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STATE ITEMS.

A BRIDGE over the Allegheny at Tionesta is talked of.

HUNTINGDON has secured a full supply of ice, from ponds.

FIRE clay has been discovered in the vicinity of Pulaski, Mercer county.

THE robins and blue birds were singing merrily in Bedford county last week.

JOHN H. WALTER, of Bedford, died of heart disease while enjoying a sleigh ride.

THE new court-house at Tionesta cost $23,000; sheriff's house and jail $8,000.

THE Masonic Grand Lodge of the State met at Philadelphia on Wednesday, the 2d.

THE Peightal murderers will be executed at Huntingdon on Wednesday next, the 9th.

LEICESTER sheep, from Canada, are about to be introduced into Washington county.

THERE are 383 Sunday Schools in Philadelphia, with 10,427 teachers and 105,423 scholars.

THE Central Penna. Conference M. E. Church convenes at Lewistown on the 16th inst.

MR. MILLER, aged 77, and Mrs. Henry, aged 65, committed matrimony in Somerset recently.

VAGRANTS are kept at work on the streets in Lancaster by the application of ball and chain.

HOLLIDAYSBURG has subscribed $10,000 toward building a railroad to Martinsburg and thence west.

A BELL weighing 1,200 pounds has been presented to the St. Mary's Catholic Church, at Kittanning.

THE School Superintendent of Mercer county, Prof. M. E. Marsh, died on the 21st of tubercular consumption.

A MASQUERADE at Parker's Landing last week was a rich affair, in the way of free fights and other improprieties.

THE Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church will be held at Johnstown, commencing on the 23d instant. Bishop Janes is expected to preside.

MRS. COL. J. B. FINLEY, of Kittanning, has received as a present from her father, J. E. Brown, Esq., a twenty barrel oil well at Parker's Landing.

THREE "pilgrims" from Massachusetts, who had been searching for "Petroleum county," found lodgings in the Titusville tombs on Sunday night last.

A WHALE, John R. Jones, in the tempting sparkling title of a lecture by a Canadian clergyman.

CONGRESS should give its attention to the game laws, so many Pigeon Indians are shot out of season.

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GENERAL NEWS.

DICKENS is going to Paris to read.

TOM THUMB is going to Australia for a year.

MILWAUKEE is to have an Irish daily paper.

THEY have a colored female law student at Harvard.

ROSE HERSEE's father is said to be a London wine taster.

NEVADA has had a shower of fish—in anticipation of Lent.

THE California Legislature proposes to abolish pretty waiter-girls.

BEECHER is said to have declined a $25,000 call from Chicago.

NEW YORK is to have a memorial concert in honor of Gottschalk.

DETROIT has had a female prize-fight. Bertha Allen won the stakes.

THE Constantinople police have added women to the detective force.

M. THIERS refreshes himself while speaking with coffee and rum.

A CORRESPONDENT has discovered that Tennyson has a deep bass voice.

A "MATRIMONIAL Magazine and Advertiser" is published in London.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is fearing that he will get a Roland for his Olivier.

A SOCIETY for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is organized in Detroit.

THE zinc mines, near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, yield 24,000 tons of ore annually.

"GOOD as gold"—government bonds, just now. "True as steel"—Wall street brokers.

SHIPS are chartered at Hong Kong to carry Chinese emigrants direct to New Orleans.

THE Byron controversy is being worked up into a romance by a Parisian novelist.

A WESTERN editor designates his "hated rival over the way" as an "auburn-haired warbler."

NEW YORK is said to have a vigilance committee, but the utmost vigilance can't discover it.

It takes a Bishop and three clergymen to do a fashionable marriage property in New York.

ISAAC WALTON was one of those gentlemen of the old school who did not spare the rod.

THE location of the river of death is now settled. It is the Mississippi.—*Chicago Times.*

NEW YORK boarding-house keepers now add to their advertisements "No moving May 1st."

"THE State of Man in Hell," is the tempting sparkling title of a lecture by a Canadian clergyman.

