Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1869. NUMBER 107.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement, which has just been issued by the Treasury Department:

Debt bearing coin interest	$2,107,678,700.00
Interest	5,068,145.42
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	67,240,000.00
Interest	1,071,700.00
Debt bearing no interest	407,721,368.46
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	5,761,313.64
Interest	368,620.75
Total debt, principal outstanding	2,585,541,882.04
Interest accrued	40,698,236.08
Less amount of interest paid in advance	3,206,706.00
Interest	46,491,606.58
Total debt, principal and interest	2,635,032,888.12
Amount in Treasury, coin belonging to Government	92,031,732.96
Coin for which certificates of deposit are outstanding	16,327,200.00
Currency	7,868,594.07
Total	116,235,497.03
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	2,518,797,391.09
Decrease during the month	6,399,070.65

No bonds were issued to the Pacific Railroad during April. The statement, however, shows an increase of accrued interest of $284,261 on the bonds of said road since the last statement.

MR. MOTLEY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

It has been reliably ascertained that the instructions of this Government to Minister Motley do not suggest any mode of adjusting the pending questions between the United States and Great Britain, nor do they require him at present to propose the reopening of negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama or other claims. Our Government will act with the deliberation due to this important subject, and carefully avoid any cause of offense, while firmly presenting the American side of the question to Her Majesty's Government when the occasion shall require. No one connected with the Administration, including the President, nor does the British Minister, apprehend any injurious consequences from the almost unanimous rejection of the Alabama claims treaty by the Senate, and this is stated on the authority of gentlemen who, fearful of serious difficulties, made special and private inquiry in official circles, and thus satisfied themselves of the truth of this statement.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Information has been received here that a certain prominent gentleman in Richmond, after a conversation with Gen. Canby, left him with the impression that the vote on the Constitution will not take place on the fourth Thursday of May, but probably between the 1st and 15th of July, so as not to interfere with the harvest. He also desires thorough registration, and is anxious that the citizens of all parties shall interest themselves in securing a full and fair vote. The probability is that President Grant will be governed by Gen. Canby's suggestions.

GEN. R. E. LEE.

Gen. R. E. Lee, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Taggart, of Baltimore, called on the President this morning, and had an interview. It was merely of courtesy, and of short duration. Minister Motley was present.

NEW YORK BANKS.

An abstract of the returns of the fifty-six national banks in New York city, showing their condition at the close of business on April 17th, gives their liabilities and resources as $126,107,942 58.

RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Lieut. Ely Parker, Brevet Brigadier General, has been accepted, in consequence of his entrance upon the duties of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency received, none; amount shipped, $320,125; amount redeemed, $458,900. National Bank notes issued, $241,545; actual circulation, $299,869,760.

MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

Henry T. Blow, of Mo., has been appointed Minister to Brazil.

The Newspaper Scandal—What Mr. Greeley Says.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, May 1.—Mr. Greeley, in an article signed with his initials, in the *Tribune* to-day, says: The Young correspondence, three-fourths of it, was a matter in which the public had and could have no legitimate interest, the blazoning of which could gratify no decent curiosity, and to print which at all was simply an outrage. Mr Greeley expresses the belief that the statement that Mr. Young has been abusing his position on the *Tribune* or his influence as a journalist, to promote his private ends, and especially to procure loans or subsidies for him or his friends* Philadelphia venture or ventures, is false and unfounded, and trusting that the one touching the Associated Press will prove equally so, calls for a full investigation of the same by the members of the Associated Press, before some impartial arbiter or tribunal, proposing to take no part in that scrutiny unless made a party defendant, but insisting that Mr. Young, or whoever may be suspected or implicated, shall not be stabbed in the dark, but shall have the fullest opportunity for explanation and defense.

Mr. Greeley concludes, as follows: "We beg that it be understood that Mr. Young has not been removed, nor suspended, nor in any manner condemned by us, as has been mistakenly asserted by the *Sun* and telegraphed all over the country. It is not our custom to pass judgment on any one on the strength of a mere indictment, especially when the finding of it was plainly impelled by envy, malice and blighted aspiration."

