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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

WHITE feather parasols are a Parisian novelty.

A THIBANTHROPIC tiger in India, has eaten 127 men.

PHILADELPHIA papers have taken to praising each other.

WOMEN clerks are to be found in San Francisco postoffices.

THE Young family of Salt Lake City is suffering with measles.

THE Boston *Post* says Pittsburgh is soon to be blessed with a female college.

IN Philadelphia the Richmond relief fund amounts to more than twelve thousand dollars.

IN California an orange tree is not much thought of if it doesn't have five thousand oranges on it.

ANNA DICKINSON's reported quarrel with her intended is styled a private rehearsal of "Breaker's Ahead."

ANNA lately attended a funeral at Montmartre, which he feared was his last visit there as an amateur.

THE widow of a Belgian recently assassinated near Bruges has been given permission to beg by the Government, as a pension.

MR. ALFRED SLACK, of Allegheny, has been chosen R. W. D. G. M. at the Grand Lodge meeting of the I. O. O. F. in Philadelphia.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY is said to have bought the Cleveland *Leaf*, with the intention of running it and abandoning the *Revolution*.

QUEEN VICTORIA thinks women should be permitted to hold office, such as that of Queen for instance, but she thinks they shouldn't vote.

POOR Jenny Lind's fortune has gone and now she will open a singing school in Paris. She could make another fortune by a farewell tour in America.

MARK TWAIN's friend Grimes has been writing home that the Suez Canal is a failure and unless kept constantly dredged will fill up. Mr. Twain never let he discovered this for he had hand in his eye.

J. MINNESOTA farmer, a Bohemian, while blowing out corn, found that one ox stepped on the traps, took out the pot and put in his wife, she knowing enough to step over the billets. Some of the time she carried the yoke in her arms or on her shoulder. In the middle of the time she put her head through the bow. He as an ox, while the stout, hearty farmer held the plow.

An amateur concert is to be given in Jerome's private theatre in New York, next Saturday; and the proceeds are to be devoted to procuring a monumental statue of Gottschalk, the young American pianist. The whole thing is to be of the very highest fashion, and a noted Belle of Philadelphia, said to be the most accomplished woman in America, will, it is said, be the prima donna in an operetta of her own composition.

ONE of the most fertile portions of Southern California has been possessed of by the Germans, and expected, for the purpose of making wine. The wine became such a drug that it did not pay to make it. Heavy mortgages on the wine-growing farms followed with dull sale. The German population in large numbers are cutting up their vineyards into homestead lots, and turning their attention to more profitable agricultural labor.

ILLness would seem to be expensive for foreigners in Spain. An extraordinary doctor's bill has been sent to a Mr. Charlton, of North Shields. Mr. Charlton is the owner of several large ships, and the master of one of them fell ill of a fever at Cartlagena. He had to be taken on shore to lodgings. For attendance upon him while in the ship and fifteen days ashore at lodgings, the Spanish medical man charged the owner of the vessel $300, with $20 for his assistant; $150 pounds is charged for the fifteen days' lodgings, and the whole amount for attendance on the sick, a good deal less than a month, is $1,200. An economic is held liable for all sick persons landed from his vessel, the little bill has been sent in to Mr. Charlton. He has brought the attention of the North Shields Shipowners' Society, and it is being referred to the Foreign office.

A MOST melancholy event occurred Friday night last in Tippan county, Mississippi, seven or eight miles south of Lafringe, Tenn. Mr. H. O. Sykes, a very respectable and intelligent citizen, on the night in question retired, as was his wont, to rest about nine o'clock. Two of his daughters—aged respectively eight and fourteen years—occupied a room adjoining the kitchen. Toward midnight the fearful cry of fire was raised. The two story double log cabin of Mr. Sykes was wrapped in flames and there were none nigh to save or even to succor. That part of the dwelling which the little girls occupied seems to have been caught by the fire first, and when the elder part of the family woke up the room could not be approached without passing through hot flames and burning embers. Mr. Sykes, however, managed to reach it, only to find one of his dear children burned to a cinder, and the other fearfully burned and unconscious. She was quickly taken out, at the risk of his life, for he was severely burned in the attempt. She also expired the following morning. The house and all its contents, save one feather bed, were totally destroyed.