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Particulars of the Sinking of the Oneida—Horrible Inhumanity on the Part of the Officers of the British Ship—List of the Officers Lost—Loss of the Golden City—Passengers, Crew and Treasure Saved—Interesting Particulars.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Advices from Yokohoma, dated January 31, say: The most terrible accident and horrible exhibition of inhumanity ever known in the East, occurred about twenty miles down this coast at half-past six o'clock P. M., January 24th. The United States steamer Oneida, homeward bound, collided with the British iron mail steamer Bombay, Captain Arthur Wellsby Eyre, the Bombay striking the Oneida on the starboard quarter, carrying away her poop deck, cutting off her whole stern, and running one of her timbers entirely through the bows of the Bombay at the water line. Three times the Oneida hailed the Bombay with "Ship ahoy! stand by; you have cut us down." She also blew her whistle and fired her guns, all of which the officers of the Bombay say they did not hear, though the guns were distinctly heard at this port, twenty miles away. The Oneida went down stern first, in about twenty fathoms of water, in twenty-five minutes after the collision. The Captain of the Bombay did not stop to rescue those on board, nor did he, upon his arrival here, report the accident to the authorities. The first known of it was by the arrival, on foot next morning, of Dr. Stoddard, surgeon, and fifteen of the crew. But two cutters were available, and the officers almost to a man refused to take to them with him in command of the boats. Discipline was complete to the last, the sick being put into the boats, and the officers remaining at their posts, until the ship went down. The United States Government vessel, Japan, being a storeship, Minister Dalong was obliged to accept from the British, French and Russian men-of-war steamers steam launches, cutters, &c. In company with Colonel Shopard, General A. Eddy, Mr. Farrington, proceeded to the scene of the disaster, where all in human power was and is being done to rescue the sufferers, and recover the dead for burial. Delong, on his own responsibility, chartered a gunboat lately sold by the United States Government to a private party, manned her with a mixed crew of the survivors of the Oneida, volunteer citizens, and engineer Summitond by a Russian officer, placed her under a commander of the naval officers, and sent Consul Shepard to represent him, in the work, with great energy, was making a thorough investigation by a naval court of inquiry.

Delong is entitled to great praise for his prompt and correct action. The position of the Oneida to-day was ascertained by the spar, which at low tide rises four or five feet above the water. No bodies have yet been found. Had the Bombay sent her boats to the assistance of the Oneida all or nearly all might have been saved. The feeling of indignation toward Captain Eyre is terrible. None but his company and a few of his countrymen attempt to shield him. Following is a correct list of the officers lost: Commander E. H. Williams, Lieutenant Commander W. F. Stewart; A. W. Muldmar, Paymaster; T. L. Tollock, Jr.; Master; Walter, Sargeant; J. W. Phelan, Ensign; G. C. Dewey, Charles K. Brown, Midshipmen W. Uhler, G. H. Bower, C. A. Capp, J. C. Hull, G. K. Adams, Assistant Surgeon Frothingham, Engineers N. B. Leitig, Barstow C. Senter and John Torrence, Carpenter J. D. Penner, Paymaster's Clerk W. O. Thomas, and ninety-five men.

LATER.—The following additional facts have been obtained: Investigation shows that a terrible responsibility rests somewhere else than with the Bombay. The Oneida in a late typhoon lost all but three small boats, and one of these was cut in two by the collision, leaving but two boats to save one hundred and seventy-nine men.

In the last words Captain Williams said when Lieutenant Commander Muldrum reported the vessel sinking, was "I know it. But what can I do? I asked for more boats and they were not allowed me." Thus through the negligence of somebody and the stupidity of the Bombay's officers, a battle-scarred and historic ship, with as brave officers and men as ever stood between her decks, and her enemies, has been lost to their friends and to their country.

LOSS OF THE GOLDEN CITY.

The steamer Colorado brings intelligence of the loss of the steamer Golden City, on the 23d of February, near Point Lazaro. The passengers, crew, baggage and treasure were saved, and brought back by the Colorado. The ship was a total wreck, having broken in two just forward of the paddle boxes, and was still going to pieces very fast.

The Golden City left here on the 18th of February for Panama with a valuable cargo, including the teas received by the China steamer, a heavy treasure list and about four hundred passengers. In the morning of the 23d, about seven o'clock, she went ashore near Point Lazaro, in Lower California, about fifteen miles from the bay of Santa Maria. The passengers, baggage and treasure were landed with little difficulty, the sea being smooth, but the location barren and far from habitations.

The party sent immediately to Point Lazaro, erected a signal staff and took out for the Colorado, which was signalled about noon, but it was impossible for the steamer to receive the sufferers aboard from the scene of the disaster on account of the heavy surf. They were compelled to walk to Santa Maria Bay over a barren waste and endure great sufferings from hunger and thirst. Several passengers were lost in the sand hills and underwent what left behind by the steamer. Only a small quantity of provisions and water were saved from the wreck. Fortunately the Colorado arrived soon or intense suffering must have resulted.

When the wreck commenced breaking up the cargo drifted ashore. Casks containing liquor were broken open by the passengers and drunkenness and disorder ensued. Fearing blockead would result if this order of things were not put a stop to, a strong party was organized to destroy the liquor as fast as it came ashore.

The passengers had no confidence in Captain Comstock and paid no attention to his orders. An indignation meeting was held on the Colorado and resolutions passed that in their opinion the wreck of the Golden City was due to incapacity or gross carelessness in the commanding officer and much unnecessary suffering sahere to be traced to the same source.