Pacific Railroad Completion—Celebration of the Event.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company yesterday finished their portion of the road, excepting the two connecting rails, which Gov. Stanford will lay on Friday or Saturday of the present. A celebration of the event will be held in this city and Sacramento, for which extensive preparations are being made.

The further survey of the Salt Lake and Columbia River Railroad is abandoned for the present and the surveyor recalled.

NEW YORK CITY.

Dispatches from Indian Commission—The Peruvian Monitors—Damages Awarded Against Gen. Dix—Storm on Sunday.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 1.—The following dispatch was received by the Indian Peace Commission in this city: "In camp near Wichita Mountains, Indian Territory, April 13th, 1869, via Kansas City, April 29th, 1869.

"*To Edward Cromwell, Esq., New York:* We started for Fort Bascom, New Mexico, this A. M., via Antelope Hill, Lieutenant Whipple's trail, south bank of the Canadian River. We have an infantry escort of twenty men of Company C, Eighth Infantry, under Lieutenant B. T. Jacobs of Company E, with an ambulance for sick, and two forage wagons. Our guard is armed with the Springfield needle gun and Colonel Boon has provided us with a good supply of presents for friendly Kiowas and Camanches. Henry Bradley, the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe interpreter, accompanies us. It will take about three weeks to walk the distance. General Grierson's expedition, under Lieut. W. R. Harman, which went into Texas to recover the ponies stolen from the Arrapahoes, returned yesterday, bringing with him seventeen horses, greatly to the delight of Little Raven and his tribe. One Chief was shot and three taken prisoners. [Signed] VINCENT COLYER."

The Peruvian Legation has received letters from St. Thomas, dated 22d ultimo, announcing the safe arrival at that post, on the 22d, of the monitor Manco Copac, in tow of the transport Maranon. Both the monitors were there in good condition and all on board quite well. The Peruvian Consul states that at the time the report of the loss of the other monitor, the Athualipa, was circulated, she was lying in the harbor of St. Thomas, where she has since remained.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, Fernando Wood and Mr. Berthemy, French Minister, were passengers on the Periere which sailed to-day for Europe.

Hanover street was robbed last night of a box containing 6500 in gold, and $7604 in notes.

An Ulster county jury has awarded $10,000 damages to David D. Bell, of Rochester, against Jno. A. Dix, on account of the former's confinement in Fort Lafayette.

A severe northeasterly storm prevailed here from yesterday morning until this evening, rain falling steadily during that time and occasionally almost in torrents. This afternoon there was quite a thunder storm. The wind has veered round towards the northwest and apparently the storm is about over, though it is still cold and cloudy.

CHICAGO.

Policemen Manslaughter Case—Death from Trychina.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, May 1.—The jury in the case of Tyler, the policemen manslaughter case, at two o'clock this afternoon, after being out over three hours, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the policemen were set at liberty.

The body of Mrs. Thomas Teft, who died in Elgin, about three weeks since, in a mysterious manner, was yesterday exhumed and microscopically examined by the medical fraternity of that city. Muscles from different parts of the body showed trychina to exist, not only in large numbers, but still alive, some three weeks after the interment. The case excites much interest, as it is the only one of the kind ever known in that section

Brakesman Killed—Entered Upon His Duties, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Patrick Reardon, a brakesman on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, was killed last night while making up the express train.

The new Postmaster, Thos. H. Foulds, entered on his duties to-day. Some ten changes are to be made.

Sixty patients from the Louisville hospital passed through here to-day *en route* for Washington. They are in a terrible state of destitution and suffering from sickness. Four were expected to die before reaching Washington.

Church Destroyed by Fire.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 2.—About half past eight o'clock this evening a fire was discovered in the tower of the First Presbyterian Church, in the rear of City Hall. The tower was destroyed and the interior of the church badly damaged before the flames were suppressed. The chapel adjoining was somewhat damaged by the tower of the church falling upon it. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The church was in process of demolition and the organ had been removed. The insurance is ten thousand dollars, more than enough to cover the loss. The church was built in 1824.

