

Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

NUMBER 155.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Excitement Over the Action of the Peers on the Irish Church Bill.—The National Press and the Postponement of the Debate on the Alabama Claims—Political Storm in France—Important Concessions by the Emperor—Resignation of the Ministry—Progress of the Great Eastern With the Cable.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 8.—The action of the House of Lords on the Irish Church bill caused intense excitement. Messrs. Bright and Gladstone are in receipt of letters daily from persons offering a re-employment of the Reform League agitation, but the discontented movement for the present, and express the belief that the Lords will recede at the last moment from their opposition to the will of the people, through a compromise, effected in the postponement of the date of the disestablishment to January, 1872, by paying in a lump the sum of half a million pounds in lieu of private donations, and by allowing the interests to be computed at fourteen years purchase.

The following letter has been circulated privately among well known Progressives: "Sir, in view of a probable failure of the Irish Church bill through the opposition of the House of Lords to the Government, the Commons and the country, you are requested to inform the Secretary of the Reform League whether you are willing that your name shall be used in the event of a defeat of the measure, to a public call for a mass meeting, or wished to instruct it in regard to the method of getting rid of this obstruction of legislation based upon the expressed will of the people."

LONDON, July 9.—The Times regards the postponement of the debate on the Alabama claims with satisfaction. Their introduction at the present moment would serve no good purpose. A general sense of weariness with respect to the subject on both sides necessitates an interval of a considerable length before it is resumed. Details could be only useful if Parliament disapproved of the conduct of the Ministry, or wished to instruct it in regard to future negotiations. But there is no dissatisfaction. The only charge against Lords Stanley and Aberdeen which they were not likely to advise a withdrawal of the concessions made, nor were they prepared to lay down any definite future negotiations, and anticipations of such results from discussion were most imprudent. Another reason for declining discussion, which forbids our approaching the American Government on the subject, is that the public opinion is unanimous on this point. The late treaty was virtually American, for it was made, altered and re-acted by Great Britain. It was not altered so much through party antipathies as from disapproval of its provisions. It was probably foreseen and its provisions might have been, in all likelihood it would have met the same fate. England is ready to listen to any proposals from America, but to display a desire to receive them favorably would tend to increase, not lessen, the demand. When Mr. Molay considers the feeling in America is such that a treaty consistent with the honor of England will satisfy the Americans, he may secure the Government of the United States. Only such a treaty will have a chance of acceptance. Nothing more is desired than to live in peace and good will with a kindred nation, but no less disposition exists to sacrifice the interests and dignity of the country. Any unjust, pretensions public will not approve any aggressiveness to negotiate, which seems to forbid weakness when negotiation comes. The prevalence of more moderate views in America is gratifying. It is to be hoped that the question of the Queen's neutrality proclamation, which has dropped out of sight, will be finally abandoned. The former change is owing to the discovery that England will not concede beyond a certain point, and this resolution is not likely to be shaken.

The Star is glad the Alabama discussion has been postponed. American intervention against England is likely to become weaker, and her desire to reduce the burden of the public debt stronger. The best thing for both countries is to hold their peace, while no general discussion can simplify matters, the new House of Commons evidently preferred to leave the responsibility of postponement on the Government, and the Star thinks the country will approve its prudent self-restraint.

LONDON, July 9.—Midnight.—In the House of Lords to-night the Irish Church bill came up for report from the Committee. On motion of Lord Cairns, the date of first of May, 1871, was substituted for the first of January, 1872, throughout the bill.

Lord Redefield moved an amendment that representatives of the Irish Church and the Catholic Synod, in case of resignation, nominate three persons for the Crown to select from, and that the Crown be empowered to summon one Archbishop and five Bishops from each church to sit in Parliament.

The Earl of Granard protested, on the part of the Catholics, against the amendment, which he declared was utterly inadmissible. It was withdrawn.

The Marquis of Clanricarde proposed that clause 53 giving power to convey additional land to the Church body be restored to its original form. He said the clauses as now amended revived the Protestant ascendancy in its most hateful form, giving glebe lands to the Church,

but refusing them to Catholics and Presbyterians. It was certain that the Government and the House of Commons would never sanction the amended clause.

The Marquis of Salisbury replied that on moving the amendment he contemplated similar grants to Catholics and Presbyterians, according to Mr. Bright's original proposal, which Mr. Gladstone had endorsed; but he thought that the retention of their own glebes by the Irish Church was not unfair.

After further discussion it was announced that the Catholics had decided not to accept glebe lands or residences. The Marquis of Clanricarde's motion to restore clause twenty-nine was lost by a vote of 40 to 29.

