemable at pleasure after ten or twelve years.

There is but one obstacle to funding the entire debt at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent.—the lowest rate at which our government, even when its debt was smallest, was ever able to negotiate a new loan. That is the unsettled state of our currency. Let the government now devote its great resources to the speedy restoration of our money to a specie basis, and the five-twenties can be at once redeemed with five per cents.,—saving $17,000,000 every year in coin for interest, and placing the entire debt in a permanent and easily manageable form.

* * *

☞ There appears to be a misapprehension on the part of many of the people of this county with reference to the laws recently passed for this county, respecting the holding of courts and the appointment of an additional law Judge. The truth is the two are entirely disconnected. The business in the courts of the county has increased so rapidly of late years, that it became impossible for Judge STREETER to transact it, and as a remedy the bar of the county almost unanimously petitioned the Legislature to appoint an additional Law Judge. The law creating a new judgeship was not passed for the purpose of having a judge appointed to preside at the courts in Troy. The new appointee, Judge MORROW has equal jurisdiction with Judge STREETER, and will hold courts anywhere in the district. The necessity for another judge existed before the law requiring courts to be held in Troy was thought of.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA owes a larger debt by several millions than the State. The total debt of the city on the 1st of January, 1870, was $42,401,932. This we think exceeds the highest sum the debt of the State ever reached.

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR MARCH.

The debt [illegible]tement for March 1st shows that [illegible] public debt, in excess [illegible] $[illegible],444,6[illegible] a red[illegible] [illegible]42 for [illegible] month of [illegible], and of $87,[illegible],7[illegible], for [illegible] year which began March 1st, 1869; practically the first year of the administration of President Grant.

The amount of gold in the Treasury is $102,400,740. Of this $44,382,840 is the property of depositors, and is represented by certificates payable on demand; $39,232,391 is represented by interest already due on accrued; so that only $18,785,509 remains for the reserve fund of the Treasury. This is an increase of near a million dollars since February 1st. The course of this reserve, since Mr. BOUTWELL began his sales of gold and purchases of bonds, has been as follows:

April 1, 1869	$44,361,536
November 1	26,239,242
December 1	27,829,328
January 1, 1870	19,728,993
February 1	17,827,487
March 1	18,785,509

Of this amount betweeen five and six millions are in bullion, leaving but a little more than thirteen millions in coin. This is all the gold now in the Treasury which can fairly be regarded as the property of the United States.

In addition to the currency in the Treasury the United States has a claim upon the Pacific Railroad companies for $4,887,590 of interest which it has paid upon their bonds, and which must, in some form, be refunded. Adding this to the balance in hand, the total amount of the public debt, principal and interest, above the cash in the Treasury is now somewhat less than $2,400,000,000. Were the whole of this, including the greenbacks, funded at five per cent., the annual interest would be but $120,000,000; a sum which would impose no serious burden on the people even now, and which would be felt less and less every year. The administration of our finances for the past year has conclusively proved that if the affairs of the Government are continued in the hands of the Republican party, but a few years will be required to wipe out entirely our national debt.

* * *

A GROWING SENSE OF JUSTICE.—The attentive observer of current events cannot have failed to perceive of late a very marked change in public opinion in favor of the great Erie Railway, as an avenue of transit to and from the Metropolis, and a very general acknowledgement on the part of the press and traveling public. Slander at one time so widely circulated by interested parties, to the prejudice of the line, are not only unfounded in fact but calculated seriously to inconvenience travelers, by inducing them to take more circuitous and less luxurious modes of journeying. The truth is, the public, never, as a body far from right in its conclusions, has come to look with mistrust upon the oft-repeated assertions prejudicial to this great route. They find that, notwithstanding all said to the contrary there is no line which in point of comfort, punctuality and reliability offers such inducements as the broad guage Erie Railway, which delivers its westward-bound passengers either at Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland. or Cincinnati, without change of cars, and provides for their comfort and accommodation, during the journey, spacious and luxurious coaches, provided with all the accessories of a first class hotel parlor or bed-room, and fitted up in a style which can only be compared to the fabled glories of the palace of Sardanapalus. Seeing and appreciating all this, the American traveler unconsciously exclaims, "Can this be the road which has been so persistently represented as unsafe, irregular and inconvenient to travelers? If so, (to use the words of a recent correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*,) all I have to say is, I wish all the roads in the country were "badly managed too. It is without exception the most comfortable line I ever traveled over."

