TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Governor Eyre, of Jamaica.

It is reported at Florence that Garibaldi has left Caprera and gone to Naples.

The election in Louisiana began yesterday and will conclude to-day.

The customs receipts at the four principal Atlantic ports from April 6th to 11th amounted to $2,979,305.

General Moltke is spoken of as the next representative of Austria at the Court of the Czar.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were entertained at a banquet by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on Thursday night.

Immense damage is being done by the floods in Georgia and Virginia, many bridges and stocks being swept away.

Brown, the Canean child-murderer has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury recommend mercy in his case.

Twenty members of the Mississippi Convention have resigned their seats. Press reporters are excluded from the Convention after this date.

John Brookes, who was arrested at St. Louis a year ago for having in his possession a plate for making counterfeit postal currency, has been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

The City Councils of Baltimore honored the anniversary of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln by changing the names of Lincoln avenue, in that city, to Battery place.

The Mississippi Convention yesterday adopted a portion of a franchise article. One of the sections provides for six days' voting on the Constitution.

As an informal caucus of Pacific coast Democrats, it was formally agreed to urge Associate Justice Field to resign his seat on the Supreme Court and be the Democratic candidate for President at the coming Democratic Convention.

Rev. John S. McKenzie and Lanchman McIntosh were killed by lightning in Richmond county, N. C., on Thursday. In Amelia county, Va., on the same day, three negroes were struck dead by lightning.

The remains of the late General John H. Morgan, one of the rebel army, have been interred at Lexington, Ky. A large concourse of citizens from the surrounding States of the North and South, including many companions in arms, attended the funeral.

The Dudley Woolen Company's mill, at Dudley, Massachusetts, was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The fire originated in the picker-room, cause unknown. There is an insurance of $45,000 on the mill. The extent of loss is not ascertained, but will exceed the insurance.

Dispatches which have been received at the headquarters of the army of the United States show that, in nine districts in South Carolina, in which voter registration commenced on the 6th, 20,000 were registered. A canvass of the vote shows 17,227 for the constitution and 4,000 against it.

O'Keating and Hollywood, the feather-weight boxers, who were to fight near Cincinnati yesterday for the championship, have been arrested under the new law of Ohio prohibiting prize-fights, and were required to give bail in five thousand dollars each to fight in or out of Ohio within one year, and, in default, were imprisoned.

Private dispatches received from Constantinople, announce the sudden death in that city, on the 3d instant, of Mrs. Edward Joy Morris, the wife of the American Minister. Mrs. Morris, it appears, was ill but a few days, and died from a combination of fever and acute neuralgia. Mrs. Morris was a native of Philadelphia.

A wedding in high life came off at Fortress Monroe on the 15th. Brevet Brigadier-General Chauncey B. Ripley, of the United States Engineer corps, was married to Miss Mary Courtney, of Baltimore. The ceremony took place at the residence of her brother-in-law, General Henry Brewerton, of the U. S. Engineers, post chaplain, officiating, and was the most brilliant affair that has ever taken place at that section.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics has compiled and published a complete list of all the merchant vessels of the United States by name, rig, tonnage and home port. The total number of vessels is 12,671, of which 561 are ships, 145 barks, 608 brigs, 8,822 schooners, 2,841 sloops, 4 yachts, 58 long boats, and 2,004 steam vessels of various kinds. The total tonnage of the vessels contained in the list is 2,765,591.

General Schofield addressed the Virginia Convention, yesterday, in opposition to the "iron-clad oath." His experience taught him that it would be impossible to carry on the State Government with such a test, and he thought that as a party measure it would be fatal to the new Constitution. When the Convention came to make its reconsider the oath, but this was refused by a vote of 52 against 26.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a telegram from General Dodge, chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, stating that on the 16th inst. the rails would be laid upon the summit of the mountains in the presence of a large number of distinguished army officers and citizens. According to Stinacderfer's survey, the railroad crosses the mountains at this point at an elevation of 8,242 feet, being the highest point reached by any railroad in the world.

Buffalo and Washington Railway.

In the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of the 15th instant we find an article under the above head, made up mainly of a "Statement of the Directors," which statement was published in answer to certain "inquiries" which had been previously made through the columns of the *Advertiser*. We do not know the inquiries, but those names are appended to that "Statement" as Directors of the road, but further on the article lays down and the arguments used to induce the citizens of Buffalo to vote for a municipal subscription to aid in the building of that road, we feel warranted in expressing the belief that those gentlemen are not only "men of business," but are possessed of that far-seeing business sagacity which looks not merely to the *present*, but also to the *future* prosperity of their city. After showing that the completion of this road will open a "great highway to the coal fields" of our State, they ask most truly and pertinently the question: "*Whether Buffalo is to remain double her population and wealth within the next twenty years, by building her manufacturing interests and becoming the coal depot of the great West—or whether she shall stand still and stop north?*" And after asking this question they say: "*Debt and taxation are evils to be avoided, if practicable; but they are blessings compared with the death of public spirit and the paralysis of public pride and energy.*" Most forcible words are these, and they remind us of almost the same questions and arguments that were used twenty years ago to induce our citizens to vote for municipal aid in building our "Pennsylvania Central road." That aid was given and the road was built, and the result has been that our population and wealth has *more than doubled* during that twenty years, and Philadelphia is to-day the largest manufacturing city in the Union; and now these gentlemen are asking their citizens to do for Buffalo what we asked our citizens to do for Philadelphia twenty years ago, and which was done with such glorious results to us! If the citizens of Buffalo shall fail to respond to the call thus made upon them to secure the "proffered wealth of the coal fields," double the manufactures of their city, increase the shipping on their lakes, and benefit every taxpayer and laboring man, then shall we think that the "paralysis of public pride and energy" has indeed fallen upon them.

