

fugue, he passed under the shadow of the fir-wood to collect his thoughts ere he re-entered Annie's cottage. He looked down on the Clyde and its rolling waters, on the green grass fields, on the apple orchards with blossoms; and as he recalled the many trifling incidents which connected Annie with these familiar objects he pictured how she would greet him now. Would not her eyes light up, as they used to do long ago, when he chanced to come on her suddenly? Her cheeks brighten, and her lips smile upon him? and would she not speak to him as she had spoken on that eventful night, in that sweet, touching, fearful voice that still rung in his ears? The very thought made his heart bound within his breast, and caused him to quicken his pace as he took the path leading to the cottage. To his surprise he found several groups of people gathered round the door; and there was something in their strange way of looking at him, as he advanced, that sent a chill through his veins he scarce knew why.

"How is Annie?" he asked abruptly of an acquaintance who stood in the doorway.

"Gang in yourself and with blossoms; and as he recalled the many trifling incidents which connected Annie with these familiar objects he pictured how she would greet him now. Would not her eyes light up, as they used to do long ago, when he chanced to come on her suddenly? Her cheeks brighten, and her lips smile upon him? and would she not speak to him as she had spoken on that eventful night, in that sweet, touching, fearful voice that still rung in his ears? The very thought made his heart bound within his breast, and caused him to quicken his pace as he took the path leading to the cottage. To his surprise he found several groups of people gathered round the door; and there was something in their strange way of looking at him, as he advanced, that sent a chill through his veins he scarce knew why.

"Annie, Annie!" he exclaimed, as he darted forward towards the inner room. "I mean see my Annie once again!"

He sadly tried to recall those who strove to prevent his entrance into the chamber where the corpse lay.

"She's there, Alick," they whispered, "but you manna gang in, you manna gang in!"

Alick made no answer, but pushed open the half-closed door. On the rough wooden table stood the open coffin; men and women were gathered around it; and the expression of deep grief that clouded their faces destroyed the last glimmer of hope that lingered in his breast, and for an instant snatched away the life from his heart. He turned towards the door, and one of them, with a shrill cry, sprang towards him, and flung herself into his arms.

"Alick, dear Alick, are you come at last? She said you would come, and that noon but Alick Caldwell should lay Marian Livingston's head in the grave. And you are come! His name be praised!"

That night Annie Livingston spent alone in her desolate cottage; but a little time afterward she quitted Neilson Foot as Alick Caldwell's wife and her after-life gave proof that a good sister and dutiful daughter are sure to make a good wife and a good mother.

(From the Dayton (Ohio) Empire, Jan. 13.)

Opening a Grave—Extraordinary Preservation of Human Bodies.

Mr. George Lane, who has charge of Woodland Cemetery, near this city, was called upon the other day by Mr. George P. Loy, who resides about three miles southeast of Germantown, in this county, to remove the remains of his first wife, grandchild, and other bodies, from a family burying ground upon the site of the old Germantown Cemetery. The burying ground was made many years ago upon the side of a little hill, in a field some distance from the residence of Mr. Loy, in accordance with the custom in the Miami Valley at that day, when almost every property holder had a burying place upon his farm.

The first grave opened was that of Mr. Loy's first wife, who was interred about twenty years ago. On reaching the coffin it was found to be perfect—at least in appearance—and the men proceeded to completely unseal it, and raise it to the mouth of the grave. This they soon ascertained to be a difficult task, and the small force engaged at it was compelled to procure assistance. The earth at this time was completely taken from around the coffin, and removed from under the coffin, as far as could be reached, but still it was found difficult to even move it.

The assistance of six men wasn't long obtained, and it required all the strength they were in possession of to raise the coffin from its bed and place it upon the ground at the side of the grave. It was supposed by those engaged in the disinterment that the coffin was filled with water, on account of its extreme heaviness, but after it was taken from the grave, it was measurably dry, and no signs of water could be discovered. The lid was found to be difficultly removed, when it was ascertained that the body was in an excellent state of preservation. Upon a close examination, it was found that the remains would not give way under the pressure of a piece of board which one of the gentlemen placed upon the corpse; and this strange circumstance led to still further investigation. The shroud, and indeed all the covering which was upon the body at the time of interment, twenty years ago, had disappeared, and a vestige of them remained. The body was perfect, except the right leg, from the knee to the ankle joint, where the flesh seemed to have wasted away, and lay at the bottom of the coffin in a substance resembling ashes mixed with sand. With this exception of decay, the body and limbs exhibited the same perfectness of exterior as they did when life and animation were in the body.