A SOUTH AMERICAN traveller thus describes his favorite weapon of the pampas ranger—the lasso; "These, people of the campos are seldom seen with fire-arms; but they always carry a long knife in the girdle, and a coiled lasso at the saddle bow. Sometimes, too, they are armed with a lasso having three leaden balls on other heavy material, and lashed to the chain end by three lesser thongs. One of these they grasp in the hand and swing the other two a few times over the head to give them velocity and aim, and then sling them with such force and precision that they wrap around the legs of any animal they are pursuing, in such a manner as to hamper it, till they can come alongside. In the Spanish South American countries men are frequently garroted in this manner, with a facility that would astonish the *chevaliers d'industrie* of our larger cities. In the early days of the Paraguayan war, a company of Brazilians captured one of the enemy's steamboats with lassoes. They concealed themselves in the matto or thick bushes on the bank of the river, where they knew that the vessel must come close to the shore, and when it was within their reach, a party of them threw ropes around the figure-head and every available projection, while the others, with their fire-arms drove the Paraguayans from making any resistance, till the lasso party hauled the prize to land and the Brazilians took possession of it."

BOOKS.

THE Mythology of the Aryan Nations is a valuable book about to be published by Leypoldt & Holt.

THE Innocents Abroad is to be reprinted in England. 50,000 copies have been sold in this country.

EIGHT hundred thousand volumes of Appletons New American Cyclopedia have been sold and it is said to have been the greatest publishing success of the century.

MR. REUSS speaks very highly, in the *Revue Critique*, of the first volume of the "History of the Thirty Years' War," by Professor Antoine Gindely, of the University of Prague. The author has been collecting materials for sixteen years in the archives of Vienna.

PROFESSOR FRASER of the University of Edinburgh, is about to publish a new edition of the works of the well known metaphysician Bishop Berkeley. They are to appear in four volumes, from the Clarendon Press, Oxford, and the last volume is to contain a new memoir of this distinguished scholar.

MISS MITFORD, writing of a certain authoress says: "She is ugly of course; all literary ladies are so. I never met one in my life (except Miss Jane Porter, and she is rather *passée*) that might not have served for a scarecrow to keep the birds from the cherries. It's a prodigiously strange and disagreeable peculiarity."

PENNSYLVANIA.

WAYNESBURG COLLEGE has more students now than ever before.

BROWNSVILLE is to have a Fifteenth Amendment celebration on June 2.

HENRY GOERING declines to be a candidate for Legislature in Beaver County.

EFFORTS are being made to raise a political total abstinence movement in Beaver County.

J. G. ADLUM and Ben T. Hewitt are candidates for the Republican nomination to Assembly in Blair county.

Hon. D. J. MOHNZAL is Republican candidate for Congress, and the choice of the Cambria County Convention.

A YOUNG man named Clark was crushed in a mine at Tamaqua on Tuesday. He was only married last autumn.

MISS STEVER, daughter of Rev. D. M. Stever, of the Erie District M. E. Church, died on Thursday, from the effects of injuries received a week before while driving a fractious horse.

AN Irish razor sharpener in Tyrone last week, offered to cut a live toad if the bystanders would give him half a dollar. The money was raised, and he devoured the reptile without waiting to kill or clean it.

MICHAEL BANNAN, a miner at Hill & Fellow's mine, in Hyde Park, was fatally injured on Monday by the caving in of the roof of the mine where he was at work. He died from his injuries. He lived at Pine Brook, and had a wife and two children.

THE Economites, when they left their old quarters at Harmony, fifty years ago, left also a grave-yard containing the remains of seventy-two of their number. This cemetery they have now enclosed with a handsome stone wall, sodded it and are about to raise a monument in it.

ON Saturday, May 7, Edward Paine, who was running a large circular saw in the mill of Aaron Boyd, in Slocum Township, Luzerne county, was caught up by some mishap and thrown upon the saw. He was almost completely severed in two.—After lingering two hours Mr. Paine died in great agony.

THE Pottsville *Journal* says: "About two thousand swallows arrived in Pottsville, at 7 o'clock last evening, and after screaming and twittering around and shreds of them on the street they took up their summer residence in the northwest chimney of Trinity Church, which is a pretty good sign that they are of the Episcopalians. A large concourse of people gathered near the church to see them go down the chimney.

The Republican primary election will be held in Armstrong County, June 4. The Armstrong *Republican* makes the following announcements for candidates: Congress—Captain Charles B. Gillespie and Hon. Perry Phillips; Assembly—R. W. Smith, Robert Thompson, M. M. Steele; Associate Judge—Isaac Kinney; District Attorney—J. G. Barrett; Sheriff—John Ambrose, R. D. Elwood, David C. Quigley, Captain R. G. Curran; Commissioner—P. P. Lowry, J. K. Ormond, G. H. Smith and Thomas Herron.

