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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

GOVERNOR PERRY insists that he prefers Confiscation to Negro Suffrage. We do not know how much property the Governor has got that could be confiscated; but we conjecture that if he has much he would decide, should the point actually arise, to hold on to what he has, and let the blacks have the lot. The British aristocracy have powerful repugnancies to allowing the work people the right to vote. They resist all extensions of the franchise as long as they can without giving occasion for a revolt in which Confiscation may happen, and when the extreme point is reached, they yield with the best grace they can. This is pretty much the case with aristocracies everywhere. They do not, relish relinquishing power. They fancy the direst evils will happen if the old order is not maintained; but they are apt to hold on to their money as the most important thing they possess.

LITTLE or no hope remains that MAXIMILIAN'S life has been spared. The cruel manner in which he treated all Mexicans who resisted his assumption of Imperial power, has neither been forgotten nor forgiven. Besides, the Mexicans are used to bloody retributions, and they one crop is sure to bring another, hope by sanguinary means some day to come to an agreement and establish a government which shall conserve order and ensure tranquility. Against the absolute justice of inflicting capital punishment on Maximilian few will be found willing seriously to argue. Probably Juarez would only oppose himself by seeking to exempt him from such punishment. It is quite another question whether liberty and order will be more certain and enduring in Mexico by additional bloodletting.

JUDGE KELLEY reports that the real work of reconstruction is progressing at the South, not rapidly, but certainly. It would be unreasonable to expect that animosities would die out of the bosoms of the Southern people in a few months. It took thirty years to work them up to such a pitch, of exasperation that they were really to risk everything in a revolt against the government. It may be safely conjectured that the present generation will not die, before all traces of the old bitterness will be obliterated.

THE REPUBLICANS of Butler county have done a thing worthy of special commendation. They have nominated MR. JAMES J. MCJUNKIN as their candidate for Assembly. If the other counties of the West will imitate this example, there will be little difficulty next winter in procuring legislation on certain subjects of much general interest.

THE CONVENTION, also, declared in favor of MR. H. W. WILLIAMS as the Republican candidate for the Supreme Bench, which was a thing most fit to be done.

THE PRESIDENT'S movements are faithfully telegraphed. He seems to be wavering from his stated determination to make no speeches. We venture the prediction that ere he returns to Washington the flag distribution ceremony will be re-inaugurated and the press flooded with his political "me-isms" and harangues. Seward and Randall are breaking the way for him to enter into political speech making. They certainly cannot be his friends.

THE Republican ticket has been elected in Washington, D. C. The majority is large and decided. The blacks voted for the first time, and the increased Union returns fully demonstrate that they cast their ballots with the party which brought them out of bondage into the enjoyment of liberty. The negroes have been courted with but little success in the District of Columbia by the former slaveholding party, and so it will be throughout the entire country.

COUNT BISMARCK.—whose health has been rapidly failing under the weight of responsibilities resting upon his shoulders, is about to retire from active political life. If it be possible for a man of his abilities and temperament to do so. He has asked to be relieved from office immediately after the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the Northern German States. The King has assented to the proposal.

VIENNA, Austria, is to be fortified. The war preparations of Austria and Prussia have in no wise been interfered with since the assembling of the Peace Conference, a fact which may be regarded as significant. France looks with suspicion on the continued preparations going on in those countries, and doubtless she has just reason for alarm.

THE Judiciary Committee entrusted with the impeachment question has, after the adoption of a resolution censuring the President for having been guilty of acts worthy the condemnation of the people, adjourned till the 26th inst. Thus probably ends the threatened impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

JUDGE FRAZIER, of Nashville, has been declared guilty by the Senate of East Tennessee, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, of the charges preferred against him. The effect of the verdict will be his removal from office and disqualification for the holding of any public office hereafter.

GEN. POPE very wisely disapproves of the order of the Post Commandant at Mobile, interfering with the freedom of the press. He is anxious to maintain pure and inviolated the freedom of the press and of speech, and will even suffer treasonable utterances in certain cases to go unrebuked.