The amendment embracing the proposal of Earl Granville to pay half a million sterling in money, instead of handing private endowments created before 1850, was agreed to. The report was then received.

The Earl of Clanricarde gave notice that he would bring up on the third reading the bill should move a postponement of three months.

FRANCE.
PARIS, July 8.—The political commotion in France continues. The Emperor has decided to give way to the Chamber, and to change his system of government. He meets with great difficulties in his attempt to complete his combination, but the grand event is expected in a week. The new Ministry will emerge from the Centre Left party, between the Radical minority and the adherents of the Empire. The Centre Left are for Empire, but insist on a responsible Minister of Parliamentary Government, as in England.

The specie in the Bank of France has decreased eleven million nine hundred thousand francs.

PARIS, July 9.—The People Français says the deputies in the Corps Legislatif, who are now signing an interpellation for political reform, are members of the Left Party and friends of the government. They do not want the Emperor to sanction the initiative, but ask him to allow the Chamber to share in it. We believe the Emperor is not disposed to reject their demand.

The situation is not so serious, but one side is not disposed to make exaggerated claims, the other is equally resolved not to make exaggerated concessions. The crisis will probably be a compromise which will satisfy public opinion. The article continues: Minister Rouvier, in his reply yesterday to M. Favre, admitted that a ministerial crisis was spoken of, but the great question of the changes, which will powerfully affect institutions of society in the future, was bound up with the question of the Emperor's authority, and the question of the revolution. We know not when or by whom the agreement will be achieved, but we do know on what force the Chamber will rely to resist the Emperor.

The evening journals announce the resignation of Ministers. It is believed that the Emperor has been commissioned to form a new cabinet, which will include four members of the Tiers Parti. A manifesto from the Emperor is looked for.

Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, arrived here to-day.

GREYS, July 9.—Up to Thursday noon the Great Eastern had made 1,754 knots from this port and paid out 1,977 knots of the cable. The officers of the expedition on board the steamer expected to reach the shoal by Friday noon.

SPAIN.
MADRID, July 9.—The press and the people generally condemn the Ministry. The Government has been dismissed for not preventing a Republican demonstration in Barcelona. Disorders are anticipated there, and troops are kept in readiness to suppress any turbulence.

MARINE NEWS.
LIVERPOOL, July 9.—The steamship Westphalia left for the West Indies, bound for New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
LONDON, July 9.—Consols, for money, 93½; on account, 93½; 520 bonds at London are easier at 81½; at Frankfurt, 81½; Erie, 18½; Illinois, 95½; Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 19½; New Orleans, 22½; 20s 6d for old, and 27s for new, Ota, 35d; Peas, 38s 3d; Pork, 95s; Beef, 90s; Lard, 71s; Cheese, 61s; Bacon, 62s; Common Rosin, 48 3/4; and one in 15s; Spirits Petroleum, 49½; refined, 1s 8½d; Tallow, 58s; Turpentine, 27s; Lined Oil, 32s; Lined Cakes, 102s.

LONDON, July 9.—Tallow, 56s; Spirits Oil, 62s; Sugar, 38s 3d; Petroleum, 48 3/4; refined, 1s 8½d; Calcutta Lined Oil, 32s; Petroleum at Antwerp, 49½; Spirits Turpentine, 27s 6d.

HAVRE, July 9.—Cotton closed quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, July 9.—U. S. 520 bonds closed at 81½ for new issue.

Gettysburg Memorial Association.
GETTYSBURG, PA., July 9.—The Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Memorial Association have passed resolutions to designate with plain but permanent granite numerals the positions of the different divisions, brigades, &c., of each army during the battle. The Secretary of the Association was directed to invite the Generals who commanded corps, divisions and brigades to furnish the information required, in order truly to designate the positions and events to be perpetuated, and to make arrangements for their removal on the field on the day of the Centennial, to confer together and determine the points to be commemorated.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1869.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at their regular meeting to-day.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed Jas. S. Upton Postmaster at Battle Creek, Mich., vice Chandler Ford, removed.

CHICAGO MARKS.

The abstract of the reports of thirteen Chicago National Banks shows the resources and liabilities to be \$80,241,000; specie, \$10,000; legal tender notes, \$5,385,000; three per cent certificates, \$190,000; United States deposits, \$2,000,000.

RECIPIENTS WITH CANADA.

The presence here of Hon. John Rose, Minister of Finance of the Canadian Government, has caused the return of Mr. Thompson, British Minister, from Newburyport, where he had taken his family.