FOREIGN.

CASTELLAN, Thibault and Tayan are the names of three lady violinists who have been giving concerts in Paris.

PRUSSIA is enlarging the fortifications surrounding Cologne. The burning cost is estimated at from nine to ten million thalers.

The modern German composers—especially Brahms and Raff, are getting a hearing in Paris, through the Schumann Society.

THE Berlin aquarium is developing rapidly. During the winter only a very few fish have been lost. All the reservoirs for the reception of sea fish are now ready. Director Brehm is intending to go to the Mediterranean very shortly to procure inhabitants for his empty ponds.

AT an assembly of the members of the German Schutzengesellschaft, held not long ago, the question of holding a universal schutzenfest was discussed, and it was stated as the time when it should take place. Both Dusseldorf and Hoerder wigh to be the scene of the festival.

A FEW weeks ago a boot which hung outside the cellar-door of a Berlin shoemaker was stolen. In the afternoon was found a note on the doorstep, written as follows: "If you don't hang out the other boot, so that we can steal it also, we will seek it in the night or else break all your windows."

THE fourth general assembly of the Prussian Society of Ladies for the care of wounded and sick soldiers in times of war was opened on the 6th of April, at Berlin, Queen Augusta presiding. Twenty branch societies were represented there. The society has now two hundred and ninety-one branches.

A treatise on Spiritual literature has appeared in Dresden. A blind and dumb poet of that city has published a book of aphorisms entitled "A Book of Wisdom and Truth," which contains about 1,000 aphorism; also a volume of poems which has reached its second edition. The name of the poet is Heinrich Martin.

A SOCIETY has been formed in Berlin for the improving of the German sea and inland fisheries. As directors, there have been elected, Count von Munster, von Bunsen, Marcard, Peters, von Saint Paul, von Kadelow, Virchow and Baron Maltzan. The various fisheries are to be examined, and all means to be taken to improve their condition.

THE *Eastern Budget* says it is stated on good authority that Bishop Dupanloup, in a letter addressed to a prelate whose name is not given, has declared that he will not be present at the Ecumenical Council, and that he has been threatened with arrest in the event of his refusing to comply. The Austrian Government would, of course, interfere on behalf of the Bishop, who is an Austrian subject, should this threat be put into execution.

AT Vaduz, in the petty principality of Lichtenstein, there was hung the other day a young fellow who had murdered his own mother. The gallows was a pole with a large iron hook. The criminal, who had a noose around his neck, was hung on this hook by the executioner, who then turned him around by his legs until his tongue protruded, and he was black in the face. The execution lasted exactly nine minutes. No doctor was present, and the culprit lived at least for seven minutes after he had been hung on the hook.

THE German Society for saving the Shipwrecked has just issued its report for 1869. In the course of the year 114 ships were wrecked on the German coast (against 115 in 1868, 128 in 1867 and 91 in 1866.) Fifty-six of these vessels belonged to Germany and 25 to England; 689 persons lost their lives in them, while 635 were saved, as follows: 56 by coast life-boats, 3 by rockets, 156 by aid from the shore, and 238 by self-help. Most of the wrecks occurred in the North Sea, namely, 28 between the Ems and Weser, 19 between the Weser and the Elbe, and 14 on the Schleswig-Holstein coast. In the four last years 396 persons have been saved by this society.

Oil News.

THE BIG WELL AT PETROLEUM CENTRE.

The new well on the Dalzell farm keeps up its production to 300 barrels of oil per day, and it is claimed that it produced from 12 M. Monday to the same time Tuesday 338 barrels. The well is owned by Watson, Potts and Keffer, and they intend to put down six more wells on the same lease.

BURNING OF THE CONEWONGO WELLS.

The Woodford wells, three in number, better known as the Conewongo wells, located on the opposite side of the creek from Tarr Farm, were totally destroyed by fire Wednesday evening. The fire was caused by a new hand at one of the wells lighting the derrick lamps when an explosion ensued, setting fire to three derricks, which are quite close together, and also an oil tank containing about 125 barrels of oil. The fire lighted up the whole county around, and was a beautiful sight to the passengers on the train. One of these wells was once the banner flowing well of the oil country, and has been producing a good paying quantity for a long time.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

XLIST CONGRESS,

(SECOND SESSION.)

