

Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

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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-commendation of the Reform League agitation, but the discountenance of the 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 Ministers, or wished to instruct it in regard to future negotiations. But there is no dissatisfaction. The only charge against Lord Stanley and Lord Aberdeen is that they were not likely to advise a withdrawal of the concessions made, nor were they prepared to lay down the terms of future negotiations, and anticipations of such results from discussion were most imprudent. Another objection is that the discussion due regard for national dignity, which forbids our approaching the American Government on such a humiliating basis. Public opinion is unanimous on this point. The late treaty was virtually American, for it was made, altered and re-ordered by General and Admiral. It was not made much through party antipathies as from disapproval of its provisions. It was probably foreseen that the 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. Motley considers the feeling in America is such that a treaty consistent with the honor of England will satisfy the Americans, he may advise the Government to discontinue negotiations. 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 aggressions 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 investment 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.

It is reported Lord Howden has been appointed Minister from England to Spain. The Associated Chambers of Commerce have tendered a public breakfast to Hamilton Hill. The assignees of Overend, Gurney & Co.'s Bank will pay a dividend of one shilling on the pound in September, making full payment to all creditors of their claims, with the exception of accrued interest.

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 Redeford moved an amendment that representatives of the Irish Church and the Catholic Synod, in case of such Bishops, 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 a clause giving power to convey additional land to the Church body be restored to its original form. He said the clause was a new amendment, revived the Protestant ascendancy in its most hateful form, giving glebe lands to the Church,

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. 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, \$5,365,000; three per cent. certificates, \$390,000; 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. Thornton, 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 Mississippians, 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, to-day 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 Cyprian.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

St. Louis, July 9.—The excursion party from Cleveland, Indianapolis and other points, representing the U. C. & Vincennes Colyer, who has returned to his 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 worth by way of the Pacific Railroad. It is not decided whether they will go to the Kansas Pacific Road.

The Kansas Pacific Road is being visited here to-day on route east.

Weather lawless, and clear; the mercury rose to 90 at noon and 83 at 3 p. m. Accidents from the interior are favorable for the crops.

The Exposition at Cincinnati.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, July 9.—The Committee on the Exposition of textile, fabrics and raw materials, is held in this city on the 3rd of August, and to continue four days, held a meeting this afternoon. Reports were encouraging. A long list of exhibitors was adopted, embracing jeans, tweeds, flannels, sheetings, cotton yarns, and Indian warren, woolen goods, and many other articles. One hundred dollars are offered for the best specimen of raw cotton. Each exhibitor is to be encouraged. A long list of exhibitors was adopted. The exhibition now being encouraged. A long list of exhibitors was adopted. The exhibition now being encouraged. A long list of exhibitors was adopted.

Latest News from Cuba.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

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 purchase of arms and munitions. The President has re-established in the jurisdictions of Matanzas, Bayamo and Jiguani, and travelling on the highways was safe.

Captain General's office has been re-established in the jurisdictions of Matanzas, Bayamo and Jiguani, and travelling on the highways was safe.

The correspondent of the associated press free use of the telegraph. At the interview he said in reporting military movements correspondents would always be permitted to state facts, though at times they might be unfavorable to the Government; but any knowledge of what actually passed in Cuba would injure no one.

Politics in Mississippi.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

JACKSON, July 9.—The new organ of the National Republican party made its appearance to-day. It held 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 to all.

Judge Dent's nomination on the Grant platform meets with warm approbation and general applause.

Virginia Election.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

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, with Col. George C. Frisbie, of New York, were celebrated in the former city on Thursday.

—The Charlotte and South Carolina railroads and Columbia 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 beer-drinkers 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, Mo., 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. The vote was 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 the strike was a success. The wages of workmen, the apprentices system, and the transportation of goods, were the subjects discussed.

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

—The Congressional excursion party, visiting the route of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, arrived at Pent's Fort on Thursday by special train. The excursionists express themselves as highly pleased with the trip and the country through which they have passed. Gen. Schellhorn furnished them with an escort. No hostile Indians have been seen.