And this testimony is daily corroborated by scores of people, who, prompted by curiosity or by the advice of those who have already traveled over the line, give the Erie the preference, and before their journey is half over are enthusiastic in their admiration of its merits. Every day this reaction is more apparent in the augmented demand at all the central offices for Through tickets, in the increased length of the passenger trains leaving Jersey City every morning and evening, and in the construction of some elegant new Sleeping Coaches, which for beauty and luxury of finish must be seen to be appreciated.

Public opinion, long misled by the industriously circulated slanders of rivals, is at last becoming settled in the conviction that there is but one great National route between the West and East, and that that is the Broad Guage Erie Railway.

* * *

FARM LABORERS.—The average wages paid to farm laborers in 1869, according to the report of the Department of Agriculture, was $25.13 without board, and $15.88 with board. The average wages for the different sections of the country in 1868 and in 1869 were as follows: In 1868 Eastern States $33.30; Middle States, $30.07; Western States, $28.91; Southern States, $16.00; California, $45.71. The rates of wages in 1869 were as follows: Eastern States, $32.03; Middle States, $29.15; Western States, $27.01; Southern States, $61.81; California, $46.38.

* * *

☞ Among the jurors drawn for the March term of the Albany county (Wyoming) Court were eleven ladies, some of them the wives of the most prominent citizens. The excitement caused by this proceeding is immense.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[illegible] March 8, 1870.

As the [illegible]rnment appears [illegible] to be a little more [illegible]ed in the business [illegible].

The most [illegible] topic in political circles is the Treasury investigation now going on. The present State Treasurer, Mr. MACKEY, has been examined and cross-examined until the Committee can think of no more questions to ask. Mr. IRWIN, Treasurer elect, is not so communicative, however, and the Committee have not been able to learn from him much of the mode in which the afes of the State Treasury were managed during his previous term of office.

It is generally understood here that the IRWIN men will oppose the bill now before the Legislature, giving the State the benefit of interest on the surplus funds in the Treasury. Its passage would interfere a little with the profits of the office.

The Senate bill for the protection of coal mines has passed both Houses and been signed by the Governor. Operators are allowed four months to change their mines to conform with the law.

A bill exempting mortgages and other money securities from taxation except for State purposes, has passed the Senate.

A bill authorizing the Governor to issue commssions to officers of the late war, has been defeated.

The bill allowing husband and wife to testify in divorce cases, passed.

A bill has been reported in the House absolutely prohibiting any evasion of the three hundred dollar exemption law.

Bradford has reason to be proud of her representatives this winter. They are always in their seats and are honored and respected by all the members.

* * *

HON. SIMON CAMERON.

An instance of Gen. CAMERON's foresight and correctness in deducing results from causes in the political world came out the other day, in the Senate, when the admission of the colored Senator from Mississippi, was under discussion. On that occasion, Mr. CAMERON said:

I remember very well, Mr. President, that just before the southern Senators left this Chamber, in 1861, I had a conversation with Mr. Jefferson Davis, in which he complained that the people of the north had interfered with the rights of the South, especially in taking from them their slaves. I remember that I said to him, "You of Mississippi have no right to complain; I do not think a single slaveholder in the whole State of Mississippi ever lost a slave in the way you speak of; you are too remote from the border to have been interfered with in that way." The conversation continued some time. I said to him, "Sir, let me tell you that if you secede from here, the moment a gun has been fired against the flag of this country, slavery ceases; and the logical conclusion after that will be that the slave will be recognized as a citizen; and he will come into the Halls of Congress; and I believe, in the justice of God, that a negro some day will come and occupy your seat." [Laughter.] I am glad to believe to-day that what I thought then might happen in the future, has come to pass.