Coal Miners' Strike—Safe Robbery.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SCRANTON, PA., May 1.—Notice was given yesterday by the miners' organizations to coal operators of this county, that no coal would be cut or loaded after May 8th.

At Wyoming, on Friday night, the safe of J. C. Schoomaker & Son was blown open and robbed of seven thousand dollars in government and Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad bonds, also three hundred dollars in currency. A reward of five hundred dollars has been offered for the arrest of the burglars.

—The *Southern Opinion*, Richmond, Va., announced its last publication Saturday. The editor says he has for some time thought that perhaps the mission of the *Southern Opinion* had been fulfilled, and adds that "the distinct Southern principles upon which the paper was founded, are dead in the hearts of the people. Another fact, which we cannot but recognize: no cause, however just and good, can long outlive defeat."

—The wagon and plow manufactory of J. H. Ramsey, at Nashville, was destroyed by fire last Friday night. Mr. Ramsey succeeded in saving only a portion of his tools. His loss is about $6,000, on which he has an insurance of $2,200. The building, the old rebel gun factory, was partly occupied as a school house, and accommodated about five hundred colored pupils. That part was not injured. The other part was completely wrecked. Insurance $10,000, in Nashville offices.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 1.—Instructions have been sent to Commodore Phillimore, commanding in British West India, to demand of the Spanish authorities in Cuba the restoration of the brig Mary Lowell, and an apology for her seizure.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 2.—In the Constituent Cortes the debate on the new Constitution has ended. All the amendments proposed have been rejected.

The Cortes has voted an amnesty for all persons who took part in the insurrection in Cadiz, Malaga and Xeres. Deputy Castillar moved the amnesty be extended to Carlists implicated in the insurrectionary movements, but the motion was not agreed to.

A serious disturbance at Saragossa is apprehended. It is reported the troops there are in a state of discontent and partial insubordination.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, May 2.—Advices from Paraguayan sources represent that President Lopez, with ten thousand men, is preparing to take the offensive.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—The Russian Council of State propose to grant more power to the Municipal Councils throughout the Empire to enlarge the number of voters and modify the press law.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, May 2.—The steamship Australasian, from New York April 22d, arrived at 10:30 last night.

The steamship Etna, from New York April 20th, has also arrived.

PLYMOUTH, May 2.—The steamship Allemania, from New York April 21st, arrived at 5 o'clock this morning, and sailed for Hamburg via Cherbourg.

The steamship Teutonia, from New Orleans for Hamburg, arrived at 2 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 2.—The steamship Main, from New York for Bremen, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.—The steamship Allepo, from New York, arrived out on Monday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 1.—Consols 93¾; 5-20's, 80½. Bonds at Frankfort 87⅞; Erie 20¾; Illinois 98½; A. C. W. 25¾.

PARIS, May 1.—Rentes 71 francs 10c.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 11¼d; New Orleans 12¼; sales 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs; California white wheat 9s 10d; red western 9s 4d. Flour 31s. Corn firmer, not quotably higher, 26s 3d. Oats 3s 4d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s. Pork 104s. Beef 90s. Lard 70s 6d. Cheese 81s. Bacon 60s 6d. Common rosin 4s 9d. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow 44s 6d. Spirits Turpentine 29s 3d.

LONDON, May 1.—Evening.—Tallow 43s 9d. Sugar 36s 6d.

ANTWERP, May 1.—Petroleum 52½ francs.

HAVRE May 1.—Cotton unchanged.

PARIS, May 1.—Evening.—Bourse unchanged. Rentes 72 fr 5c.

FRANKFORT, May 1.—5-20's closed at 87.

ANTWERP, May 1.—Evening.—Petroleum easier; refined 51¾ francs.

HAVRE, May 1.—Evening.—Cotton cloed buoyant.

FRANKFORT, May 2.—5-20's quoted today at 86¾@86½.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The health of Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, is much improved.

—Four hundred and thirty French Canadians left Montreal on Friday last.

—The Panama State law confiscating property for political offenses has been annulled.

—The yellow fever still rages in Peru. The Indians in the Arequipa district have massacred a large number of whites.

—J. Q. Atkinson, Treasurer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, died suddenly Saturday evening, at Baltimore.