—The monument erected to the memory of Fitz Greiner Halleck, at Gliford, on the coast, and in fact whose work is not equalled elsewhere, employs Chinamen alone. This company, after making very heavy contracts, were subjected to the test of a general strike among their white workmen. To yield to the demands was to lose largely; to stop work was to be ruined. In this strait they decided to try Chinese. Enough were selected to attend all the machinery, and in a few days the mill was running at its full capacity, and producing its best quality of goods. And here the most improved machinery known in such establishments is in use.

They do all the work in the most extensive shop in the West. They make all the finest articles of gentlemen's wear where the nearest machine sewing is required. They bind books, make book covers, set type without knowing a language; they carve with great skill; in short, they are learning all trades rapidly, and becoming versed in the mysteries of all heavy machinery, and delicate work, such as watch-making, and in all their movements are about as accurate and regular as the machinery itself.

Most of the beautiful photographs and stereoscopic views which the Central Pacific Railroad Company has sent throughout the East are printed, finished and mounted by Chinamen.

Ninety-eight per cent. of those who come here can read and write their own language. Most of them are rapid in figuring. Their children learn our language quickly; the parents with difficulty, though they soon manage to acquire a stock of words and sentences which answer their purposes. They show a great anxiety to send their children to school where English is taught, though as yet few facilities have been given them, for while they pay full school taxes, they have as yet been furnished but one school house for forty pupils. As a class, there is none so law abiding—not even the Americans, and none more honest. They pay all taxes to the Government obediently and carefully, and the school tax of the State, though they have very small returns for the latter.

They are idolaters. This is the most difficult point in the whole problem. Still, those who suppose that American civilization can not stand against a few thousand or even a few millions of Chinese, are borrowing much needless trouble.

Contrary to the opinions of most, the Chinamen erect no idol as God. He would no sooner do this than the Christian. His faith is this: God is good and kind, and he merited that He will under no circumstances do us anything but good. But the Evil One hates us, and is ever watching an opportunity to injure and destroy us; we must contend

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 flow through the line uninterceptedly. If the line is broken by an obstacle, the influences are less regular, and the wandering spirit is not at rest, and instead of watching to do good, desires to return for the sake of his 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 has laid. The Emperor had lost some of his family at sea, and after much mourning over his broken links of buried 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 soul, this new element of 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 vitalize is valuable to you; but so much of it as you do not vitalize is not in use to you. You put your Bible in your bookcase, and you read it once a day, or once a week, or the case may be. And you do it very mechanically. You read it, and your children sit around the room in a stiff row. You put on 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 you 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 house-keeping; a man goes to house-keeping, 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 house-keeping, 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.'"

THE COLOR OF LEAVES.

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 Athenaeum now declares, by experiment. Autumn leaves placed under a receiver with vapor of ammonia in nearly every instance lost the red color and renewed their green. In some, such as the sassafras, 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.

QUICKS 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—Judy.

FANCY BREAD—A roll of the eye—Judy.

GOOD SUMMER RESORT FOR INFANTS—Rock-a-way.

A SEXUAL WARRIOR—A wife older than yourself.

BURNER-HUMAN EXILES—the demons of the pastime.—Judy.

THE GREAT DRIFTBACK ON GOAL—its price.—Lassell Courier.

THE CAP THAT CHEERS BUT NOT INEBRIATES the butter-cup.—Judy.

JUDY INQUIRES THE REASON BETWEEN A TIGHTY SHIRT AND A COFFEE MILL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Irish law is a bit discount.—French.

BRUNNEN PROSPECTS FOR THE QUAKERS—the Indians are 'heaving' the rains.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE—Ah, but they can't turn if they are dead properly!

MR. COLUMBUS OF FIGURES footed by Webb's sadder to be said to be Webb footed!

No words, the Great Eastern is a financial failure when she is constantly 'paying out.'—Lassell Courier.