Sir, we ought to remember how much these people have helped us in saving the country. I do not think I should have attempted to say a word if the honorable Senator from Oregon had not got up to make an argument that this man has more of white than of black blood in his veins. What do I care which preponderates! He is a man; and his race, when the country was in its peril, came to the rescue. Mr. Stanton, who is now, I trust, sainted above for his virtues and services here, said to me; "This whole contest would gone against us if at the last moment we had not got two hundred thousand negroes to come and join our armies and turn the tide of victory upon our side."

I admit that it somewhat shocks my old prejudices, as it probably does the prejudices of many more here, that one of the despised race should come here to be my equal; but I look upon it as the act of God. He in his providence allowed the war to take place; and it destroyed the only blot upon the escutcheon of our country, which was slavery; and the logical conclusion now is that after having freed the slave he becomes a citizen, and when he becomes a citizen, and when he becomes a voter he as naturally becomes the recipient of office. In 1861, In a report which I had the honor to make, in which I recomended the use of slaves in the army, I said the conclusion must be that the moment the slave becomes a soldier he becomes a citizen. So it has been. This is a great country of ours; the negro did great service in saving it; and I am glad this conclusion has come.

* * *

WHEN DOES SPRING BEGIN?—We notice, says the Pittsburg *Chronicle*, that all our exchanges speak of the first day of March as the first day of spring. This is an error, according to the very best authority. Herschel says that "for the Northern Hemisphere the astronomical spring begins at the time of the vernal equinox, or on the 21st of March, and ends at the time of the summer solstice, or on the 21st of June, when the sun reaches its highest position in the heavens at mid-day." According to Herschel therefore, the spring season begins March 21st, and ends June 21st; the summer season begins June 21st and ends September 21st; the fall season begins September 21st and ends December 21st, and the winter season begins December 21st and ends March 21st. Worcester defines spring to be the "season in which general vegetation begins." Webster speaks of it as the "season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise."

* * *

☞ The result of one year of Republican rule—March 4, 1869, gold 143; March 4, 1870, gold 113. Does any sane man desire to see the Democracy again in power?

FIRE IN BINGHAMTON.—THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM IN FLAMES.

Last [illegible] o'clock [illegible] State In[illegible] ed to be [illegible] entire [illegible] were cont[illegible] Co[illegible]y, Gymnasium, Club Room, Billiard Rooms, Bowling Alley, offices, Dining Room, Kitchen and Culinary Departments, Carpenter's Shop and Engine Room, was enveloped in flames, and entirely destroyed, as only the brick walls are remaining.

There are several reports as to the origin of the fire, one of which is that it was the result of incendiarism, and that it was set in the carpenter's shop, as it is said that the engineer heard some person in that place, and that soon thereafter the fire broke out; another report is that it took in the engine room and thence spread throughout the entire wing, and again we hear that the fire originated in the kitchen and communicated to the carpenter's shop.

Upon the alarm of fire, the patients, the family of Dr. Day, and the servants of the institution turned out and removed a great deal of the bedding, furniture, &c., from the occupied portion of the Asylum upon the lawn in front of the building, supposing that the fire would succeed in getting into the main building and gut the South wing, destroying the entire edifice, but the iron doors between the two portions proved to be a sure preventive, and though getting red hot, kept the fire out and saved the principal portion intact and free from the threatened conflagration.

We learn that a great deal of pilfering and stealing took place of the bedding, coverlets, and other articles which were removed outside for safety, which is much to be regretted, as such a spirit of vandalism and rapine is evidence that our city is infested with characters that deserve a residence at Auburn.

The loss we hear variously estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000, while it is probable that it is about $75,000. and we learn that on the part of the building consumed there is only an insurance of $25,000, which will leave the loss something about $50,000.—*Binghamton Democrat.*

* * *

The Lehigh Valley Railroad.—The vast importance of this Railway connection with Elmira is beginning to attract some degree of the attention which it so richly merits. Beyond all doubt it is of more consequence to this city than all other projects named together. There should be a public meeting called by our leading citizens and capitalists at once to arouse increased interest in the matter, to gather statistics, to appoint committees to canvass for subscriptions, and to decide upon plans for the vigorous and successful prosecution of the work. If capitalists here will only take a reasonable share of the sum required, there are gentlemen of wealth elsewhere who stand ready to assume the balance. If Gen. Diven, who is about returning among us, with his great railroad knowledge and experience, could be induced to take hold of the work, and our leading capitalists would also give it their aid and encouragement, the success of the eterprise would be assured.—We urge upon the public both the propriety and necessity of action in this matter. Who will lead off with a call for a meeting?—*Elmira Adv.*