Fifteenth Amendment Enforcement Bill Further Considered in the Senate—Highly Exciting Debate in the House on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill Over the Mission to Rome.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. POMEROY presented a memorial of citizens of Rhode Island representing that naturalized citizens were denied the ballot unless possessed of $150 worth of real estate. He gave notice of a bill to remedy the injustice.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill for the admission of photographs for exhibition free of duty.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill amendatory of the preemption laws. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from Finance Committee, reported with amendments the bill to reduce taxation. The amendments consist merely of modifications to avoid ambiguities, with an additional section authorizing the President, in his discretion, to discontinue or consolidate internal revenue districts.

The Pittsburgh Amendment enforcement bill was discussed by Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, in opposition, and by Mr. SCHURZ, in its favor. The latter said he would give to State governments as much power as was compatible with the safety of the General Government. He was strenuously opposed to all unjust accumulation of powers in the General Government, and did not share in the agitation of administrative functions, and thought the Republican party would do well to direct rather than to resist the current of popular opinion on that question. The revolution had not abolished the legitimate sphere of States rights. If his Democratic friends would dispense with legislation like that now proposed, they would advise their friends in the South to act fairly with the colored men and enjoy the benefits of their industry, which would materially improve their chances of success.

Mr. POOL said that for the purpose of securing the peaceable enjoyment of rights, he abridged no free conversation, might be abridged to the common computing attorney or threat or inducement to discharge or employ votes for a particular party, or by organizations formed for the purpose. He gave notice of an amendment to provide for such cases.

At 5:15 the Senate voted to take a recess from half past four o'clock until half past seven o'clock.

The Chair reminded Senate that as a body they were nearly evenly divided on the question, and that if the adjournment prevailed it would come up to-morrow.

Mr. HOWARD said he feared of the black man to vote in the late insurrectionary States would be for half a century the great safeguard by which peace and national authority would be maintained there. Notwithstanding the Southern people had failed to obtain the real object of their rebellion, National Independence, and had lost their property and high-boasting spirit, they had not and would not, for the promotion of some, lose their unquenchable, irrefrangible hatred of Northern society and government. He then proceeded to quote from the report of the joint committee on Reconstruction in 1866, to show that the Senator's position was in antagonism with that of the Republican party north and south. Universal amnesty was not given to the leaders of the rebellion Jefferson Davis and the ringleaders of the same, but on the contrary they were the "lost cause." He would never consent to place in power in western No. 3 the chief of a party and days with those of Davis, Breckinridge and Toombs. Personal pride would forbid his affiliation with persons of such views and the enemies of his country.

Mr. HOWARD yielded the floor to Mr. Trumbull, who made a report from the Judiciary Committee on the resolution of inquiry whether corrupt means had been used to influence the votes of Senators on the witness of Senator Pomeroy. He said the report was unanimous, except so far as it was modified by the minority report of two Senators. The question was ordered printed.

At 7:30 Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill to revise the commercial and navigation interests, was advocated by Mr. HALE and opposed by Mr. ALLISON, and went over until to-morrow, when Mr. LYNCH will press a vote.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up. It appropriates $410,000, or $1,000 less than last year.

Mr. KELSEY explained that the appropriation for the mission to Paraguay was omitted because there was no government there the United States could recognize. Appropriations were omitted for the consulates of Ichaba, Revel and Moscow, the consulates at these places being vacant, or nearly so. He said he would offer a proviso to the item for contingencies, that no money should be used or to be presented to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, for the certificate of the President not to be issued, except in a case. He explained this at some length as referring to the case of Minister Pike, who was recalled and read a certificate of President Johnson that Pike should receive an allowance of $10,000, which was informed and believed had been spent in connection with the St. Domingo treaty; $8,750 of it was paid back; Mr. Pike's salary. He was also informed a like certificate from President Grant was issued to Minister Pike for nearly $100,000 for the same purpose. The American people were no more wanted St. Domingo than they had wanted Alaska, an act but one degree removed from actual insanity. If the Government had the money of the people at St. Domingo, it would have to establish a military force there to keep it in the hands of the nation. Otherwise that navy would be an element of danger, and would be the hands there of war with any great maritime power. St. Domingo would be immediately wrested from the Spanish Government and sent to the New York, Washington and Boston to defend it. Besides it would add largely to the expenditures of the United States to govern the island, and he did not believe the people were willing to be taxed for such a purpose.

Mr. KELSEY then proceeded to criticise the whole system of making estimates and appropriations in this manner, which he said was as defective and extravagant. Referring to the French election in New York, he was not surprised at the success of the Democratic party there, as more than half the Federal patronage the President gave to the adherents of Tammany Hall.

Mr. WOOD asked him whether he meant any administration could be more intolerant than the present one?

