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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

FOREIGN.

MARIE SASS has succeeded Nillson in Paris at the Grand Opera, and is almost as popular.

THE Archduchess Sophie is building a church near Vienna, as a memorial of Maximilian.

AN American has bought the old hospital ship Dreadnaught, at Greenwich, Eng., for a floating theatre.

BEETHOVEN festivals are to be held in Leipsig and Vienna. There will be some music at these festivals probably.

THE lucky little son of the Duke of St. Albans had, for his god mothers Queen Victoria and Miss Burdett Coutts.

SERANDIN, a Parisian wit, regretting the stay of Prince Pierre in France, says that "the Prince's pistols are the only part of him which go off."

AN English paper is about to be started in London which will print selections from American periodicals. A sort of British Every Saturday or Living Age.

"CLOISTERHAM," in the first chapters of Mr. Dickens' new story, is no other than the venorable cathedral city of Rochester, near which the great novelist resides.

ROCHEFORT is not ill in prison. He romps daily with his children; and they made such a noise the other day that he warned them, "We will all be turned out if we create such a row."

A MONUMENT to King Robert "the Brace" is to be erected on the field of Bannockburn, Scotland. The committee are obtaining the design from the veteran artist, Sir George Crukshank.

FAURE, the Parisian tenor, recently tendered payment to a shoe black, but the gamin declined, alleging that between *confrères* nothing is taken for services rendered. "You are a monsieur," declared the boy, "play the kings of the opera, and I act the monsters."

THE Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, at the ensuing meeting, will seek authority to raise £3,000,000 more share capital, with, of course, the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India. The total share capital of the Company will thus be increased to £20,000,000.

By the report of a police case at Marlborough street, London, it appears that a husband, brutally ill-using his wife, endeavored to strangle her. While, however, she lay thus, a favorite cat, named "Topsy," suddenly sprang upon the man, and fastened her claws and teeth in his face. He could not tear the cat away, and was obliged to implore the woman he had been ill using to take the cat away to save his life.

THERE is at last a prospect of the vast mineral wealth of China being turned to space account. Tuing Footae has received permission to open up the coal fields at Nanking and Kinthaing, where coal of a very superior quality is obtainable. He intends to send to England for competent engineers and the requisite machinery. Good specimens of coal have also been obtained at San-ti, some two hundred miles above Hankow.

THE reporters of the London morning papers "struck" a few nights ago, against the arrangements made for their accommodation at the banquet given by the Benchers of the Inner Temple of the Prince of Wales. They were not asked to dine, and were placed, they said, in a position where they could neither see nor hear. The result was that they refused to stay, and the *Times* alone has a report of the proceedings.

THE late Mr. Thackeray had a nose of most peculiar shape, as may be seen by its portrait. The bridge was very low, and the nostrils extremely well developed. On one occasion, at a party where Douglas Jerrold was present, it was mentioned that Mr. Thackeray's religious opinions were unsettled, and that a lady of his acquaintance was doing her best to convert him to Romanism. "To Romanism!" exclaimed Jerrold. "Let us hope she'll begin with his nose."

M. HUMBERT, the Swiss Minister at Jeddo, says that Japanese mothers have greater authority over their children than the fathers, and the rights of women are so far recognized in the country that a woman has wielded the sceptre of the Mikado. Insurrection is never forced upon either parents or children. It is supposed to recommend itself naturally, by its own intrinsic merits, and every man and woman throughout the Empire is able to read, write and cypher.

NO one was recently more astonished than an enterprising Englishman in Rome, who was about to open a large hotel in the Eternal City. His intention was to call it the Hotel Byron; but the Papal authorities objected to that name on the ground that Lord Byron had been an infidel. At the same time they were kind enough to inform him that he might call his hotel the Shakspeare House or the Newton House. He finally resolved to call it the Westminster House.

A PARIS correspondent, writing just previous to the vote on the *plebiscite*, says: A wine shop advertises "anti-plebiscitary wine;" those who will vote "no" will be allowed credit, but the "yes" electors must pay on delivery. A dressmaker announces "oui" and "non" toilettes; and the violent *Marseillaise* journal argues hard for the Emperor, because his name furnishes the "no"—N-ap-O-leo-N. But the newspaper overlooks the fact that his Christian name supplies the better coincidence of a "yes"—L-O-ui.