The body, indeed, had been petrified! It was, by some strange quality of the earth, and other causes of which we can form no conjecture, turned into a stone of a drab, or, more properly speaking, flesh color; and the chisel of the artist might rattle, but could not make so close a resemblance to the "human form divine." The smile which lighted up her countenance at the moment when death gently untied the cord which bound the soul to life—still seemed to linger upon the face of stone. The light of the eyes was gone, and they were sunken; but from the slightest oblique view seemed to look upon those who were viewing, with astonishment, that human form of stone.

The grave of the grandchild of Mr. Loy was next entered, and the coffin exhumed. It was also found to be heavy, and when opened, the corpse presented much the same appearance as that of Mrs. Loy. It was not as perfect, however, although petrified. The body and limbs had about the same appearance as they did in the first case, but the exterior had lost its life-like contour. The most remarkable thing connected with the remains of the child, was that the hair upon the petrified skull was to all appearance the same as in life! Mr. Lane clipped a small ringlet from the crown and tied it into a knot. The other bodies which were exhumed—one or two in number—were only partially petrified, and were miserably decayed.

A great many persons, attracted by so remarkable a phenomenon, gathered around these remains with wondering eyes. The like had been "read about," but never seen by them before; and indeed we very much doubt whether as great curiosities in human petrification were ever before seen, although we have strange accounts coming down to us through misty ages. These bodies of stone in human shape were re-interred in the cemetery at Germantown, where they will probably remain until the "Great Day," when they will be transformed into receptacles for immortal souls.

(Private Correspondence of the Phila. Pennsylvania.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The opinion is confidently expressed this morning that the French Spoliation bill passed the House; but, at the same time, the impression is abroad that if the bill should pass both Houses, there is still a broker ahead in the shape of a Presidential veto. Whether this impression has been made to dampen the ardor of friends and stimulate the exertions of the foes, you, in Philadelphia, are as capable of judging as we who are in closer proximity to the White House. The defeat of the French Spoliation bill, whether by Congress or by veto, will not improve the prospects of the Texas creditor.

Balloon Ascension of a Lady, and Miraculous Escape.

Easton, Pa., Jan. 26, 1855.

Miss Louisa Bradley made a balloon ascension at Easton, on the 25th inst., having a most miraculous escape from death. Miss B. filled her balloon entirely with gas from one of the street mains, and at 11 o'clock stepped fearlessly into the car. She is a small, delicate looking woman, and was dressed in a bloomer costume of scarlet and blue. The balloon, held by a rope, was then permitted to rise about twenty feet from the ground, when she made a short address to the crowd of people. It then rose gently, held by the rope, until she was one hundred feet from the ground, when she cut the cord, and the balloon rose perpendicularly with great velocity, until she had reached a mile, or a mile and a quarter, as it was estimated by those present who were best able to judge.

It would appear, from her own account, that she knew very little about the business she had undertaken, or of the effects likely to be produced upon the balloon when it reached the tangle of atmosphere. The balloon was an old one, and the silk had become so rotten that it is wonderful that it would bear inflation at all. When she reached this height she states that the balloon, which was not entirely filled when it left the earth, expanded, until the gas began to escape at the seams, and became very offensive to her. She had been so absorbed by the enchanting prospect spread out beneath her, which she says was magnificent beyond the power of language to describe, that she had not noticed the balloon. The escape of gas alarmed her, and she pulled the valve rope, but permitted but little gas to escape, as she was afraid she would fall into the Delaware, which was directly beneath her. In a few moments after this the balloon collapsed, and to her horror and alarm, we saw her fall with frightful rapidity for the distance of six or seven hundred feet, her progress then being checked, from what cause we below could not see, although we then observed that she was descending quite slowly. It seems that when the balloon burst it was torn into ribbons, except the lower part or neck of the balloon. So completely was the upper part torn to pieces, that large pieces of silk blew away, and the remainder hung down even below the car. When she had fallen this distance the neck of the balloon suddenly blew up, turning inside out, and catching against the net-work, forming a parachute, which bore her safely to the ground. She came down in an open field, and so lightly did the car strike the earth that she says there was not the slightest jar. Her presence of mind was extraordinary. After this fearful fall, and when the balloon was still descending with terrific velocity, she threw out her hand and anchor, and then with the utmost calmness commenced singing a hymn. She alighted about four miles from this place. The trip must be considered a quick one, as at a quarter past 12 she had taken her seat and in fine spirits.