—Wm. A. Fowler, a telegraph operator at Burneville, Miss., fell from a train near there, Friday night, and was killed.

—Dispatches from Schuylkill county, Pa., report heavy snow storms there on Saturday.

—The printers of New Haven, Conn., are on a strike, demanding from forty to forty-five cents per thousand. The employers have refused to pay scale.

—The rain storm which continued at Philadelphia for two days, was interrupted Sunday morning by a fall of snow, which lasted for an hour.

—The strike among the printers of Montreal, Canada, continues, and the morning papers advertise for girls to set type.

—Jute's lager beer distillery building, in Roxbury, Mass., was destroyed by fire Saturday evening, with a dwelling house adjoining. Loss, $10,000.

—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather the commemoration services for Confederate dead, at Memphis, Tenn., was postponed.

—A. D. Bordman, Postmaster at Madison, Ark., has been arrested for robbing mails, destroying the commission of his successor and arson.

—Mr. Felix Belly comes to the United States to secure the influence of his adopted country in behalf of his claim in the matter of the Nicaragua canal enterprise.

—The tenth Provincial Council of the Roman Catholic Church, which had been in session during the week at Baltimore, closed on Saturday. The proceedings were held with closed doors.

—Robert M. Haldeneed, a German nobleman, who served with credit in the United States army during the war of rebellion, committed suicide at New York on Saturday.

—Pausins papers state that five sailors belonging to the British ship Kilington, in a drunken spree became embroiled with the armed police of Aspinwall, on the 14th ult., the result of which was the police fired upon the sailors, wounding four of them, one seriously.

THE BUTLER HOMICIDE.

Conclusion of Mr. McJunkin's Argument for the Commonwealth—Charge of Judge McGuffin—Verdict of Murder in First Degree—Motion for New Trial.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Court opened at 8½ o'clock.

Mr. McJunkin resumed his argument, and spoke first of the attempt by the defence to show that some one else had done all the mischief in that neighborhood. He said that there had been so much firing into houses that all men stood in terror of their lives, so that the bravest and the boldest feared to look out of his door when his dog barked. He argued that defendant had connected himself with all this mischief when he threatened to take the life of this girl, if she would not give him her hand in marriage. He dwelt, with great force, on the enormity of supposing for a moment that "that little, simple, truthful country girl, Mary McCandless, that little, truthful, simple country girl, should have committed perjury. He noted that counsel had been prompted to say that one of these letters had been taken out of "a yellow cover novel." He urged that the defendant had not told his counsel what was in these letters, so that by cross examination they could have made her admit that she had mistaken their contents. To the argument of Mr. Thompson, that the Commonwealth had failed to put Emma Zilla McCandless on the stand to corroborate the testimony of Mary McCandless, although they had brought her to court, and kept her here six days, he retorted, that the defence should have called Emma Zilla. He said nothing of the open boast in court, by Commonwealth's counsel, that they *would* bring Emma Zilla to explain the contradictory statements of Mary, who first said she saw her sister receive these letters, that they were sealed and directed in the hand writing of Taylor Hockenberry, and afterwards that Emma Zilla had read one of them before her sister received it, and that she and Emma Zilla had talked them over since the commission of the murder, and that this was the reason she remembered the contents of the fatal letter, which was not given before the inquest.

The able and eloquent speaker next passed to the question of the whereabouts of the prisoner. It would be difficult to conceive of more power in putting together such facts as suited his purpose, and ignoring all he did not care to have remembered. He argued that the fact of Wm. English having slept with prisoner the night of the murder was very suspicious, but ignored the fact that it was but a very short time after they went to bed that Taylor was aroused to go to Mr. McCandless, that he had been out all night, giving word of the murder, and that he could not have made any arrangement with English without confessing his crime before he was charged with it. He urged the fact that Wm. English made his mark and could not write his name, although he was thirteen or fourteen years of age. He gave great weight to the statement of the prisoner that he had been in a particular part of the church, and that witnesses had testified that they were in that part of the church and did not see him. He was very impressive about the influences of the sanctuary, and the Christian example and prayers of prisoner's good old uncle, who took him every Sabbath to church and said prayers at home, and the neglect of prisoner to say his. John White's testimony was made a rock of adamant. John said he was in church, in a position to have seen prisoner, and did not see him, ignoring the fact that John did not know whether he had gone to church alone or in company with others, what was done in church, or if he went home alone or in company.