Mr. KELSEY—If to leave more than half its enemies in their positions, and frequently appoint the worst of them to employment. Yes, I concede the present administration is intolerant.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Will the gentleman specify some instances of those who he refers to?

Mr. KELSEY—The gentleman cannot get me into a controversy over names.

Mr. WOOD replied briefly to the remarks of Mr. Kelsey, reflecting on the present Secretary of State, and said none of his appointees were as more conscientious in regard to the law, or more to the efficiency of the office than Hamilton Fish.

A member inquired of Mr. Wood whether he indorsed the action of the President in relation to Cuba?

Mr. WOOD did not, nor in regard to San Domingo either. He thought the course of the administration in both respects reckless and unpopular, and would be condemned by the American people.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, opposed the withdrawal of the Consulate from Odessa, that being a very important grain port. He also opposed the withdrawal of the Mission from Paraguay. Minister was necessary there now (Brazil was carrying on a war) and the Brazilians would watch events and report facts to the Government. He was in favor of a law to compel nations requiring accounts to be furnished of expenditures of the secret service fund. As to St. Domingo, he had the non-impression that the United States of that naval station in the late war protected the war and thereby avoided the expenditure of life and treasure.

Mr. LOGAN said he was prepared to give reasons why St. Domingo and its half-naked savages should not be annexed. General debate, however, was closed and the committee proceeded to consider the bill in sections for amendment.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) moved to strike out Guatemala, and in insert Rome as a place for a Minister resident. Rejected—45 to 77.

Mr. BANKS moved to insert Rome, without striking out any place. The amendment would be considered by a portion of the American people insultional. He did not wish that. Besides, one of the greatest religious convulsions of the world was approaching, and the United States should at least have a representative there to furnish accurate reports of great events transpiring.

Messrs. COX and POTTER sustained Mr. Banks' amendment.

Mr. DAWES opposed the Roman mission, as needless.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, begged the gentleman from Massachusetts, who represented the Puritan element in the House, from which element alone this opposition sprung, to throw by, as he himself did, his religious education, and look to higher motives and impulses than those he had stated to the House.

Mr. BINGHAM regretted the gentleman from New York imputed to his side of the House any disposition to persecute Rome on account of its peculiar religious notions. That was unworthy the gentleman, and he would have done well to inform the House, instead of making such appeal as that to passion or to prejudice, instead of making any such bid as that for the vote of any religious sect, in America.

Several members—That is it, exactly.

Mr. BINGHAM—To have told the House and country what occasion there is for any other representation in Rome than that which is already provided for in this bill. The bill appropriates for a Consul at Rome, and that answers at once the gentleman's suggestion that there is any intention even in the bill to strike at people on account of their peculiar religious tenets. "Rome needs no particular eulogy at the hands of the gentleman, who supposes that particular religious sect supports at present the Democratic organization of this country, for recent events have shown to reflecting men that power itself is no longer a unit and cannot be. The syllabus recently uttered by the head of that organization is a declaration of principles which, I venture to say, the gentlemen from New York dare not endorse and go home among his people. It is an attempt to fetter freedom of conscience, to fetter freedom of speech, to strike down the rising antagonism against every despotism on the face of earth in the form of representative governments, a movement among which is America, the child and hope of the earth's old age. Talk to me, at this day, about Rome being the patron of science and mother of arts! Why, sir, there is this day more of that genius which makes even marble itself wear the divine beauty of life, more of that power to-day living in America than ever did it dreamed of in Rome. Why, then, talk at this time of day about dignifying that little principality with a resident Minister from the United States? Do not gentlemen know that the foremost of all men rested in the faith of the Church of Rome (and I admit that she has lored many great and noble men who knew how to make humanity itself beautiful by the sacrifice of martyrdom,) uttered words under the ban of Charles the Fifth, Leo the Tenth and Henry the Eighth, which speak to-day all over Christendom. I refer to the Augustine monk, who found out for himself and repeated to mankind the great central fact, which to-day possesses the enlightened mind of the nineteenth century, that "an mitred head may, in the sense of God or divine right, interpose its dark shadow between man and his Maker." [Excitement]. Under the omnipotent power of that interference every tyrant, whether in Rome or out of it, holds to-day the reins of power with tremulous and unsteady hands, and the day is not far distant when that very throne of his power shall turn to dust and ashes before the consuming breath of the enlightened public opinion of the civilized world, which declares for free government, free churches, free schools, free bibles and free men. [Sensation.]