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Chicago Diet.

We infer from the account given of the "Abominations of Chicago," by the *Times* newspaper of that city, that the health of the place must be excellent. The pure water of the lake and the delicious meats described by the *Times*, must be productive of health, strength and longevity, or sanitary science has been neglected. The *Times*, with that delicate reserve which distinguishes it, says, were the whole truth known it is doubtful whether there is a stomach in Chicago "that would retain its contents for the fifth part of a second." Thus saith the *Times*:

"A gentleman from a suburban town, in conversation with the writer of this, relates that nothing is more common than for Chicago butchers to visit his section, and to buy up the refuse of stock for the Chicago market. He relates instances of farmers who sold calves not yet a day old, and which, beyond all doubt, one day later appeared upon the tables of Chicago citizens. Went some farmer has a rank-smelling bull whose days of usefulness are passed, he kills it, and sends it by rail to Chicago.

"The same sort of things prevails all through. The farming communities, or a good many, regard Chicago as the sink-hole into which may be properly drained all the filth and abominations of the Northwest. When a cow sickens and there is danger that it will die, it is slaughtered and sent to Chicago to be ready purchaser in the meat slums on Kinzie street. When a rat is drowned in a pot of broth or the *pot de chambre* become accidentally mixed, the whole is churned, and the result is sent to Chicago. Any thing too nasty for human consumption is reserved for the Chicago market.

"There are a few of the rivulets of filth that are daily pouring their accumulate contents into the city of Chicago, and into the stomachs of Chicago's citizens. As if there were not sufficient, at the stock yards, in our vicinity, there has been established the main feeder of nastiness. From this channel there pours constantly through the alimentary canals of Chicago what, in the language of the commercial reporter, is known as 'poor cows, old, bony oxen, bulls and stags, thin, rough young steers, and, in fact, all odds, ends and tailings assorted from large droves;' and what, in the language of a police official, is known as 'corked hogs, sick hogs, crippled hogs, 'tumors and abscesses,' and 'cows in calf, thin hogs, feverish and crippled, immature calves, and swollen mutton.'

"This is what is being dealt out daily to Chicago, and for which we are forced to pay the most exorbitant prices. We are poisoned by mercenary scoundrels, and then robbed to pay their expenses."

A Sad Story.

The Watertown *Reformer* gives the details of a sad chapter in the recent disaster on Lake Ontario. A number of passengers of the steamer Wisconsin, burned near Cape Vincent, was a Mr. Chisholm, from Canada, on his way to Missouri, in company with his wife and six children. He was a man about fifty; five years old, had bought a farm in the State to which he was traveling, and was moving with his family and goods. When the fire broke out he was asleep on deck, but his wife and children had retired for the night. He called them up hurriedly and sought to save their lives in a most unfortunate way. One of the small boats was let down to about a foot of the water, and about twenty passengers leaped into it, and Mr. Chisholm assisted his wife, three daughters, and a son to get in. One of the frightened crowd cut with a knife the rope which connected the bow of the boat with the davit, and the loosened end dropped down like a spoon, and at once filled with water.

The passengers were thrown out and nearly all drowned. This happened not more than a minute and a half before the steamer struck the shore on Gravelle Island, and had all remained on board as the captain ordered, not a life would have been lost. Mrs. Chisholm, the three daughters, aged respectively, seventeen and fifteen, and the boy of eleven years, were all drowned. The father and the two elder sons, who stuck to the steamer, were saved. Mr. Chisholm had $4,000 in greenbacks, his only fortune, which was in his wife's satchel, and was destroyed by the flames. He was left in a strange land, a widower, bereft of four children, without money or property, with his great grief resting upon his soul, to commence life anew. The bodies of his wife and children were recovered, and have been interred in the graveyard at Cape Vincent, and the sad, heart-broken husband and father, with his two remaining sons, will go on to his homeless home in the West. Few life dreams have sadder chapters than this!

Beecher on Domestic Architecture.