THE Dresden Gallery has been enriched by the purchase of a valuable picture by Hans Holbein the younger, representing the death of Virginia. The tribune Appius Claudius sits on a throne, and the tragic scene takes place in the midst of a crowd of people before him. The elevation of style and power of expression shown in this picture are said to place it in the front rank of German historical painting of the sixteenth century. It has very recently been discovered in Dusseldorf, but no account of the circumstances has reached us.

THE English "Historical Manuscripts Commission," appointed to make search among the archives of old English families for archeological purposes, have discovered, among other things, the original MMS. of the English Book of Common Prayer. We may also note as of general interest the original letter of Charles I., addressed to the House of Lords 1st May, 1641, recommending that Strafford be imprisoned rather than executed, and containing the postscript: "If he must die it were a charity to reprieve him until Saturday," and the original petition from Laud, while imprisoned in the Tower.

ON the 18th ult., a great fire, which lasted about a week, broke out in the woods back of Fort William, on the Canadian shore of Lake Superior. It spread over an extent of country supposed to be nearly fifty miles wide and an unknown distance northward. The "Dawson road," just finished for the passage of the Canadian expedition to Red River, was burned its entire length, forty miles, and every bridge destroyed. A force of 300 laborers is repairing the damaged roadway. The delay of the Canadian troops at the Sault probably saved the entire force from total destruction in the burning wilderness.

MR. EDGAR DRUMMOND, writing to the *Times*, says the statement is not correct that the captives taken by the Greek brigands drew lots to decide who should go to Athens for the money necessary for the ransom. The conversation of the captives on this subject related solely to the means at the disposal of each for paying or raising so large a sum as £25,000. Lord Muncaster said he would guarantee half the entire sum, and Mr. Vyner said he would guarantee the remaining half, and that the details should be settled when all were at liberty. It thus resolved itself into a question between Lord Muncaster and Mr. Vyner who should go to Athens, and Mr. Vyner at once requested Lord Muncaster to go. At that time there was little or no apprehension for their safety, it being considered merely as a money question. Mr. Drummond adds that Her Majesty's Consul at Piræus and the manager of the Ionian Bank, Mr. Merlin, within a few hours of Lord Muncaster's arrival at Athens placed the sum of £20,000 in gold at the disposal of Lord Muncaster and Mr. Erskine:

GENERALITIES.

MRS. MCFARLAND is in New Jersey.

CHEYENNE has a free Christian reading room.

THERE are many men who would steal a gun or a pistol, but how many that would rifle a cannon?—*N. Y. Leader.*

THE application of the oxy-hydrogen blow pipe to melting safe locks is the last triumph of science on behalf of the burglars.

IT is not called a good joke in Philadelphia for newsboys ordered off a crowded street car to sling mud over the conductor and passengers.

AN Indianian who laid down by the molasses barrel in a store, and went to sleep with the fluid running over him, was fined for disorderly conduct.

A WISCONSIN boy tried to ride on a farm roller a few days ago, but instead the roller rode on him. He was spread out so they had to bury him in a sugar pan.

ANOTHER Western boy has sent a cat to Beecher. How long before Henry Ward will be advertising the superior wares of the Peekskill Violin string Company?

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY has returned to England, and the *Tribune* says it is noted as a theme for special wonder that he does not threaten us with a book about America.

A LADY of Fort Fairfield, Me., saved her house from being burned up, the other day, by resorting to her milk and cream after she was out of water, and finally emptying her meat barrels of the pickle, and using that.

A MAN in Indiana, last week, lost his wife and family physician on the same day. He is now managing, single handed, mains with a double-barrelled shot gun, with the intention of burying them both in the same grave.

AN Pov and Ah Choy, Chinese burglars at "Frisco, were caught napping in the Celestial lodging house a few nights ago. The former was captured, but the latter fled up stairs and jumped from a fourth story window to the ground unhurt.

"WHAT is the size of this place?" gravely asked a New Yorker of the conductor, just after the brakeman had called out Osgeld-kaat a Southern station, where not a house was visible among the pines except a rambling shed called an "eating saloon." "It's about as big as New York," was the ready answer, "but it isn't built up yet."

MESSRS. CHASE AND WALTER LIPPINCOTT have been taken as partners into the great publishing house of J. B. Lippincott & Co., the senior member of which is their father. When a new firm proof addition to one of the publishing houses and now building is completed, this firm will have the largest book manufacturing establishment in the world.