The visit of Mr. Rose is induced by a desire to confer with the United States authorities respecting the new reciprocity treaty, but more especially on business connected with Hudson Bay claim board, which he is the representative of Great Britain.

MISSISSIPPI AND TEXAS ELECTIONS.

The President to-day, in conversation with several prominent Missisippians, said it was his desire, and he should accordingly instruct Generals Ames and Reynolds in their preliminary arrangements for the election in Mississippi and Texas, to observe entire fairness and impartiality.

According to what is understood to have taken place in the Cabinet, the election in Mississippi will probably not occur until the fourth Tuesday in November, after the election in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Nothing definite is transpired regarding the Texas election, but it is thought the day will be equally remote.

ST. LOUIS.

Eastern Excursionists—Return of Vincent Colyer.—Death of a Noted Egyptian.
St. Louis, July 9.—The excursion party from Cleveland, Indianapolis and other points, representing the U. C. & C. Vincent Colyer, who is down here in harbor, and visited various places in and around the city to-day, and were highly pleased with what they saw in this city.

Nothing definite is transpired regarding the Texas election, but it is thought the day will be equally remote.

The Exposition at Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, July 9.—The Committees on the Exposition of textile, fabrics and raw materials, to be held in this city on the 3rd of August, and to continue four days, held a meeting this afternoon. Reports were read by the different committees, and many other articles, one hundred dollars are offered for the best specimen of raw cotton. Each exhibitor is to be presented with a long list of medals, prepared at the United States mint. Many manufacturers throughout the country are being solicited to exhibit their goods.

Latest News from Cuba.
HAVANA, July 9.—The Government estimates the expenditures for July at \$200,000. The Government has authorized up to date five hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be expended for the purpose of re-establishing the jurisdiction of the courts, and re-organizing the judicial system.

Count Valmaceda writes to the Captain General that the civil authority has been re-established in the jurisdictions of Matanzas, Bayamo and Jiguani, and traveling on the highways was safe.

Politicists in Mississippi.
JACKSON, July 9.—The new organ of the National Republican party made its appearance to-day. It holds the name of Judge Dent for Governor. The salutatory says it will be truly national in all its aims, yielding hearty and unqualified support to the administration of President Grant, and urging strict adherence to the reconstruction acts. It will endeavor to bring about such wise and reasonable action on the part of the people of Mississippi as will place them in full accord with congress and the nation, and will advocate universal suffrage and universal amnesty upon the basis of civil and political equality.

Virginia Election.
RICHMOND, July 9.—Eighty-four counties give Walker 25,000 majority.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday \$600,000.
—The small box has materially decreased in New York city.
—Courland C. Clements has been appointed Surveyor General of Utah.
—The steamer Weser, from Bremen via Southampton, arrived at New York yesterday.

—The Legislature of New Hampshire adjourned yesterday. One hundred and sixty-one acts and resolutions were passed during the session.
—Vice President Colfax and wife arrived in Chicago yesterday morning, and left again for their home at South Bend, Indiana, last evening.

—At Long Branch, N. Y., a compulsory bill was given last evening to the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf. It was a grand success.
—The exploits of Miss Mary Stillman, daughter of Nelson Stillman, of Geneva, Illinois, and Col. George W. Fride, of New York, were celebrated in the former city on Thursday.

—The Charlotte and South Carolina Railroads and Columbia Companies have been consolidated, under the title of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railway Company.
—No warrants have yet been issued against New York brokers or money lenders, but the grand jury is taking evidence on the subject. A large number of New York brokers are being summoned to testify.

—The larger beerdealers of Boston have formed a permanent organization for vigorous political action to repeal the liquor law. The Germans throughout the State are invited to form local societies for the same object.
—The Union Pacific Railroad announces another reduction in freights. First class freight is now carried from Omaha to Emporium for five dollars per 100 pounds; second class \$4.75, and third class \$3.50.

—At the Amherst College (Mass.) Commencement, yesterday, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. Edwin E. Bliss, of Constantinople Turkey, and Rev. C. P. Goodwin, of Chicago.

—The Directors of the Buffalo & Erie Railroad have accepted an agreement to consolidate with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, subject to the approval of the stockholders, and to be taken on the 10th of August.

—It is stated that Colonel John Warren, the Fenian prisoner recently released from an English jail, has had an interview with President Grant, and received a letter from him to Secretary Fish, directing an investigation into the case of imprisonment specified by Warren.

—The Morocco Manufacturers' Association, organized at Cape May, yesterday, and organized a forty day strike, and the first night of imprisonment specified by Warren.