* * *

U. S. Coupon Bonds.—Too great caution cannot be used by the holders of coupon bonds of the United States. They are virtually bank notes, and if lost cannot be stopped. Treasurer Spinner has recently been applied to to know whether he would cancel certain Five-twenty bonds stolen and issue new ones in their stead. His answer states the law on this point so clearly that we give it editorial prominence this week, and invite attention to its well-weighed wording: "The law has not conferred upon the department any authority to grant relief in such cases. The bonds are coupons both being payable to bearer, and transferable by a *bona fide* delivery to an innocent purchaser, payment of originals cannot legally be stopped or refused, even though Congress should authorize the issue of new bonds in their stead."

* * *

Polygamy.—United States Assessor Taggart, of Salt Lake, thinks that the Almighty has provided for extinguishing polygamy among the Mormons. He says: "I base the opinion on the fact that out of every hundred children born in pologamy, seventy-five are males. I have the statistics of two hundred and fifty-seven families' names, just picked up here and there, not selected with any reference to this question and in those two hundred and fifty-seven families eighty-three out of each hundred of the children are males. The day before I left, David Candland, chief clerk of the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, told me that he had fifteen little boys under eleven years of age and six daughters."

* * *

While in this latitude we are having a remarkably mild and open winter, in northern Dakota and in the Northwestern British Possessions on this continent, the winter has for several weeks past been intensely cold, and the snow unusually deep; and advices from Russia state that "never before in the memory of man" has such cold weather been experienced in that part of the world as during the present winter.

* * *

☞ New York has the gratification of having put her spite against universal liberty on record, to no purpose. She would undoubtedly, have been compelled to stand by her original ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, had her aid been necessary. As it is, she takes nothing by her factious motion, but the discredit of being left out in the cold, in company with New Jersey, Delaware, and two or three other small allies of Slavery.

* * *

☞ The village of Addison, N. Y., was visited by quite a disastrous fire on Sunday morning last. The fire originated in a Ball Alley. The loss is much greater than insurance.

[For the Reporter.]

A TRIP ACROSS T[illegible]

I.

I [illegible] the oth-er hand, great events frequently lead to those of minor importance. Thus, to the "*Grand Mediterranean Excursion*" of the steamer *Quaker City*, advertised to leave New York on the 8th of June, 1867, was due and owing the original idea, as well as the subsequent fact of my tour of five months in "foreign parts." My preliminary arrangements had been wholly with a view of accompanying the expedition; having contributed to its treasury a tenth of the amount charged for the entire passage, by way of securing a state-room. But arriving in New York a couple of days before the time of sailing—after examining the vessel's accommodations and attending a pleasant meeting of the proposed passengers at Mr. M. S. Beach's in Brooklyn, I resolved upon mature consideration to abandon the project; and if I should go abroad, to have my movements there, as far as possible, under my own control.

Capt. Duncan, the commander of the expedition, was an active and prominent member of the Plymouth Church of Brooklyn. Having been recently somewhat unfortunate in pecuniary matters, the excursion was got up principally with a view to his benefit. Had the number of passengers been as great as anticipated—(the vessel being calculated to accommodate about 125)—it would of course have been a much better paying affair than with only 74, the number actually accompanying the voyage. The deficit in the calculation of receipts must have stood, as the mathematical reader will observe, about thus: $1,250x51=$7,500, greenback currency; from which may be subtracted certain unreclaimed deposits in advance.

It is stated, however, in the annals of the voyage, that there were still passengers enough "to create a famine and a sensation, wherever they went."