Mr. DAWES, in reply to Mr. BROOKS, had he supposed it was necessary for that gentleman to misrepresent the opposition to the amendment, and he (Mr. Dawes) had put his opposition on no such ground as the peculiar religious tenets had, by the power which this minister was proposed to be sent. That gentleman said that he (Mr. Brooks) had laid aside his religious character and assumed that of the representative. He (Mr. Dawes) had not thought it necessary to throw off his publicity, to lay aside any religious tenets that he might have. If the gentleman from New York had found it necessary, the more was the pity. [Laughter.] If that gentleman found in any quarter political antagonists of his the whole class of persons who held the religious tenets about which he now discoursed so zealously, the necessity to do works meet for repentance, he (Mr. Dawes) had the advantage of him in that respect. He (Mr. Dawes) never belonged to any "Know-Nothing" organization. [Laughter.] He had never set up that it was against the genius or safety of the nation to give political rights to a foreigner of any politics or religious tenets, and therefore he did not feel it necessary either to lay aside his religious character or to do violence to his principles in order to show that the government in order to atone for any such absurdity as that. Triumphant laughter followed the conclusion of the Minister, and put his opposition to the amendment on other grounds. The ceremony will be similar to that of the opening of the Chambers. Senators will be admitted on the floor, officials of the Government and the principal dignitaries of the Court will be present.

Prince Imperial fell from a velocipede to-day and sprained his foot.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 19.—Duke Montpensier has returned to Madrid. The oldest son had a long conference to-day with Prim. It is rumored the Duke Admiral will consent to the proposition that the present Regent shall be invested with royal authority, and are intriguing to bring about that result.

MARINE NEWS.

ANTWERP, May 19.—The ship Moody, from Philadelphia, reports that she had failed to obtain the 300, she passed a black steamer steering slowly east, with no mail, but was unable to communicate with her.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 19.—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 94½; account, 94⅝@94¾. American securities—U. S. 6's, 1862, 93½; of 1865, 93½; of 1867, 94½; Ten-Forties, 89. Erie, 24¾; Illinois, 112. Great Western, 28¾. Stocks are quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Cotton quiet, with middling uplands at 10½@10¾ and middling Orleans at 10½@10¾; sales 10,000 bales. Wheat: California white 9s 8d; spring wheat, 9s 3d; red winter No. 2, 9s 2d; red winter No. 2, 10½@9s 11d. Flour: western 24s 3d. Corn: old 35s 6d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 3s. Peas 38s 6d. Naval stores quiet. Pork quiet. Beef 109s. Lard 49s. Cheese 58s. Bacon 38s 6d. Tobacco quiet and firm. Rosin 5s 6d. Spirits turpentine 29s 6d. Petroleum: refined nearly. Sugar 38s 9d@40s. Linseed cake quiet. Calcutta Linseed 56s. Hops dull.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Bonds opened firm and quiet at 10 A. M.

PARIS, May 19.—Bourse opened quiet; rentes 73f 25c.

ANTWERP, May 19.—Petroleum quiet at 52½.

BREMEN, May 19.—Petroleum quiet at 5 thlrs.

HAMBURG, May 19.—Petroleum quiet at 5 thlrs.

HAVRE, May 19.—Cotton quiet at 90f on spot and 128 afloat.

RELIGIOUS.

General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, May 19.—The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America assembled this morning to organize. The following delegates are present:

Ministers—Rev. Dr. Clark, Rev. A. Thomas, of Ohio; Rev. Dr. McCord, Rev. A. R. C. Wylie, Rev. Harvey Reed, Rev. S. Scott, of New York; Rev. J. R. Weddell, Rev. N. Moffat, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Steel, Rev. M. Galley, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Dodds, of Pittsburgh; Rev. R. Stephenson, of Pennsylvania; Rev. J. F. Morton, of Cedarville, Ohio; R. J. H. Cooper, of Illinois; Rev. Dr. Sproull, of Allegheny; Rev. J. Cord, Illinois; Rev. Morton, of Walnut Hills, Ohio; Rev. Dr. Sloane, of Illinois; Rev. Dr. Pelan, of Washington, Illinois; Rev. Mr. Walker, of Farington; Rev. Dr. McMillan, of Fairfield, Iowa, Indiana; Mr. Freeman of Nova Scotia; Dr. McLeod, Mr. Stewart, James N. Gifford, Mr. Wallace, of New York (Ty); Mr. Guy, Mr. Hepburn, of Philadelphia; Mr. Mann, Mr. D. Reid, Mr. Hutchinson, of Illinois; Mr. Thomas, of Cedarville, Ohio; D. McClure, H. Wilson, Alexander Kell, of Illinois; Mr. Mumford, of Indiana; Mr. Killgore, of Wisconsin.