Cor. of the N. Y. Herald.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION—Two Lives Lost.

On Thursday evening last, about 7 o'clock, the inhabitants of our town were suddenly aroused by a loud explosion, that shook the whole village and the buildings around for several miles. It was soon ascertained that the large powder manufactory of Messrs. Parsh, Silver & Co., situated two miles below the borough, had exploded, blowing to atoms the drying house and glazing house, destroying the stock house and coal house, and also utterly destroying the frame of one mill and unroofing the other. The powder in process of manufacture in these latter buildings did not explode. At the time of the explosion, two boys, aged about 10, were in the packing house, as is supposed—one a white boy, named Joseph Rhoads and the other a colored boy, named Jerry Cooper. They were found the next morning, having been blown about one hundred and fifty yards, badly torn and mangled.

The explosion occurred in the drying and packing house. There is no possible way of explaining the immediate cause of this catastrophe, as the only persons that could have known anything of the matter, in the first instance, were Charles H. A. and his wife. There were about four hundred kegs of powder, finished and unfinished, destroyed.—Total loss about \$2,500.

The glass in the windows of all the houses situated about the mills was broken, and in some cases the sash and doors destroyed. Before the report was heard, the light could be seen for miles, which was soon followed by a crash that made the stoutest man tremble, and the seemed to shake the very earth beneath their feet. The blackened, burned, mutilated corpses of the two boys presented a sad spectacle to look upon.—Wilkesbarre Union

THE JAPANESE PARADES.—Sundry presents sent to the President by the Emperor of Japan, in recognition of those forwarded from hence by the hands of Commodore Perry, have reached Washington, with them being sundry packages for officers of the expedition, which, under the law, must be deposited, at least temporarily, in the State Department. That is, until Congress may give them leave to accept them. The Star says:

The contents of the package are said to be silks, swords, writing tables, delicate and fragile ornaments, boxes of fans and other materials, umbrellas, mats, bells, jugs, cabinets, flower boxes, lances, Japan matting, stone from Japan, stone from Loo Choo, agricultural implements, Japan shine (marked from Sindh) hermetically sealed samples of sugar cane, seven dolls, two birds, seed wheat from the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

We hear that the dogs are of a breed which none but the aristocracy of the Empire keep, as they are very costly. In fact, instead of Charles H. A. a similar imperial present of dogs was sent to Rome by the Emperor of Japan, from which the celebrated European breed of King Charles' spaniel sprang. Those sent to the President by Com. Perry are much like the King Charles' breed of the present day, though considerably larger.

THE PROPOSED MEDIATION OF THE UNITED STATES in the Eastern quarrel does not meet with the grateful response from the belligerents, which some of our philanthropic statesmen no doubt thought it was entitled to, when they presented the subject to Congress. In fact, instead of thanking us for the offer, they take advantage of the opportunity, by the fact presents, of getting rid of some of the bile which had been engendered by the want of sympathy which the people of the United States has hitherto shown for both parties in the quarrel. They very plainly tell us to mind our own business that is continue to do just as we have been doing, acting so strictly impartially as to incur the resentment of those who expect or desire us to do differently. The advice is worth consideration, and coming at this time, proves that the parties to the war have objects in view not yet accomplished, and without which peace is impossible.

MOTHERS MADE THANKFUL.—The local editor of the Buffalo Republic has made himself one of the immortal, by the publication of a discovery which he has made of great importance to mothers. It is an infallible means of keeping babies, from ten months old perfectly quiet for hours. The modus operandi is as follows: "As soon as the squallor waker, set the child up, propped by pillows if it cannot sit alone, and smear its fingers with thick molasses. Then put half a dozen leathers into its hands, and the young one will sit and pick the leathers from one hand to the other, until it drops asleep. As soon as it wakes, more molasses and more leathers, and in place of noise ascending yells, there will be silence and enjoyment unpeakable."

A NEW TAX BILL.—Among the bills already introduced in the House of Representatives, is one by Mr. Bail, of Erie, for the more economical and thorough collection of taxes. It provides that the County Treasurers shall give public notice, and at least at the several places of election at given times and receive the taxes levied, for which he shall be entitled to two per centum on all monies collected and paid out, and all not paid after a certain time, to be collected by constables.