Mr. McJunkin went over the testimony of the people from the church with evident and terrible effect. He commanded intense attention. The defendant had threatened to commit this crime; it is committed; he is called upon to say where he was and makes a false statement. There is an hour and three-quarters of this fearful night in which the defendant has not accounted for his whereabouts; he might have been seen by English in church, and yet have committed the crime. [This view is new.] He traveled over the distances, and directions, and time, which is measured, in all the testimony, by the rising of the moon. He made it appear that prisoner could have reached the point at which Isaac Brannon heard the click after the time he left Mr. Graham's. No word of the necessary detention in getting the gun; no word of the improbability of the prisoner going away round to the opposite side of Mr. McCandless' house, from Mr. Graham's. It was perfectly fearful, this importance given to the confused account of this bashful, shrinking prisoner, in the first confusion of being charged with this frightful crime, while standing before the mangled corpse of the girl he had madly loved, killed in the general shooting which had been going on in the neighborhood, which has for two generations, been in a grand family fight, so that it is described as a bundle of serpents inextricably entangled and stinging, hissing indiscriminately. That, in a country neighborhood, he, a quiet, shrinking boy, who, it is proved, never sought society; who was that evening sick,—that he should not have been seen by more than one, and that that one might have been mistaken, is a circumstance which becomes terrible, and the carefully expressed want of personal feeling on the part of the attorney took off the edge of the sympathy which might be felt for the prisoner on account of the personal abuse which had been heaped upon him by other counsel.

Mr. McJunkin was employed by Mr. McCandless, and this morning his tact has taught him to drop the role of exciting sympathy for "the lacerated heart of the bereaved parents." He would be glad if the jury can clear the prisoner, can shake hands with him; would be glad to see the prisoner ride home in the wagon, with his uncle and aunt, sit down at the old board, and shed tears with them over the grave of his cousin. But he solemnly reminded them that if they, through false sympathy, should acquit the prisoner, and he be guilty, they will be responsible for the crimes he may commit in future. Should he go home and conclude to transfer his addresses to Mary McCandless, who it would have been more appropriate he should have loved at first, as nearer his own age, and she should reject him, and he should shoot Mary, this jury will be the murderer of Mary.

It is not improbable that the counsel is not alone in thinking that the prisoner should have loved Mary instead of her older sister. It would have been more appropriate and probably more acceptable.

Mr. McJunkin closed his argument at ten minutes after ten o'clock, and the jury took five minutes recess.

[In to-morrow's GAZETTE we will publish the able charge of Judge McGuffin in full.]

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The jury went out at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, and the Court adjourned. At twenty minutes to two the bell rang to give notice that they had made up their minds. The room was soon densely packed with eager, excited people, the judges took their seats, the prisoner was brought in, the jury came and took their seats, and the crier opened Court. The jury and prisoner were ordered to stand up and look upon each other. "Jury, look upon the prisoner; Prisoner, look upon the jury." He was directed to hold up his hand. The Clerk asked, "Gentlemen, how do you find? Who shall speak for you?" The foreman said, *faintly*, "*Guilty of murder in the first degree,*" and handed the sealed verdict to the Court.

Mr. Thompson called for the poll. The Clerk called over their names and each one replied, "*Guilty of murder in the first degree.*"

The prisoner bore it better than he has done many portions of his trial, shook hands with his guardian and counsel, and went away with the Sheriff. The jury was discharged; the audience dispursed. Prisoner's counsel moved for a new trial. The motion was entertained. The Court was adjourned until the second Monday of June, and this act of the drama has ended.

Vallandigham's Explanation of his Action in the New York Convention.

[From the Dayton Ledger, April 27.]