Mr. Beecher has some very sensible ideas regarding household conveniences. He thus describes the arrangements of a dwelling which meets his approval, and contrasts them with those of some houses that are prevalent among us:

No mean little entry receives you, as is too often the case in modern houses. The hall of a dwelling gives you first first impressions. Sometimes on entering you fear that by some mistake you have got into a clothes closet; at others, entrance is possible only by a dexterous interchange of civilities between yourself and the door that you can get in or the door be shut. In such cases, you are in danger of coming in contact with a sort of corkscrew stairs coming right down upon him, and fears lest by some jugglery he be seized and extracted like a cork into some upper space. Often rooms are so arranged that what with the shutting of the outside door, and the opening of inside ones, the timid stranger stands a chance of being impaled on the latch, or flapped front and rear, for, vigorous springs attached to the doors work with such nimbleness that one needs to be expert, or having opened the door, before he can dash through, it will spring back on him with a "now-I've-got-you" air quite alarming.

THE name of Maria Mathsdotter should be recorded among those of the world's heroines. She was a young woman in Holland. She was an orphan, poor, and had the care of one hundred reindeers, the entire wealth of her parents. Years since she contrived a device to establish a school among her benighted countrymen at Wilhelmina. It could not be done without aid from the Swedish capital. It was winter, and the capital was distant six hundred miles. Alone she started to travel the dreary distance. She put on her skates. The cold was intense. The country was dark and the nights long. The route was new to her. Snow and ice on every side, and but few signs of life. She travelled at Stockholm on the 3d of March, 1861, and accomplished her mission successfully. She has recently achieved a success quite as remarkable. The district become greatly agitated last summer over some troubles between the inhabitants. The only way to settle it was through the interposition of the King. Not a man was willing to make the journey to the capital. So Maria was appealed to, and with a cousin set out upon the long journey, with her skates, and executed her trust. While in Stockholm she gave an impetus to the philanthropic labors of the women of [illegible]. On the 11th of November [illegible] out on her return, going by steamer to Hermosand, whence she was to travel one hundred and fifty leagues on her skates.

—The London correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*—whose letters are always a little ill-natured—after the following about Charles Dickens: "You know, of course, that he has not, for a long time, lived with his wife. Not long ago he made a purchase at a jeweler's of sundry articles amounting to some two or three hundred pounds, and directed them to be sent to Mrs. Dickens.' From some unexplained cause, the messenger took them to the real Mrs. Dickens, instead of to the person intended by Mr. Dickens, under that appellation, and there has been quite a row about it. Mrs. Dickens refuses to give the articles up, and Mr. Dickens refuses to pay for them, and the jeweler falls back on the letter of his instructions. They were, he says, ordered to be sent to Mrs. Dickens, and to Mrs. Dickens they were delivered. If the great author dares to face a public exposure, there will be a pretty piece of work for the lawyers."

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FIRST EDITION. ONE O'CLOCK.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

MORE ARRESTS OF FENIANS.

Bismarck Asks to be Relieved.

AUSTRIA FORTIFYING VIENNA.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

IRELAND.

PARTY OF FENIANS ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, June 3.—*Evening.*—A dispatch from Dungarvon reports that some twenty or twenty-five Fenians, who attempted to land near that place, were arrested and lodged in Waterford county jail to await trial.

AUSTRIA.

FORTIFICATION OF VIENNA ORDERED.

VIENNA, June 3.—The Austrian government has ordered the fortification of this city, and the work will be commenced forthwith.

PRUSSIA.

BISMARCK ASKS TO BE RELIEVED.

BERLIN, June 3.—It is said that Count Bismarck has asked to be relieved from the cares of office immediately after the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the Northern German States, and that the King has given his assent to the request.

ARRIVED OUT.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—The steamers Northern Light and Great Eastern, from Southampton, and the City of Manchester at Queenstown, all from New York.

HAVANA, June 3.—The steamship Caledonia, from New York, has arrived.