FIGHT BETWEEN A MAN AND A FLOCK OF LOONS. The other day a young man in Delaware county, Pa., seeing a large flock of loons in a marsh, struck one with a stone and so wounded it that he caught it. The bird made a scream, and all the flock came to the rescue, picked him up, and on the other parts of the body with their sharp bills to send a degree as nearly to overpower him. He called loudly for help, and after assistance had arrived, the birds were driven off.



Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, February 3, 1855.

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

The Reporter will be furnished at ONE DOLLAR per annum in advance, and will be sent no longer than paid for.

Subscribers will have four weeks notice previous to the expiration of their subscription; when, if it is not renewed, the paper will be stopped.

Those in arrears can avail themselves of these terms by settling. We shall give them until the close of the present volume, when we shall stop sending the paper to every subscriber in arrears.

Any person sending us five new subscribers, with the Cash, will receive a copy gratis for one year; or Six Copies will be sent to one address a year for \$5.

As the success of the Cash system depends upon its strict observance, our Terms will be impartially and inflexibly adhered to.

Foreign News.

The British Steamer Africa, arrived at Halifax, on Monday last with one week's later intelligence from Europe. Its details are singularly barren of interest. No new facts have transpired with regard to the progress of the Vienna negotiations, and matters in the Crimea remain in pretty nearly the same state as at date of previous advices. The French and English Ministers at Vienna have received the authorization from their respective governments for which they had applied, but it was thought would protract as long as possible the discussion of the terms of peace, in order that the fall of Sebastopol might influence the decision of the question at issue. This is of course mere speculation. The statement that Austria would refuse to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with the Western Powers until the exact nature of their conditions is specified, is of an equally unauthentic character, although it is a natural conclusion from the suspicious coincidence which exists between these fresh overtures of Russia, and the stipulation as to the termination of Austrian inaction fixed by the treaty of the 21 of December.

The project of a general Congress is again revived, and confident hopes are expressed by one of the leading London journals that if the United States are invited to take a part in it, a satisfactory solution may be found for the present difficulties.

Omer Pacha had arrived in the Crimea, and, after a conference with the allied commanders, had returned to Varna. Russian reinforcements were advancing through Besarabia, and the allies were also continually receiving additions to their strength. There was some talk of a Piedmontese contingent of 20,000 men being about to be sent to the Crimea, but the statement does not seem to amount to anything more than a mere rumor.

General European news there is no thing that calls for particular notice.

MUSICAL CONVENTION.—We again call the attention of the lovers of vocal music, to the Convention which is to be held at this place next week, under the direction of Prof. W. B. BRADY, of New York. Such a favorable opportunity to receive thorough instruction in this important science, as is thus offered, we hope will not be neglected by any who can possibly attend. We speak advisedly, when we say, that the information gained in these musical conventions, is worth making a sacrifice to obtain. If practicable, all the members of the several choruses in the County, together with the teachers and their respective scholars, should be in attendance each of the four days—but if all cannot come, let there be a good delegation from each choir and school, that shall come prepared to take back and communicate to those who cannot be present, all the valuable instruction received, as well as a spirit of improvement, a better style, a more refined and highly cultivated taste, and a stronger desire to sing "in the spirit, and with the understanding." Such meetings have done much good in other villages, if in no other way, by stirring up the attention, not of the singers only, but of the whole community, to the importance of cultivating a taste for sacred music. We confidently anticipate such a result here.

THE CASE OF CAPT. GIBSON.—The newspapers in New York and elsewhere, through their Washington correspondents, have been making a great fuss over the case of Capt. Gibson, who was imprisoned at Batavia, for some infraction of the laws—including an attempt to incite revolt. According to the correspondents alluded to, the United States were about to be involved in a war with Holland, and the Dutch government refused a most extravagant claim for damages presented by Captain Gibson. The case has been so perniciatiously presented, Washington correspondents getting into such a ferment, while the State Department kept so cool, that many strong suspicions prevailed that Capt. Gibson was arguing his own case through the newspapers, and endeavoring to make them subservient to enforcing a groundless claim. The State Department has published the correspondence on the subject, and shows from Capt. Gibson's own letter to the Governor of Netherlands India that he and his case are unworthy of consideration. This letter, which was sent by Mr. Belmont to the State Department, was abstracted from the office; but a duplicate was obtained, and is now published by Mr. Marcy. In that letter, Capt. Gibson implores the clemency of his excellency, the Governor General of the Netherlands India, acknowledging the culpable imprudence of his actions, and asking for immediate trial, in the hope that extenuating circumstances might mitigate the punishment which he acknowledged to have deserved.