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

A mistake in judgment by Mr. Vallandigham caused the defeat of Chase. There was one hour in which, if Vallandigham had not done anything, Chase would have been nominated. Seymour's declination, after he had been nominated by McCook, was made in good faith, and would have been received as final if he had not been overpowered by Vallandigham's furious declaration that the public safety demanded the nomination of Horatio Seymour. If Seymour had not been nominated just then, the nomination of Chase would have taken place within an hour.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

According to our information, the facts are exactly the reverse of all this. Within much less than that "one hour," had "Vallandigham not done anything," another man than Chase would have been nominated. There may have been—no doubt was—an unfortunate necessity; but there was no "mistake in judgment." Certainly Seymour declined the nomination in good faith; he was sincerely for Chase, and had he possessed the presence of mind and boldness to have stepped over "Vallandigham's furious declaration," so called (of which we had just had previous notice by concluding his speech with the sug[illegible] of Chase, Vallandigham would ha[illegible]n silent; a similar scene would ha[illegible]llowed, Chase have been nominated [illegible] President to-day, and the [illegible]cratic party, with its bold, brave m[illegible] at the front, in power. After the [illegible]lled treacheries and stupidities of the [illegible]emocratic managers from October [illegible]4, to July, 1868, there was but one thi[illegible] which could and would have commanded success—the nomination of Salmon P. Chase, who, unlike Andrew Johnson, had brains enough to comprehend that if he was to overpower the strong-minded, strong-willed audacity of the Republican leaders, it was alone by antagonizing to it the strong-minded, strong-willed audacity of the "Copperheads" of the Democratic party. He was not nominated; wherefor and by reason of the premises, Grant and his relatives now hold place, if not power; while Seymour crops his hay, milks his cows and churns his butter near "pent-up Utica;" Blair, in silent retirement, no longer even a railroad director, chews the cud of sweet and bitter fancies over Grant's profoundly hidden capacity to develop himself into an American Cæsar, cleaving to the White House till carried thence a corpse; Pendleton, from the heights of "Bower Place," calmly surveys with musing eye, the greenbacked slopes and pastures of the valleys of Mill Creek and the Licking; McLean creates pleasant parks along the Roman-nosed declivities of Deer Creek; while Vallandigham, no longer concerned about that "great hereafter," whose slow-paced movements he has delivered over to history, contentedly hurls his "furious declarations" at courts and juries in the vicinage of Burnside's raid, vindicating the rights and redressing the wrongs of those venerable gentlemen of ancient family and renown, John Doe and Richard Roe—the aforesaid Seymour, Blair, Pendleton, McLean and Vallandigham, with divers others "to the grand jurors unknown," being all sweetly oblivious to the fact that a New York Convention was ever assembled; and each consoling himself with the heavenly reflection that

"When wicked men bear away,
The post of honor is a private station."

This consolatory reflection is as essential as it is gratifying; for no party that has the audacity to elect Carl Schurz to the Senate can ever be Leaten by a party which stones its prophets and rejects its martyrs.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.—The foreign mails bring further particulars of the famine prevailing in the Russian province of Esthonia, on the Black Sea. No rain fell from May 23d to August 18th, 1868, and consequently the crops were burned. Now bread cannot be obtained except for exorbitant prices, and the supplies are very scanty. The wet weather of the present season has made the roads impassable and no assistance can reach the people. Disease has also commenced to afflict the population. The peasants have congregated in large numbers in the villages, in hopes of obtaining food and shelter, and the crowds in their weakened condition are suffering from hunger typhus. Discouraged, and in despair of receiving relief, children are deserting their parents, and parents their children, to wander about the country, begging and plundering.

A Rhinocerous Hunt in New York.

There has been quite a wild animal excitement at Carmel, Putnam county. The rhinoceros of Van Ambufgh's menagerie escaped, and seeing Peach Pond, concluded to try a bath. The animal cost about $29,000, and the keepers were aghast at the prospect of losing that sum in the person of the huge and intractable beast. The dog "Jack," of the menagerie, was sent into the water after the monster. The rhinoceros immediately disappeared under the water and remained some time, but finally came up some distance off. The dog immediately made for him, and he for the dog. The dog dodged and got the rhinoceros by the ear. A sharp wrangle ensued, the rhinocerous bellowing like a bull calf. For many minutes the combat raged furiously, till finally the huge beast neared the shore, where he was snared with ropes and led back to his cage.