SOME boys at Chicago dropped an anvil weighing two hundred pounds out of a fourth-story window on to the head of an African who was passing, when he had them arrested. He said he was willing to let the boys have fun, but when they jammed a "gooseman's" hat down over his eyes and spoiled it in that way, the law must take its course.—*N. Y. Democrat.*

A MAN at Cincinnati bet he could walk on the railroad track and make the driver of a passenger train think he was deaf and dumb, and stop the train. He lost the bet from the fact that the engineer didn't stop the train under such a cent. The remains of the unfortunate man were picked up in a basket, and identified by the filling in one of the teeth, that was dug out of the mud.

The approach of the census-taker has prompted some journalist to bring out Saxe's funny sketch, which reads:

Out any children? the Marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
The lady shook her Saxon curls,
And civily answered, *Nein.*
Husband—of course a Marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
The lady shook her Saxon curls,
And civily answered, *Nein.*

THE paragraphs of the Boston *Post* are probably more extensively copied than those of any other paper, and the man who writes them has recently taken a fancy to Pittsburgh and the consequence is that about half of the noteworthy occurrences which take place west of New York, east of Chicago, are saddled upon the Iron City. Thus the Russian at Cleveland who asked for a kiss when he wanted cheese was transferred to us, as was the cobbery of Hon. B. H. Brewster in Philadelphia.

STATE NEWS.

THE residence of Mr. Barney Ossler, at Brookville, was completely destroyed by fire on the 29th ult.

THE Lawrence *Journal* chronicles the death of New Castle's oldest inhabitant, Henry Johnson, aged 107 years. He was born a slave in Virginia in 1763. Under the fugitive slave law he was at any time liable to capture and return to his old house.

THE New Castle *Courant* says: Mr. Wm. Brown, the baker at the east end of Washington street, is a good baker, but in some respects is fraud. He sold Mrs. D. Barker out of a first-rate inquest the other day by falling head foremost out of the second story of his shop, alighting on the hard side of a stone pavement, and not killing himself.

THE Johnstown papers publish a call to the electors of Cambria county, irrespective of party, to elect delegates, one Republican and one Democrat, from each borough, ward or township in the county, to a convention to meet June 18th; for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature pledged to the passage of a law removing the county seat from Ebensburg to Johnstown.

THE York *Democrat* says: Mad dogs continue to alarm the people and endanger life in different parts of the country. In Newberry township one of these most dreaded animals bit a dog belonging to Michael Seiffert last week, and from thence proceeded to the river, where he made an attack upon George Low, of York Haven, who was at the time engaged in digging worms for fish bait. Mr. Low succeeded in knocking the brute down three times with his spade, when it took a hasty retreat. Mr. Seiffert's dog was afterwards shot. A dog belonging to James Campbell, of Lower Chanceford township, was recently bitten and became mad, and quite a number of other dogs and some cattle in the neighborhood have been taken with the disease and killed. Messrs. William Wilson, John Smith, John Sheets and Jacob Gove have been among the losers of stock, and quite an excitement exists among the people in the vicinity.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE Republican State Convention is called for the 22nd of June to meet at Parkersburg.

BERKELEY COUNTY has given a majority of 1,352 in favor of subscription to the Martinsburg and Potomac Railroad. The subscription is $240,000.

THE Charleston *Journal* says the Governor has appointed Rev. T. H. Trainer regent of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, *vice* F. H. Pierpoint, resigned. The appointment takes effect June 30th.

WE learn from the Weston *Democrat* that Edmond West, a bachelor who lived alone and had few intimate friends and was supposed to have no enemies, was found murdered, on the 9th inst., and lying in the field a short distance from his house.

THE Morgantown *Post* says: That was a smooth sell our old friend Mad. McVicker perpetrated upon his son Sam and the nigger "Jim." Mad. found the old jug filled with cider the boys had hid in the granary, and removing the jug deposited a *fac simile* in its place filled with *linseed* oil, and then secreted himself to await developments. Shortly afterward Sam and "Jim" came in, and seizing the jug of oil, each partook of a heavy draught. Sam drank first, and in silence, endured the "dose," until "Jim" "slocked down" about a quart of it, and then there was some gagging and stretching of tongues.—Mad. roared with laughter and Sam and "Jim" swore—a few! and determined in future not to hide the "precious fluid" from the "old man."