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FORTHCOMING PROCLAMATION.—The Washington Star says that the President will soon issue a Proclamation warning all persons, citizens of the United States, against participating in armed forces directed for settling in Central America. Col. KINNEY's project, it is understood, will be coerced into disbanding by this Proclamation.

LOUISIANA SENATOR.—The Hon. John Sidel was last week re-elected, by the Legislature of Louisiana, a Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term will expire.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Mrs. Maria Crossland, wife of Greensboro Crossland, of South Strabane township, Washington county, was found dead on Monday night last, in a field belonging to James Linn, Esq., a short distance from the borough of Washington. On Sunday evening she started from home with a little daughter aged about fourteen years, for the purpose of going to Washington to get a new dress, which she carried, filled with whiskey. When near town the child wandered in a field until her mother should reach her destination and return. On returning, the mother stated she had procured the whiskey, but had broken the jug. They then started home, but the woman being intoxicated, soon fell, and was unable to regain her feet. The little child remained with her during the night, and started for home about daylight. When she left, her mother was still able to speak, but when found a short time afterwards, life was extinct. The child's feet were badly frozen, from the extreme cold experienced during the night. This is one of the most shocking deaths we have ever been compelled to record.

FLUR FROM BROOM CORN.—The Pittsburg (Pa.) Union says that it has been presented by Mr. James Gardner of that city, with a specimen of corn broom stalks, which is decidedly superior to the best broom that it has ever had for cakes. The way to make it up is to bake it a little longer than buckwheat; mix the dough with a little soda, and you will have a more delicious cake that can be made from buckwheat.

JENNY LIND.—From a private correspondence, dated Stockholm, Sweden, December 16, we learn that Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt was in that city attending to her property. She was unaccompanied by her husband, the laws of Sweden forbidding the presence of a Jew. The correspondent adds that Jenny had so changed in her appearance, and grown so old in looks, that her oldest and most intimate friends did not recognize her.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.—Notwithstanding the negotiations for peace, the war is still prosecuted as actively as the condition and objects of the respective parties will admit. The Allies are still crippled for want of men, and have again postponed the intended assault on Sebastopol. They have made a diversion by landing the Turks at Eupatoria, which is north of the city, with the design of investing the city on all sides, cutting off further supplies and compelling Menschikoff to withdraw his army in the field, to save it from an attack in the rear. This appears to be a good movement, for already Osen Sacken has been sent to watch the Turks, and if the latter are able to keep their position, the concentration of the Russians for an assault upon the Allies, when the latter attempt to storm the city, will be prevented.

The Russians, on the other hand, finding the Turks have left the Dobruzcha, have made a counter diversion by commencing to re-invest and re-occupy the principalities. What is curious about this fact is that Austria, though nominally in occupancy of the country on the Danube, has allowed the Russian army to re-cross and re-capture two important fortresses. If Austria does not protect the principalities better than this, the Russians may be in Constantinople, while the Allies are fighting in the Crimea. There would be rather a singular turn in affairs if this should happen. It is not likely to happen under the Russian management of the war, but a military genius like Napoleon would be very likely to attempt it, and secure at once the allied armies in the Black Sea.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.—But little business of importance has been transacted in Congress during the past week. The French Spoliation bill has been discussed with much earnestness, and will probably pass finally, in the course of a few days. The Army Appropriation bill was before the Senate on Wednesday. A number of amendments was proposed and adopted, among them, one to expend thirty thousand dollars in trying the experiment of using dromedaries for the transportation of military stores. A number of memorials has been presented in favor of mediation between the belligerent powers of Europe.

A disagreeable rencontre took place in the House on the 30th inst, between Messrs. LANE of Oregon and FARLEY of Maine, which is thus reported by telegraph: Mr. Farley rose to a point of order. Mr. Lane—I did not yield the floor for your point of order. Mr. Farley—I have as much right to call you to order as you had to call me to order. Mr. Lane then called Mr. Farley liar, or a d— liar, which Mr. Farley retorted back again with much emphasis. The parties were about ten feet apart at this time, Mr. Lane standing near the main aisle. In a moment the distance was shortened two-thirds at least, by both parties, who with agitated frames and threatening gestures, sprang towards each other. Gentlemen near by intervened, and thus prevented the belligerents from coming to close quarters. Members hastened to the scenes, and cries of "Order," "order," "order," resounded through the house.