In resigning my chances on board the *Quaker City*, I was certainly not without "illustrious company." Gen. Sherman, mentioned in the programme as certain to be one of the party, went in quite an opposite direction, on a professional visit to the Indians of the Plains; Henry Ward Beecher, also at one time proposed as a passenger, found it necessary to tarry at home to complete a tale for the "*Ledger.*" The Drummer Boy of the Potomac, still another, in a very unprincipled manner got married and ran away—and so on. As one of the "lesser lights" of the Pilgrimage (or so intended), I can only say, that there seemed to my perceptions a certain delicate but unmistakable odor of humbug pervading the whole thing. And it seems probable that Napoleon's remark on returning from his famous Russian Expedition—("It is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous")—may serve as a proper motto for all "Grand Excursions."

With the history and merits of this "extraordinary voyage," the public are sufficiently acquainted through certain letters published in the journals of the day, and still more fully from the pages of "The Innocents Abroad." I will merely add, that the mysterious letters "Q.C." subjoined to my address on my carpet-bag, served co stimulate many a curious enquiry abroad.* For, be it known (and I had frequent occasion to congratulate myself upon the fact), that though depositing one trunk in New York, another in Liverpool, and a third in Paris, I was, during most of my travels, literally and simply a "Carpet-bagger"—on the principle (which, whoever may try it will find a correct one, especially upon the "Continent") that much baggage is a continual weariness.

It is a matter of some curiosity to notice the various causes that may be assigned for a trip abroad. While some asserted, in my case, that it was for the improvement of *health*, others maintained that I had gone for the improvement of my *fortune*, and that my errand was to establish a claim to that not unfrequently *to be heard of* thing, a property in the "Old Country"—anywhere from 10 to 40 millions—anxious for heirs. Some, hearing that I was bound for the civilized, half-civilized or barbarous regions of the far Orient, did me the honor to suggest that I had gone on a "Mission."

Just as if one might not travel, like Dr. Syntax, merely "in search of the picturesque," or like Lord Lovel,

"Far countries for to see!"

One friend greeted me on my return with the remark, "Well, I am glad to see you safe home I again. But I hear it was a *very* narrow escape you had!" "How so?" "Why, I was told that the ship on which you sailed was lost at sea—only yourself and one other person, of all on board, *escaping with your lives!*"

—But I find I am not yet afloat. The same morning on which, before rising, I had fully and finally decided to abandon my brilliant chances in the "Excursion," I proceeded to Pier 45, North River, where lay the "*City of London,*" belonging to the Inman line of steamers, and to leave port next day for Liverpool—large, commodious and well-fitted. Two hundred dollars in gold paid for a ticket of passage—not to Palestine, but to Paris—by way of Queenstown, Liverpool and London, and return; good for one year, with privilege of tarrying as one might choose along the way. Positively no adjournment on account of the weather, as we steamed away from the wharf in a rising storm at noon on Saturday, 8th June, and had passed out into the open sea from Sandy Hook, before night came on. Meanwhile our friends, the Pilgrims, sallied forth the same afternoon, but finally concluded to remain in port a day or two, to await the return of more favorable weather.

C. C. P.

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*I undertook a full explanation in each case—under the apprehension that otherwise the Unenlightened Foreigner might consider them as denoting a membership in some such Order as that of "*Queer Critters.*"

* * *

Commercial statistics show that the balance of trade against this country for the closing half of 1868 was $24,120,049, in a total exportation of $153.855,980. The balance for the corresponding period of the current fiscal year is only $1,978,264, in an exportation of $199,224,111. The specie balance against the country also shows an improvement of $6,874,607. The trade carried on in American ships in the former term covered merchandise valued at $125,756,903, and in the latter $156,235,216, a gain of $30,498,313.

GEORGE V. MYER'S
TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE,
Next door to First National Bank, Main Street, Towanda, Pa.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION—A GLORIOUS REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.

FIRST DISPATCH.

CONCORD, N. H., March 8.—The pleasant weather and [illegible] drew out a large vote at the State election.

Four candidates were in the field for Governor, viz: Onslow Stearns, Republican and the present incumbent; John Bedell, Democrat; Samuel Flint, Labor Reform, and L. O. Barrows, Temperance. For Railroad Commissioner, Chas G. Page, Michael J. Donahoe, Geo. Roberts and H. O. Pierce.