Rev. Mr. Harshaw, retiring Moderator, preached the opening sermon.

The Synod this morning elected Rev. Dr. McLeod, of New York, Moderator, and Rev. D. Steele, of Philadelphia, Secretary. Rev. Mr. Brookside, of Brooklyn, was elected Assistant Secretary.

On taking the chair Dr. McLeod made a short address, alluding to the prosperity of the Synod as Stated Clerk for thirty-five years. He looked upon the present as the most critical in the history of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and hoped the Synod would not be governed by political or Masonic influence.

A number of informal reports were given, after which Dr. Sloane presented the report of the standing committee.

Reports of Presbyteries were received. All those that referred to the subject of union with the United Presbyterian church favored it except two, the Eastern and the Philadelphia Presbyteries, which were opposed. The United Presbyterian Presbyteries did not refer to the subject.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church met in the second Presbyterian church at eleven o'clock, and was opened with an able sermon by Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., Moderator of the last Assembly, from the text "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." After this Rev. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, was elected Moderator, and Rev. Jas. H. Hall, of Georgia, temporary Clerk. The Assembly then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

A large number of the most eminent divines of the South are present, and questions of great importance will come before the Assembly. Among the eminent men present are Rev. D. Dabney and Rev. E. H. Rutherford, of Virginia; Rev. Dr. Palmer and Rev. Dr. Dunlap, of Louisiana, Rev. Dr. Rice, Castleman, D. D., and Rev. Dr. Petrie, of Alabama; Rev. J. W. Mitchell and Rev. G. A. Kingsley, of Texas; Rev. J. H. Lyon, of Mississippi; Rev. R. H. Hopkins and Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, of Kentucky; Rev. Allen Wright, Governor of the Choctaw Nation.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 19, 1870.

Chamber of Commerce re-elected Wm. E. Dodge as President. Geo. Opedyke as first Vice President.

Col. Drake DeKay, reported commander of the Cuban expedition recently sailed, is still in the city.

Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, refuses to approve further expenditure on Prospect Park, on the ground that the legislative act authorizing the outlay is unconstitutional. The Park Commissioners will ask the courts to compel him to authorize more improvements. Meanwhile work will cease.

Horace Greeley sailed to-day for Nassau, to bring home an invalid wife.

Five passengers of the Cunard steamer Marathon have filed an affidavit with the authorities at Castle Garden complaining of bad treatment, allowance and poor quality of food, which affidavit is corroborated by the signatures of some one hundred steerage passengers.

The steamer Suffolk, from London with the West India telegraph cable, bound to Jamaica, has arrived here short of coal.

Thomas H. Pratt, partner of Wm. E. Gray, of forged State bounty bond fame, has been arrested here.

It is understood the Industrial Exhibition Company contemplate negotiating for a crystal palace.

E. B. Shafer has resigned the position of Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Directors.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, May 19.—At the annual meeting of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, to-day, the following directors were chosen: Messrs. Francis B. Hayes, Uriel Crocker, Isaac Rich, Jacob Sleeper, Chas. J. Morrill, Geo. S. Hartle, of Boston; Andrew V. Stout, N. Y.; Frederick Billings, Woodstock, Vt.; Andrew Pierce, Jr., St. Louis; Wm. H. Coffin, Clyde, N. Y.; Oliver Ames, North Easton, Mass.; Jas. Seligman, N. Y.; Chas. R. Harwood, Springfield, Mo.

The Cincinnati Scavenger Committee have determined, at the request of prominent citizens, to change their programme so as to omit the grand procession on Sunday through the city. They will hold their pic-nic, however, on that day, and have the procession on other days. The change received the unanimous assent of the General Committee.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

NEWS BY CABLE.

London "Times" on Erie Railroad Mismanagement—Arrangements for the Announcement of the French Plebiscitum—Regent of Spain to be Invested with Royal Attributes.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 19.—The Times of this morning has a remarkably bitter editorial on the alleged mismanagement of the Erie Railway affairs, and asserts that "the standard of commercial morality is lower in the city of New York than anywhere else in the world. What here in England would be deemed crimes, there are regarded as masterpieces of financiering. It concerns the American people to purge themselves of this reproach, though it will be a task equal in difficulty to abolishing slavery."

The *Times* also has an article on the yacht race, and says: There is no schooner in England, probably, that can sail with the American yacht Sappho, which, throughout the match, was handled by an English Captain.