The passengers with but few exceptions reached here by the Colorado last night. The baggage and treasure were left on board under proper guard.

It is stated that the resolutions of the passengers condemnatory of Capt. Comstock are unjust, and that he should have been given credit for having rescued every passenger.

The sufferings of the passengers of the Golden City on the march from the scene of disaster to Santa Maria Bay to take the Colorado are described as terrible. They had no water and but little hard bread. Old men, women and children walked for twenty-two hours over rocky mountains, under a burning sun and arrived at their destination entirely prostrated with fatigue.

Every passenger has his version, but all agree as to principal incidents.

THE WEATHER.

State of Thermometers at Various Points Yesterday Morning.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, clear and cold. Thermometer 20 degrees above.

CHICAGO, clear and cold.

CINCINNATI, cloudy and cold.

OLD CITY, cloudy and snowing a little. Thermometer 33 deg. above.

NEW YORK, cloudy and cool.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: The Funding of the Public Debt Further Discussed—Report on the Georgia Entanglement. HOUSE: Public Land Grants—Indian Appropriations—Information of the Oneida Calamity Desired.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution asking of the President full information relative to the African slave trade, and whether our flag had been used to protect traders. Tabled.

The joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road and secure the same by mortgage was discussed, without action, until the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill relative to taking the census and asked its reference to the Committee on Revision of Laws. So ordered.

Mr. HOWARD, from Committee on Territories, reported without amendment the bill to regulate salaries of United States Judges in Territories.

Mr. POMEROY, from Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendment the bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota to aid the construction of the Lake Superior and Vermillion Lake Railroad.

Mr. EDMUNDS reported, from Judiciary Committee relative to the impeachment of the Georgia Legislature. The report recites the manner of the organization of the provisional State government in 1868, the fact of its approval by the military commander of the district, the subsequent expulsion of negro members and the passage by Congress of the act of December 22, 1869, which confers upon the General Assembly of the State exclusive power to perfect its organization, there being no room for interference or construction conferring such authority either upon the Governor or military commander. Under this act, the Governor of Georgia summoned the persons elected to the Legislature in March last to assemble in Atlanta January 10th, 1870, and a quorum of the Senate took the oath of office and organized as provided by the act. The report details the circumstances attending the organization of the House of Representatives, and the part taken by one Harris, not a member, or officer, but who had been designated to call the body to order by the Governor, and calls attention to the fact that Harris continued to preside and adjourn the body from time to time at his own pleasure, without authority of the House. He also determined what persons who had appeared as members should be permitted to take the oath of office in the prescribed oaths and their seats. This proceeding was ratified by the General in command of the Second Military District, pursuant to the passage of the act of December 22d, had been appointed to the command of Georgia as a military district, under the act of March 2d, 1867. A statement is then made of the action taking in reference to the exclusion of Gen. Terry in directing the exclusion of certain persons from the Legislature until their cases should be favorably reported upon by the military commission, which he charged with the duty of ascertaining who were thus excluded and the admission of other persons was delayed until they should be relieved from their political disabilities.

Upon this history the Committee is constrained to say that in its opinion the above mentioned action of the military authorities was not authorized by law. The Legislature elected in Georgia was intended by Congress to take the place of the provisional government as a permanent one. This course was taken by the General of the Army, by his order to Gen. Meade of March 2d, 1868. The organization and disorganization of the act of Congress could be made by Congress, but not by the military commander.

The Committee argue further, in support of this view, but add: It is due to the General to commend the prudence and circumspection which usually the Committee in reporting that his whole conduct in the affair was under the sincere belief that it was within the scope of his lawful authority, and that under circumstances of much difficulty and delicacy he conducted the affair, although outside of his jurisdiction, in such manner as to command the personal respect and confidence of all parties concerned.

The Committee also believes the persons excluded, who desired to qualify, would have violated the act by taking the oath, as they had done no actual injustice done. The action of the House, in afterwards admitting persons who had been excluded, but received only a minority of the votes cast, is considered by the Committee unwarranted by law, and the persons then admitted are not lawfully entitled to seats in the Georgia Legislature.

The Committee therefore report that in the following respects the organization of said Legislature has not been warranted by law:

First—In the control and direction of its proceedings by Harris.

Second—In the exclusion from taking the oath of Representatives of three members elect who offered to swear.

Third—In the seating of persons not having a majority of the votes at the election.

In respect to the resolution calling upon the Committee to report what further legislation is necessary relative to the organization of the Legislature of Georgia, the Committee report that a bill bearing was given to both parties, and the representatives of the great body of those who contend that the proceedings had been illegal and unconstitutional