Mr. Philips, (dem.) of Mo., called the Sergeant at-Arms, when that officer appeared, bearing his mace of office. The people in the galleries were stretching over the top to see the proceedings going on on the floor. Quiet was soon restored, however, and business resumed.

THE MISSOURI SENATOR.—The Legislature of Missouri has a hard time in making a United States Senator. The two branches were to have met in Convention on Thursday last, for the purpose of making still another attempt to elect a United States Senator. The Union learns, through a private source, that several ballots had been taken on that day, which showed a gain for Mr. ARCHISON of six over his previous highest vote.

"SAM" TRIUMPHANT.—An election took place on Monday in the 9th Senatorial District of New York, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Gov. CLARK. The candidates were Rev. W. H. GOODWIN, K. N., and Mr. LOOMIS, peoples' candidate. Mr. Goodwin is elected by about 1500 majority.

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THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

(From the Washington correspondence of the Phila. Gazette, January 23.)

The administration seems to have governed its conduct towards the anomalous expedition to Central America by the presumption that it would fail from inherent weakness, without its intervention. The preparations for the enterprise, however, have gone further than was expected, and the resolution has been taken to regard it as in violation of our neutral obligations, and to interpose the interdict of the government against the scheme. If, therefore, an occasion shall arise to require it, a proclamation will be issued directing all officers of the government to restrain the departure of any vessel supposed to be engaged in the expedition. The proof is complete that military commissions have been issued, and equipments made, for service within the jurisdiction of a foreign and friendly state.

The stock of the company has been issued. The share of Col. Kinney, as Commander in Chief and Governor-General of its dominions, is said to be 12,000 shares, of the value of \$75 each. The whole number of shares is 200,000 representing an aggregate capital of five millions of dollars. The whole of it may not be immediately paid down in cash, but the bonds of the company, said to comprise \$30,000,000, will be ample as a reserve for raising funds, should the state of the exchequer require it.

SILVER CREEK COLLIERIES—UNQUENCHABLE FIRE.—Four years ago, what is now called the old breaker, at Thomas & Beatty's mine, caught fire from an explosion. The fire was communicated to the dirt heaps around, where it had been secretly burning ever since. It made its appearance again, about five weeks ago, in the immediate vicinity of the new breaker, and men were, and are still employed in removing the dirt heaps there, that being the only method practicable to insure safety. A stranger might pass it in the daytime, and not notice it as there is but little smoke, and the daylight drowns every other appearance of the fire. It is only at night that the danger presents itself in its reality—showing itself to the beholder in an enormous mass of fire, partly hidden by a thin coating at the top, not yet consumed, and decorated with a number of pretty blue lights, proceeding from as many bright spots of burning anthracite coal. The mine has stopped, as well as every other mine in the neighborhood. It is quite hard times for the poor miners.—Pottsville Register.

A CHAPTER ON PRONUNCIATION.—Sebastopol is pronounced as if written Sebastopoli, with the accent on next to the last syllable. Varna, like Varna—Scutari like Scoo-ta-re (in Turkish, is Kou-dar-je.) The Crimea, in Russia, is Krim. The river that enters the sea at Sebastopol is the Tcherany, and the cape at its mouth Cape Kheo nose. The Black sea only goes by that name in English—and Turkish—'Kara Denizi'—most other nations calling it the Euxine. (Greek, meaning "hospitable.") Can-robot is Can ro bar, as nearly as can be written in English, and Menschikoff is pronounced just as written.

ACQUITTED.—Robert G. Simpson, late treasurer of the county of Philadelphia, and his associates, John Seiser and Gebhart Harris, have been tried, during the present week, on the charge of embezzling \$30,000 belonging to the State, which had been collected and paid into Simpson's hands. The offense is punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one year, nor more than five, and a fine of \$500. The trial lasted three days, and ended in the acquittal of the parties charged with the offense.

PROPOSED NEW COUNTIES.—There are propositions before the Legislature for at least a dozen new counties. One of these proposes to erect the upper part of Lancaster into a new county to be called "Jackson," making Ephrata the county seat, and there is "Pollock" out of Danbury, Lebanon, and Schuylkill; "Madison" of Berks, Chester, and Montgomery; "Penn." out of Philadelphia and Bucks, and some half dozen others out of the mountain and western counties.