—Thomas Mulhall, twice convicted at Cleveland, Ohio, of aiding and abetting the murder of David P. Skinner, was yesterday sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison.

—The Congressional excursion party, visiting the route of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, arrived at Pent's Fort on Thursday by special train, and returned to their homes on Friday.

—The Northern Pacific Railroad exploring party left Minneapolis, Minn., yesterday morning, by rail for a camp beyond St. Cloud. The route of the camp will be pitched. The following are the names of the party: Hon. J. Gregory Smith, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad; Vermont, Hon. E. D. Merrill, Director, Maine; Hon. W. C. Smith, Member Congress, Vermont; Hon. J. Woodbridge, Ex-Member of Congress, Vermont; Rev. Dr. W. H. Lord, Vermont; Dr. S. W. Thayer, Vermont; C. Coffin, (Carleton), of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Hon. J. B. Johnson, Northern Pacific, Connecticut; A. B. Boyles, New York; Mr. Holmes, Agent of Jay Cooke & Co., New York; James Collier, Maine; Hon. Wm. Winthrop, Wisconsin; Joe. Douglas, Wisconsin; Gov. Marshall, Minnesota; Hon. E. M. Wilson, Minnesota; Hon. J. B. Johnson, Minnesota; Pierre Bottsman, of Minnesota.

QUITS AND CRANKS.

CAPITAL LETTERS—L. S. D.—Judy.
THE POOR GUARDS—Boots and shoes.
BEAT TO A GOOSE—A gender, of course!
A COLOR DIFFICULT TO SEE—Blindman's buff.
COMPANIONS IN ARMS—twin babies.
FANCY BREAD—A roll of the eye.
GOOD SUMMER RESORT FOR INFANTS—Rock-a-way.
A SEXTON, WASHINGTON—A wife older than yourself.
BURNED HUMAN EXHIBITS—the demons of the pastime.—Judy.
THE GREAT DRY-DUCK ON GOAL—its price.—Lassell Courier.
THE CAP THAT CHEERS BUT NOT INEBRATES the butter-cup.—Judy.
JUDY INQUIRES the relation between a Jew and a coffee mill.

COMMERICAL INTELLIGENCE—Irish law is a bit disjoint.—Judy.
BRIDGE PROSPECTS FOR THE QUAKERS—the Indians are beginning the rains.
THE TURN OF THE TIDE—Ah, but they can't turn if they are dead properly!
MR. CHAMBERS of figures foisted by Webb's sadder be said to be Webb foisted!
NO WORDS THE GREAT EASTERN is a financial failure when she is constantly paying out.—Lassell Courier.

THE CHINESE.

Interesting Facts About Them.—What They Can do, How They Live and What They Believe.
From a very interesting letter from the special San Francisco correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette we make the following extracts regarding the new class of citizens rapidly pouring into our country from the Oriental Empire.

What of the Chinese? Much that is interesting and important. There are round numbers one hundred thousand of them in the Pacific States, and the new arrivals now average from fifteen hundred to two thousand per month. They are spread all over the Pacific States, and are spreading eastward slowly; there are a few in Omaha, and John Chinaman, with his round hat and pig tail coiled under it, or dangling between his heels, his long blue shirt which he wears over his blue pants, will shortly be no curiosity in the Mississippi Valley. He is on his way in force to make his future Eastern employers a visit.

California, as the quarter of the city Chinatown, as the quarter of the city in which the Celestial live is called, is certainly one of the most interesting spots to visit in California. There are about a dozen blocks, whose four sides swarm with them, and a half dozen streets for a distance of several squares are filled with their stores and shops. It is a live scene. The Chinaman moves quick, and the street in the streets seems a constant whirl of life. The great societies of the country can not move too promptly in efforts to educate and christianize these pagans, skilled in all labor and accomplished in a thousand ways, and whose coming will bless the country in many important respects. The wave is setting in upon our shores strongly, and Christian missionary effort should be immediately put forth to reclaim a new element, and to bless our wealth and industry.

But under the encouragement which the better classes are giving them, all this is changing. Their merchants are erecting stores, and investing in real estate. The laborers are purchasing homes and sending for their wives. More and more of those who go home are returning, and most of them with friends desiring to do the same. The attending great Chinese capitalist of the Empire is being turned to our coast, and the hope among many of our best business men in San Francisco is that they will very shortly be able to take hold of great enterprises. The coin of the world has been poured into China for generations. In Canton and Hong Kong there are many native depositors of five and six millions; many Chinese companies which could furnish fifty and sixty millions to such an enterprise as the Pacific Railroad, or to steamship lines, if they could once be interested in the matter. Chinese merchants say these men will invest the moment they can have full protection for their persons and property under the laws.