The returns up to nine o'clock are from one hundred and fifteen towns, which show a Republican loss of nearly eighteen hundred.

Stearns is probably elected, but his majority will not exceed five hundred.

The result is looked upon as doubtful. About one-half of the State has been heard and over half the votes.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CONCORD, March 8—10.30 P.M.—Returns have been received from one hundred and forty-seven towns, over two-thirds of the State, which gives Stearns 26,554, Bedell 17,831, Flint 4,877, Barrows 881.

Stearns' loss from last year is over 1,600. His majority last year was 3,781. Stearnes is probably elected by 1000 to 1500 majority.

The Legislature is Republican with the majority reduced from last year.

☞ Commander Williams, of the United States gunboat Oneida, who heroically shared the fate of his vessel when she sank in the Japan Sea, was an officer who won distinction in the war of the rebellion. He was on board one of the monitors which made the celebrated night assault upon Fort Sumter, and commanded the party which landed on that occasion. He was then captured and taken to Columbia, where he was chained to a fellow officer, as was stated, in retaliation for an attempt to treat certain confederate sailors as pirates. He remained in chains in a loathsome dungeon for six months. Before he left the United States for the last time he lost his wife by death, and he placed his only child, a son of six years old, with some relatives living in Kane county, Illinois.

☞ Ambassador Burlingame having been removed by untimely fate, his grand work incomplete, now is Minister Curtin's great opportunity to undertake the guardianship of the Chinese orphans and assume the protectorate of an empire. On the spot with the embassy, and the representative of the country of Burlingame, he will be naturally looked up to by the bereved Mongolians as their next friend, and it will be his own fault if he does not accept the position and grasp its magnificent responsibilities.—*Press*.

☞ Gold sold in New York on Thursday at 11¼. Many business firms throughout the country have resumed specie payment. We understand that one of our merchants will commence paying out specie next week.

☞ The election which took place in New Hampshire on Tuesday, resulted in a complete Republican triumph. There were three candidates for governor.

New Advertisments

TOWANDA MARKETS!

(WOLESALE PRICES.

Corrected every Wednesday by C. B. PATCH, subject to changes daily:

Wheat, ℔ bush	$1 15 @ 1 20
Rye, ℔ bush	80
Buckwheat, ℔ bush	60
Corn, ℔ bush	80
Oats, ℔ bush	45
Beans, ℔ bush	1 50
Butter (rolls) ℔ lb	30
do (dairy, ℔ lb	25 @ 30
Eggs, ℔ doz	25
Potatoes, ℔ bush	40
Flour, ℔ barrel	6 00 @ 9 00
Ham ℔ lb	16 @ 20
Onnios, ℔ bush	@ 1 00

WEIGHTS OF GRAIN.—Wheat 60 lb.: Corn 56 lbs.. Rye 56 lbs.; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 46 lbs.; Buckwheat 48 lbs.; Beans 62 lbs.; Bran 20 lbs.; Clover Seed 60 lbs.; Timothy Seed 44 lbs.; Dried Peaches 33 lbs.; Dried Apples 22 lbs.. Flax Seed 56 lbs.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY

DIRECT FROM TUNSTALL, ENGLAND,

Just received at

WICKHAM & BLACK'S CROCKERY STORE.

Towanda, Sept 28, 1869.

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 this and adjoining counties at

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Towanda, Dec. 2, 1869.

Codding, Russell & Co.

1870

TINWARE, 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 CORN 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 CAULKS.

CARPENTERS TOOLS, LIME,

CEMENT, MARBLE DUST, AND PLASTER.

Codding, Russell & Co.

Towanda, Jan. 26, 1870

New Advertisements

CENTRAL MARKET.

The subscribers still continue to keep constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of everything pertaining to their business, consisting mainly of

BEEF, PORK, FRESH AND SALT.

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

MUTTON, BEEF, LAMB,
VEAL, POULTRY,
SAUSAGE, LARD,
BOLOGNA, DRIED BEEF,
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. Porters.

CHAS. G MELLUM, | MELLUM & MULLOCK.
THEO. MULLOCK. |
Feb. 24, 1870-tf

GROCERY AND PROVISION

STORE.