A Japanese Belle—Fashions in Yeddo—Pipes and Cheptickers—Bare Feet or Wooden Sandals.

[Translated for the Cincinnati Chronicle.]

Every Japanese girl, of no matter what class in society, appears inspired with an innate love of coquetry. The daughter of the humblest tradesman loves to pass whole days in shopping, and takes the greatest delight in gaiety, long before it is needed, the dress she intends to display for the first time at the next *fete*. The day arrived, the happy girl rises early in the morning, and while her fresh new dress lies in great state in her room, impatiently submits to the dilatory labors of her hairdresser, in whose profession there are some artists celebrated that they devote whole hours to the study and full requisite for the composition of some graceful or fashionable style, where the hair, carefully dressed with the brush and pomade, half hides a piece of *crepe* coquettishly chosen and fastened by heavy pins of tortoise shell or coral. The *Nippon*, it must be confessed, is not a *mistress* of nature's growth, and if, after this hair, we examine the face, we shall see that Japanese maiden Rachel herself could not teach the dressing tables stand a perfect collection of little boxes just drawn from some hidingplace; there are white powders to whiten the bust; reds for the mouth and the cheek; black for the eyes; cosmetic gold for the lips; and yet, with all these aids from art, age is unable to conceal its decrepitude, while strangely enough the children are the most laden with paint. Putting aside this coquetry, universal in spite of its bad taste, the dress is very simple and invariably well chosen. A silk robe, generally of a dark hue, covers a *chemisier* encrepe made of small patches of every color, at perfect harlequin mantle, where bright green is placed beside a lively red. In winter the costume is completed by a short mantle doubled and thickened according to the season. The dress is long, without shape, and open from top to bottom; the upper part is confined by a belt broad enough to cover the breast and the lower part of the form, and terminating in a very enormous knot to tie which with more or less elegance demands a careful examination and many retouches. The sleeves hang like large pockets. To the belts are fastened a pipe in a leather case, and a purse containing two chopsticks of silver, if it is intended to do honor to the best who may be invited to share, in one corner of the pocket-book sparkles a little mirror, a European innovation, for our civilization has made this slight breach of Japanese manners. During the greater portion of the year the feet are in winter they are clad in white cotton, and rest upon sandals of varnished wood, kept by wooden supports high above the damp ground to escape the mud and the damp. The sandal is ornamented with braids of straw, or sometimes of velvet, and held to the foot by a strip of cloth passed between the toes. Occasionally it is covered with a wooden shoe, but is never honored by being worn in the house.

Caution to Travelers.

A letter from Italy to the London *Times*, says: "Travelers in Italy will do well to see that their passports are signed by a consul. Of the great variety of notes now in circulation in this country not one in ten is genuine, the bears of a good many false five-franc notes. The one-franc notes, which are not a legal tender, but which really circulate in the present complete dearth of silver currency and scarcity of copper, have been extensively forged, and are to be distinguished—more readily than by the imperfection of the engraving and printing—by the quality of the paper, which is rougher and thicker than the genuine article. Let the Banca del Popolo, which issues the one-franc notes, has issued others of fifty centimes, or twenty-five cents, which are more rare, and shall have twenty-five centimes paper, and be one par with Austria, but which are so frequently hear of fresh orders given by government for copper money. Twenty millions of francs' worth is now being coined under the superintendence of an Italian agent. The Naples Mint lately received instructions to prepare 600,000 francs' worth. Apparently this government hopes at last to produce more than enough to meet the demand for exportation. Hitherto the copper has disappeared almost as fast as it was put in circulation. There is always a certain quantity floating in Florence, but it is insufficient, and postage stamps are now commonly offered as change."

A Florida Spring.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has visited a remarkable spring near Osceola, Florida, of which he gives this account:

"I found it in the midst of a lone hammock, overflowing its banks. It bubbled up in a basin thirty-seven feet deep and about an acre in extent, filling and overflowing it, and sending from it a deep stream fifty or sixty feet wide, and extending eight or nine miles to the Oklawaha river, into which it empties. In the spring itself fifty steamboats may lie at anchor, and in the stream steam boats of considerable draught. The spring thus forms a natural inland port, to which three steamers now run regularly from the St. Johns. The clearness of the water is the wonderful. It seems even more transparent than air. You see on the bottom, fifty feet below the bottom of your boat, the exact form of the smallest pebble, the outline and color and shades of color of the leaf which has sunk. Large fish swim in it, every scale visible and every movement distinctly observable. The water is impregnated with lime and magnesia, but has no appreciable taste, and is excellent drinking water. If you go over the basin in the boat you will see the fissure in the rocks, from which the river pours forward like an inverted cataract. There are more of these springs in the channel of the stream, further down."

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