Proper Use of the Bible.
A great many people think that the Bible is a very sacred book. If you read this book and find moral qualities in it, and they are transferred as living principles to you, then to you it becomes a sacred book. This book is sacred to you just so far as its teachings are incorporated in your experience and feelings, and not a bit further. All that part of the Bible to you that you live by. So much of the Bible as you utilize is valuable to you; but so much of it as you do not utilize is not sacred to you. You put your Bible in your bookcase, and it stands all the week, perhaps. Or you read it once a day, or once a week, as the case may be. And you do it very mechanically, as if it were a book, and your children sit around the room in a stiff row. You put up your spectacles and read; and as you read you lower the key of your voice—for when men want to be religious they always take a solemn tone; and they read all the way through the chapter, and are like a blind man walking along the road where there are all sorts of flowers on both sides, never seeing a single one. Men read thus, and feel a great deal better because they have read the Bible to their family! Now, I tell you, the only thing you read in the Bible is that which jumps into you, and which you cannot get out of you. This is the vital, luminous part, and not the dead letter that you read, if you read any part of the Bible. Suppose I should set up someone keeping on the same principle that some people set up in their religious households? A man goes to housekeeping, and gets a Bible, with his name on the inside, and his name on the outside, and puts it on the table, in his best room; and there it lies for months and years without being opened—unless there is a funeral in the family. Suppose I should go to housekeeping, and should give an order to the grocer for three boxes of sperm candles, saying, "I am going to have a lamplight house, and should put those candles away in the attic and never light one of them! What is the use of candles but to burn? That is the very figure of our Master." He says, "No man puts a candle under a bushel, but he lights it and puts it on a candlestick."—Lassell.

The Colon of Havana.—The green color of leaves, one element of which must be a vegetable base, some time since led an American experimentalist to the conclusion that leaves were red at the end of the season through the action of an acid, and that the green color could be restored by the action of an alkali. The conclusion has been verified, the London Athlete now declares, by experiment. Autumn leaves placed under a glass jar with vapor of ammonia in nearly every instance lost the red color and renewed their green. In some, such as the ass-tail, blackberry and maple, the change was rapid, and could be watched by the eye, while others, particularly certain oak, turned gradually brown, without showing any appearance of green.

him. And so Jesus of David houses erected, and incontinently brand constant, and offerings made to conciliate the Devil.

They believe in the sweet influence of departed spirits, and the dead are constantly around them to assist and pray and help. They make offerings of food at their graves, not as is said with the idea of feeding the dead, but to show them that they are remembered. Their names for God are for the influence which these departed exert is the same as that which expresses the soft warmth and effect of a Southern sun falling upon a slope which looks toward the South.

They send their dead home to bury them in the family line, so that the chain of ancestry may be complete, and the sweet influence from the spirit world flow through the line uninterceptedly. If the line is broken by an absence, which influences are less regular, and the wandering spirit is not at rest, and instead of watching to do good, desires to return for the selfish of a body. Three times a year offerings are made to departed spirits, and a late Emperor has decreed that the Government should offer also three times a year to spirits at large, that is to the spirits of such as have died in battle or have been lost at sea and left unburied or not returned to the graves where the family have laid. The Emperor had lost some of his family at sea, and after much mourning over his broken lines of hurried ancestors he hit upon the remedy thus described.

There is much that is beautiful and potential in what they term their religion, and much that shows a mind susceptible to religious truth. The missionary field is being brought to our very doors in California. The great societies of the country can not move too promptly in efforts to educate and christianize these pagans, skilled in all labor and accomplished in a thousand ways, and whose coming will bless the country in many important respects. The wave is setting in upon our shores strongly, and Christian missionary effort should be immediately put forth to reclaim a new element, and to bless our wealth and industry.

But under the encouragement which the better classes are giving them, all this is changing. Their merchants are erecting stores, and investing in real estate. The laborers are purchasing homes and sending for their wives. More and more of those who go home are returning, and most of them with friends desiring to do the same. The attending great Chinese capitalist of the Empire is being turned to our coast, and the hope among many of our best business men in San Francisco is that they will very shortly be able to take hold of great enterprises. The coin of the world has been poured into China for generations. In Canton and Hong Kong there are many native depositors of five and six millions; many Chinese companies which could furnish fifty and sixty millions to such an enterprise as the Pacific Railroad, or to steamship lines, if they could once be interested in the matter. Chinese merchants say these men will invest the moment they can have full protection for their persons and property under the laws.

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