A dispatch from Madrid direct states that the Council of Ministers have determined to confer upon Serrano the royal attributes, if no other candidate for the throne is found within a short time.

David Octavius Hill, the eminent Scotch landscape painter, died to-day.

Dispatches from Hong Kong via Bombay give flattering accounts of the prosperity of the tea and silk crops, which are said to promise largely above the average.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—The Chamber of Commerce object to the new shipping code as fundamentally imperfect.

The official return of the Bank of England shows that specie has increased £222,000 during the week.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 19.—The Emperor will visit the Chambers on Saturday next and re-give the official announcement of the vote on the plebiscite. He will then delivery the oblique speech, it is said, will be an expression of gratitude to the people and a promise to fulfil all liberal aspirations. The ceremony will be similar to that of the opening of the Chambers. Senators will be admitted on the floor, officials of the Government and the principal dignitaries of the Court will be present.

Prince Imperial fell from a velocipede to-day and sprained his foot.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 19.—Duke Montpensier has returned to Madrid. The oldest son had a long conference to-day with Prim. It is rumored the Duke Admiral will consent to the proposition that the present Regent shall be invested with royal authority, and are intriguing to bring about that result.

MARINE NEWS.

ANTWERP, May 19.—The ship Moody, from Philadelphia, reports that she had failed to obtain the 300, she passed a black steamer steering slowly east, with no mail, but was unable to communicate with her.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 19.—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 94¼; account, 94⅝@94¾. American securities—U. S. 6's, 1862, 93½; of 1865, 93½; of 1867, 94½; Ten-Forties, 89. Erie, 24¾; Illinois, 112. Great Western, 28¾. Stocks are quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Cotton quiet, with middling uplands at 10½@10¾ and middling Orleans at 10½@10¾; sales 10,000 bales. Wheat: California white 9s 8d; spring wheat, 9s 3d; red winter No. 2, 9s 2d; red winter No. 2, 10½@9s 11d. Flour: western 24s 3d. Corn: old 35s 6d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 3s. Peas 38s 6d. Naval stores quiet. Pork quiet. Beef 109s. Lard 49s. Cheese 58s. Bacon 38s 6d. Tobacco quiet and firm. Rosin 5s 6d. Spirits turpentine 29s 6d. Petroleum: refined nearly. Sugar 38s 9d@40s. Linseed cake quiet. Calcutta Linseed 56s. Hops dull.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Bonds opened firm and quiet at 10 A. M.

PARIS, May 19.—Bourse opened quiet; rentes 73f 25c.

ANTWERP, May 19.—Petroleum quiet at 52½.

BREMEN, May 19.—Petroleum quiet at 5 thlrs.

HAMBURG, May 19.—Petroleum quiet at 5 thlrs.

HAVRE, May 19.—Cotton quiet at 90f on spot and 128 afloat.

THE CAPITAL.

The Proposed Reduction of Taxes—Undue Influence in the Georgia Case.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1870.

PROPOSED REVENUE REDUCTION.

The bill reported by Senator Sherman to-day to reduce taxation strikes out for salaries of officers and employes $561,953; special taxes on banks and bankers, $1,439,462; other special taxes, $8,901,455; gross receipts, $6,300,999; sales, $8,206,859; income, about $11,000,000; legacies, $1,246,877; successions, $1,196,754; schedule A, $882,905; passports, $39,453; miscellaneous, $1,243,159; total, $43,579,771. Taxes retained: Spirits, $45,038,462; tobacco, $25,439,708; fermented liquors, $6,000,953; income, about $30,739,965; stamps; $16,430,710; gas, $3,116,006; penalties collected, $677,086; excess of gaugers' fees, $41,928; total, $128,441,576.

IMPROPER INFLUENCE IN THE GEORGIA CASE.

The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the question whether corrupt or improper means were used or attempted to influence the votes of Senators on the Georgia bill, is to the effect that efforts were made by one P. J. Avery, a director of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, to improperly influence Senators against the Bingham amendment; that Lewis Porter, a clerk in the city postoffice, attempted to aid him in the purpose; and that Rufus B. Bullock, in paying the publisher of the Washington *Chronicle* triple prices for printing pamphlets, and inserting articles and speeches on the Georgia question, also used improper means to influence votes. There is, however, no evidence that any Senator was influenced.

CUSTOMS.

The customs receipts last week amounted to $3,712,568.

ST. PAUL.

Destructive Fire—Loss $75,000—A Woman and Child Perish in the Flames.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, May 19.—A special from St. Paul says: A fire broke out this morning in