SPECIAL BY THE CABLE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

THE ROYAL VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The *Herald's* Paris special says: Prince Napoleon comes from Berlin direct, where he was officially received by King William of Prussia, and accorded interviews to Bismarck and others. He had visited Copenhagen previously. It is said that the Emperor of Russia will intend its visit to London. The Emperor of Russia will be at Paris at least a week. At Paris by Prince Gortschakoff, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Prince Oscar, brother of the Grand Duchess Maria, of Russia, has been in Paris since the 19th of May, accompanied by her son, the present Prince Sanchtenberg. King William, of Prussia, is expected to visit Paris, but not officially. King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, and the Viceroy of Egypt will be at Paris. The Paris within thirty days the most present idea.

THE FRENCH TURF.

The Grand Prix de Paris, of one hundred thousand francs, run on the Champ de Mars, the two most eagerly sought for prizes in the French turf contests, were run for on May 19 in the Bois de Boulogne, and won by the horse Ferrajuges. There were about 100,000 persons, hailing from every nation on the earth, present on the occasion. The Valgous and Fatricieus, the winners of the Grand Derby, made a dead heat at one time, and the last, which winner the race, was won by Ferrajuges easily. The Emperor, Prince Napoleon, the Emperor of Russia, the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, the King of Spain, the King of Belgium, the Princess Murat and other royal personages were on the ground. Napoleon, Napoleon and the Czar walked through the crowd to see the horses.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 3.—*Evening.*—Consols 94¼ for money and 94¼ for account. Erie, 42¾; Illinois, 79¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—*Evening.*—Cotton firm; sales of 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 12½d. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Pork quiet and steady. All articles are unchanged. Produce is dull and nearly lower. Lard quiet and steady; fine 54, spirits turpentine 33. Petroleum is 2d for refined and 1d for crude. Other articles are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—*Evening.*—Breadstuffs are unchanged. Sugar quiet; Iron advanced to 50s for Scotch pig. Linseed oil advanced to £41 10s.

FRANKFORT, June 3.—*Evening.*—U. S. bonds 77½.

ANTWERP, June 3.—*Evening.*—Petroleum unchanged.

FROM THE WEST.

Attack by Indians on Cole Creek Station—Deep Snow on the Mountains—Nebraska Legislature—Other Generalisms.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, June 3.—The *Herald's* Fort Laramie special says: The Southern Cheyennes crossed the South Platte yesterday, and attacked the stage station, thirty-six miles west of Sedgwick, this morning, one hundred strong, and drove off four mules. Cox Indian was killed. General Auger, with reinforcements, passed here yesterday for this place.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Late Denver papers report ten to eighteen inches of snow, and heavy rains fell there between the 15th and 20th. The snow is deep in the mountains that the coaches could not go through to Central City.

A boy named George Miller, seventeen years old, who was captured by the Blackfeet Indians in Nebraska, and stolen from thence the following year, has escaped and reached Denver. He reports five white women held captives. One of them was the wife of a corporal Cornelius Gillis.

The Indians keep themselves thoroughly posted in regard to military movements. They have many Sioux Chief Spencer Ellis, from traders. The Indians contemplate a general attack on the stations on the South Platte early in June.

The Indian Commissioner, Judge Kenny, and party, were attacked at Bridge Ferry on the 16th. Captain Willis, with troops, pursued them and recovered all the stock. The Indians were all off.

The Nebraska Legislature on Saturday adopted a memorial to act with a committee of citizens of Colorado, to have a railroad excursionists a grand reception on the occasion.

The Omaha special to the *Tribune* says Governor Hunt, of Colorado, has asked authority to organize mounted volunteers for a campaign against the Indians. Three thousand friendly Utes, he says, will join the expedition without cost to the government. Generals Custar and A. J. Smith are in Omaha with a force of twenty-five hundred men with their horses lately deserted within two weeks. Every station on Denver road is full of people who are encured between the Sioux and Pawnees. The former were victorious, there being one Sioux killed and five captured. Gen. Sherman says that Spencer Ellis has left to-day with the Congressional party for the end of the Pacific road, when he will join Gen. Auger in the field.

FROM MEXICO.