THE CHRISTIAN INQUIER, a Unitarian paper, insists that in view of the low salaries of the clergy they must either abstain from marriage, or divide their time between their parish and secular employments.

The bridge over Rock Island at Dixon, Illinois, which is one of the most expensive structures on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, has been carried away by a freshet, which has also caused an inundation of the surrounding country.

THE WHEAT CROP IN VIRGINIA.—It is stated that the wheat crop in the valley counties of Virginia is looking remarkably fine. No damage has been sustained from freezing, and under the genial effects of fine weather for the past week or more, it is improving much.—South Side Democrat.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS. REDUCTION IN PRICE!

An experience of fifteen years in publishing a newspaper, has satisfied us that the Credit system is radically wrong, both to the Publisher and to the Subscriber. Under its operation a large amount is constantly due from subscribers located in every part of the county, which at best can be realized only by waiting years, and in two many cases is utterly worthless, the person receiving the paper having deceased, or left the county, and the printer has the vexation of finding that he is not to receive anything for the labor and expense of years. On the other hand, we are obliged to charge promptly paying subscribers a sum sufficient to make up these losses.

Having become thoroughly satisfied that the system of advance payments is better both for publisher and subscriber, we have determined to adopt it. Hereafter the 'Reporter' will be furnished to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable invariably in advance, and will be sent no longer than paid for. These terms will be inflexibly adhered to.

Those of our present subscribers who are indebted to us, and wish to avail themselves of these terms, can do so upon settlement.—We shall continue to send them the paper until the close of the present volume, (which will be about the first of June next,) upon the original terms, when we shall positively discontinue sending the paper to every subscriber in arrears, and proceed to collect the amount due us.

Subscribers who have paid in advance, and whose time expires before the close of the present volume, will have four weeks notice of the expiration of their subscription.—We shall give this plan a thorough trial.—We believe it will meet the approbation of all those who desire to take, and pay for, a County paper; and we are certain it will relieve us from many of the vexations and disappointments for which the business is proverbial. We shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that we have pay for every paper sent; and, we trust, of feeling that we have given to every subscriber the full value of his Dollar.

To any person sending us five new subscribers, with the cash, (\$5) we will send the Reporter gratis, one year.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Bradford County Agricultural Society, will be held at the Court House, in Towanda, on Monday 5th day of February next, at 8 o'clock P. M. The members of the Society are requested to attend, as the officers for the coming year are to be elected, and other important business transacted. G. F. MASON, President. Towanda, Jan. 20, 1855.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of C. P. PHILIPS, dec'd., late of Burlington tp., are hereby requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement. February 3, 1855. J. M. PHILIPS, Administrator.

FLOUR! FLOUR!—50 barrels Superfine FLOUR, just received and for sale by MONTANYES & CO. Jan. 31, 1855.

A FARM TO RENT FOR one or two years, situated in Overton twp., Bradford County, containing 22 1/2 acres, with 25 acres more of the same, all well wooded down with clover last spring. A good house, and a new Barn, 20 by 50, erected on the premises. Possession will be given the 1st of April. ALSO, a good house to rent for one year, to a steady and industrious man, to whom steady employment and good wages will be given. EDWARD MCGOVERN. Heverlyville, Jan. 11, 1855.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL. THERE will be a MUSICAL FESTIVAL held in Towanda, commencing on TUESDAY, the 6th of FEBRUARY, to continue four days and evenings, under the direction of Professor Wm. B. Bradbury, of N. Y.

To conclude with a CONCERT, Friday Evening, Feb. 9.

The design of this Musical Festival is the advancement of Singers generally, whether as choirs or individual singers, in musical knowledge, by the study and practice of different styles of vocal music, and by familiar lectures, and such training and criticism as may tend to the accomplishment of the above named object. The different departments of musical study, such as Church music, secular music, Concert music, and instructions as to the best method of teaching singing classes, will receive attention. The principal text books used will be the "Shawm" and the "Eight styles of vocal music." Singers who are accustomed to sing together in Clubs, Quartettes, &c., will please come with pieces rehearsed to sing at the Festival.

Clergymen throughout the country, and all others who may feel the least interest in the advancement and improvement of vocal music, are earnestly solicited to take an interest in this object. Further notice as to the place of holding the Festival will be given, and circulars will be generally distributed throughout the county. Any information in relation to the matter may be had by communicating with either of the Committee.

W. C. BOGART, D.