McCABE & MIX,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FAMILY GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

MERCUR'S NEW BLOCK, TOWANDA, PA.

We do not deem it necessary to enumerate all the different articles we keep. Our assortment is

ALWAYS COMPLETE.

We sell nothing but

FIRST CLASS GOODS.

Cash paid for Farmers Produce.

March 1, 1870. JAMES McCABE,
HARRY MIX.

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

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, 1870–2m LONG & KEELER.

CONSUMERS OF CONFECTIONERY!

COME,

LET US REASON TOGETHER!

How can any person manufacture Confectionery, and sell it at 15 cents a pound, when sugar is worth 16 cents at the Refinery, (unless it is terribly adulterated)?

How can any dealer retail such a vile compound to his customers and have a conscience void of offence?

How can any consumer expect to purchase pure Confectionery at twenty-five and thirty cents per pound when a pure article cannot be manufactured less than thirty to forty cents per pound, consisting of cassia buds, burnt almonds, and such class of goods?

Within a few days we have been offered cassia buds, etc., for fifteen cents per pound, and Chocolate Creams at twenty cents, and the agent acknowledged that they were adulterated ten per cent, with Terra Alba; and it is fact that tons of this cheap Confectionery are made and sold in this country every year, and the consumers are the only persons injured by it.

Now, for the benefit of those who wish a Pure article of Confectionery, we will warrant every article of our manufacture Strictly Pure and free from every ingredient deleterious to health.

A. HART.

Store formerly ocupied by John Carman, Main Street.
Towanda, October 21, 1869.

CENTRAL EXPRESS,

We have extended our lines through to Waverly N.Y., and are now prepared to receive and forward money and merchandise, and collect notes, drafts, checks, &c., with despatch and at low rates.

We run careful and experienced messengers *through* between Philadelphia and New York and Waverly daily, except Sundays, insuring quick time and prompt delivery.

☞ SPECIAL RATES will be allowed regular shippers of Butter and Eggs, and particular attention given their *prompt delivery* in Philadelphia and New York.

JOHN SMYLIE, JR., Supt
EDW. E. PARK, Asst. Supt.
General Office—320 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
Sept. 23, 1869.

NEW ROUTE TO PHILADELPHIA.

VIA

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Shortest and most direct line to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and the South.

Passengers by this route take Pennsylvania & New York Railroad train, passing Towanda at 9 50 A.M., make close connection at Bethlehem with Express train of North Penn'a Railroad, and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:25 P. M., in time to take night trains either for the South or West.

City passenger cars are at the Depot on arrival of all trains to convey passengers to the various Depots and to all parts of the city.

RETURNING.

Leave North Penn's Railroad Depot, corner Berks and American streets, Philadelphia, at 8:00 A. M., arriving at Towanda 6:38 P. M., same evening. Mann's Baggage Express collects and delivers baggage, office No. 105 South Fifth street, Philadelphia.

FREIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS.

Freight received at Front and Noble streets, Philadelphia, and forwarded by Daily Fast Freight trains to Towanda, and all points in Susquehanna valley. with quick dispatch. ELLIS CLARKE.
Gen. Agt. N. P. R. R., Front and Willow Sts.
Jan. 17, 1870. Philadelphia.

TOWANDA MEAT MARKET!

OYSTERS, FISH AND CLAMS.

Each in their season.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a full stock of

OYSTERS, FISH AND CLAMS,

at wholesale and retail where all parties can be supplied at reasonable rates. Also a full stock of Meats consisting of

BEEF, PORK MUTTON, LAMBS, SAUSAGE.
HEADCHEESE, BOLOGNA, TALLOW, LARD, &c.

Market first corner south of Ward House, Main-st. Towanda, Pa.
sep21,69–3m SHAW, BRAUND & CO

A FULL STOCK OF WOODEN Ware, at C. B. PATCH'S.
May 20.

MACKEREL, TROUT, WHITE Fish, Codfish and Herring.
McCABE & MIX.

BUTTER TUBS AND FIRKINS new, ready 1st of April.
Feb. 24. McCABE & MIX.