A Good Homestead Law.

The Legislature of Ohio has passed an act extending the exemption of a homestead from execution for debt from five hundred to one thousand dollars. This measure would have stood the test of public scrutiny if the exemption had been still larger. The amendment, in fact, only carries out the spirit of the original bill, for, when passed, such has been the rise in prices, and the diminution of the value of the circulating medium, that five hundred dollars was fully equal, as a measure of protection to a debtor, to one thousand dollars now.

LOOK TO YOUR FURS.—Furs will soon be laid aside for some eight months, and it is all important that until that time they should be secured against moths—their mortal enemy. Furs are costly, and beautiful as well as useful, but nothing looks worse than shabby furs, made so from the destructive inroads of the moth. The worst thing to be done with furs is to shut them out of sight from the air and forget them. The next worse thing is to put them away damp. Should they become damp by exposure to the rain they should be placed no nearer to the fire than where they will dry slowly. When the season for their use is over they should not be shut up in a tight chest, box or drawer, for more than a few days or a week without being taken out and shaken. Putting them in a drawer that is frequently opened is recommended, in order that they may be frequently seen, and thus be reminded of the necessity of attending to them. To preserve furs perfectly, and without the least fear of moths, frequent airing, shaking, and general cleanliness, together with a good supply of camphor, is the grand specific.

A LADY correspondent writes that she entirely destroyed the insects which infested her rosebushes by the use of quassia, and that the plants thrived better after its use than before. In the report of the Alton, Illinois, Horticultural Society quassia is recommended for destroying black and green insects in cherries. Quassia may be found in any druggist's establishment. Use two ounces to a gallon of water; boil fifteen or twenty minutes. It will also be found effective in destroying many kinds of insects which infest the flower garden.

A CURIOUS branch of industry has lately sprung up in New York—that of preserving in their natural color and form the flowers used as decorations at weddings and funerals. The enterprising artist engaged in the business keeps his eye constantly on the deaths and marriages announced in the newspapers, and loses no time in sending his circular to the parties he supposes to be most deeply interested in preserving mementoes of the joyful or sad event. If this expedient fails of securing the coveted job, he calls with a specimen of his handiwork to solicit it in person.

THE miners' strike, in South Yorkshire, England, has assumed very formidable proportions; 1,700 men are now out of employment, and between 5,000 and 6,000 persons are depending on them for support. They are at present maintained by the Miners' Union, which has a fund of £10,000, and by contributions from other trades.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—On Friday night last, a man named Whiteside, driving a blind horse, lost his way while leaving Indianapolis, Ind., and drove into White river. The man and horse were drowned. Whiteside was intoxicated.

—A fire broke out Saturday morning, in Laird & Bros. grocery, Des Moines, Iowa, and swept the whole block. Loss over $50,000; insurance $25,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

—The late rains in Alabama are proving very disastrous. Many of the streams are out of their banks and much cotton and corn has been drowned. The rain still continues and the farmers are much depressed.

—A movement is on foot for the separation of the States of Bolivia, Anticoquio, Tolima, Couls and Panama from the Colombian Union, with a view to the forming of a separate Republic. A Committee of the House of Representatives have reported a resolution to indict the President of Colombia, with four of his ministers, before the Senate, upon eight different charges.

—A severe westerly gale, on Saturday at the mouth of the Mississippi, swept away the galleries of the light house and the light keeper's dwelling; at the south west pass destroyed the light house boats and blew five feet of water into the light house and dwelling, the buildings settling one foot. The storm also damaged the rigging of vessels at the pass.

River and Weather.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—River falling, with eight feet five inches water in the Canal. Weather cloudy and cold.

Havana Market.

HAVANA, May 1.—The following is the report of the Sugar market for the week ending to-day: business was large, but prices were steady; market closed buoyant: sales at 8½@9 reals for Nos. 6 to 12; 9¾@11 reals for Nos. 16 to 20 d. s.