The Fate of Maximilian—Juarez's Offers, Protest Against Any Leniency Towards Him—Opinion of Some New York Surrendered, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, June 3.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: The Juarez official paper at San Luis Potosi has recently published all the official correspondence relative to the safety of Maximilian, and commits upon it in a manner that shows that Juarez has not been the author. Arch Duke would receive no mercy. Juarez's Generals have strongly protested against any leniency towards him, and it is believed this publication is the official reply, with a view to a justification of the future course of the Mexican President in consenting to his execution.

General Sturin, the Mexican Agent here, who resides on Staten Island, was serenaded by Philo Hestiscot Jones, on Saturday night. In his remarks, he said there could be no safety for Maximilian, as the people demanded retaliation for his barbarous decree. General S. also said that Mr. Seward had shown a sympathetic opposition to the Juarez because a near relation of his was connected with an Imperial Express Company.

FROM OIL CITY.

Riot Among Railroad Hands—Citizens Severely Handled—Seven of the Ringleaders Under Arrest, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette, per Western Union Line.)

OIL CITY, PA., June 3.—A riot occurred here on Saturday night among a number of intoxicated employees on the Farmers Railroad. Citizens attempting to quell the disturbance were seriously handled. Dr. Arter, a prominent citizen, who was called to attend a wounded man, was beset by the rioters, and seriously if not fatally injured. A number of others were injured. Seven of the ringleaders were arrested, and [illegible] with difficulty the excited crowd was restrained from lynching them.

From Panama.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, June 3.—The *Herald's* Panama special says: The Government officials of Panama have held a meeting, at which it was resolved to declare the Isthmus independent of the Federal rule, if the late insurrection from Bogota is confirmed by the mail to arrive from the interior of Columbia on the 27th inst.

Butler County Politics.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BUTLER, PA., June 3.—The Republican Convention was held here to-day. A full number of delegates were in attendance. James J. McJunkin was nominated for Assembly. The delegates to the State Convention were instructed to support Hon. H. W. Williams for Supreme Judge.

Close Contest—Editor Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The close contest is considered Capt. Mackenzie, of New York, won all the games. Ratchem, of this city, Hornet—two games were drawn.

Ernest G. Wallace, long connected with the *Evening Bulletin*, died at Yonkers to-day of consumption.

Will Known Author Dead.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, June 3.—Lucius Manlius Sargeant, the well known author, died at Roxbury yesterday, aged 71 years.

SECOND EDITION. FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

Arrival at Raleigh, N. C.—He is Welcomed to the State—The President's Reply—Mr. Seward Makes a Speech: Also Postmaster General Randall.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WELDON, June 3.—The Presidential party left Richmond this morning between 3 and 4 o'clock. On arriving at Petersburgh they were met by the Mayor and General Stoneman and breakfasted. The Mayor expressed the pleasure of the citizens in having them for guests, and said to the President that they would be much gratified if the party, on their return trip, would remain longer in Petersburg than on this occasion in order that there might be an extension of hospitality. The President expressed thanks for the kind reception and hoped that he might in the future be able to reciprocate.

WELDON was reached at 10 o'clock, a. m.

RALEIGH, June 3.—The President was met at the depot by the following named officers: State Treasurer Battles; Secretary of State Rest; Comptroller Bargen; U. S. Marshall Gooding, and a Committee of the City Council. Mr. Battles, in addressing the President on behalf of the people of North Carolina, gave him a welcome to the State.

The President replied: I have no language adequate to express my feelings and emotions at this cordial welcome. I shall not recur to the scenes of my early life, for it has been my fate by intention or desire to make any general remarks on this tour, but simply to acknowledge and express my sincere thanks for the manifestation of respect of my fellow-citizens. I acknowledge to you, all and those who were not present, my gratitude for the welcome which you have thus given me. I should be ungrateful to my fellow-citizens if I ought to have said, if I had been able to do so, I would. I shall not now recur to the scenes of my early life, for it is the desire of all who look at it. It was dotted over with the homes of my boyhood, and I feel indeed that