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

XLIST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: The San Domingo Business—Alleged Improper Conduct of Gen. Babcock—Indian Appropriation Bill Passed. HOUSE: The Cuban Bonds Expose—The Currency Bill Debated and Placed at the Foot of the List, by Adjournment Pending a Motion for the Previous Question.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. FERRY presented a memorial from Mr. Hatch, setting forth his rights as an American citizen and been violated in his unjustifiable arrest, imprisonment and sentence to death by the Dominican authorities, and that his release was prevented by the interposition of Gen. Babcock, an officer of the United States army, who was acting as Commissioner for the annexation of San Domingo.

Mr. FERRY commented upon the case, asserting that Babcock had stated the imprisonment of Hatch was necessary to prevent him divulging in Washington certain objections to the ratification of the Dominican treaty. If the truth of this assertion was shown, Babcock deserved no longer to be an officer of the army.

Mr. SUMNER—He ought to be cashiered at once.

Mr. FERRY moved the reference of the matter to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to report back the papers.

Mr. CHANDLER said Hatch was a troublesome, worthless scoundrel who, without any authority, had given a certificate to a ship of war to leave the port of San Domingo to prey upon the Dominican Government, and in violation of the declaration of their disability, he thought the great mistake of that Government was that they not executed him.

Mr. FERRY said Hatch was a resident of the town in which he (Ferry) lived. He knew him and would trust to his honor and integrity as quickly as he would trust the Senator from Michigan. He (Ferry) detested the language of that gentleman it was necessary a word should be said in defence of Mr. Hatch.

Mr. SUMNER considered the question not a personal one, but as involving the graver question of the attempt of an army officer to negotiate a treaty of the United States, and have it signed, sealed and delivered to a citizen of a nation to keep an American citizen in prison.

Mr. NYE objected to reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which Mr. Sumner was Chairman, in view of that Senator's well known and decided feeling should be cashiered at once. That language was unbecoming yet it was wise to sit as a jury upon a case, as it contained him against the accusation of absence of bearings.

Mr. SUMNER said his remark implied a consideration of all the facts in the case.

Mr. NYE said he was not a lawyer to a special committee of five, appointed by the chair.

The Vice-President desired to be relieved from making appointments, but several Senators appealed to him. MORTON remarked it had been the invariable custom of the chair to appoint.

Mr. CARPENTER wanted a full investigation, but not by a committee that had prejudged the case. He thought this a fit opportunity for some investigation by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and of that committee—into the wrongs upon certain American citizens.

Mr. THAYER was not to be drawn into a crusade against an officer of the government upon sinister motives. He felt confident that the officer would come out of the investigation unscathed. Some of the charges were unfounded.

Mr. PATTERSON, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, denied that the Chairman, Mr. SUMNER, was the "sole and end all" of that Committee, and reminded the Senator from Wisconsin that each member of that Committee had a judgment of his own upon every measure before them. As to the San Domingo treaty, he believed they were nearly equally divided, two, and perhaps three, members being favorable to it. He protested against the injustice inflicted upon the President.

Mr. CARPENTER inquired what was the injustice complained of.

Mr. PATTERSON replied it was the remark of Mr. Carpenter and others that the committee had constituted itself upon the Dominican treaty, when the committee had not, nor even a quorum of it, been called.

Mr. DRAKE objected to placing the investigation into hands of the Foreign Committee as possibly leading to a double purpose, the impeachment of Gen. Babcock and defeat of the Dominican treaty.

Mr. SUMNER defended the Committee from the charge made upon it. The case was one of an American citizen awaitering in a tropical prison to carry out the policy of an American officer. He referred to the composition of the Committee, Fitch, Howe and others as proof of its integrity, and intimated that the public reports in connection with the subject demanded action.

Mr. SCOTT said if information of the conduct of an officer of the President of the United States was needed, some other means of obtaining it should be found than the Senate required further light for its guidance in ratifying the treaty, it might obtain it more readily than by this indirect way of assailing the President.

After further discussion Mr. SUMNER said he preferred reference to a special committee, and suggested to make the number of the committee seven.

The suggestion was accepted by Mr. FERRY when the motion for a special committee of seven was adopted without division.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed.

Mr. Pomeroy's amendment for the removal of the Osage Indians was agreed to and various other amendments were debated.

At 7 P. M. the Vice President announced the following as a committee on the Special Committee to investigate the imprisonment of Mr. Hatch by the Dominican Government: Messrs. Nye, Ferry, Howard, Williams, Warner, Schurz and Vickers.

The Senate went into executive session and about an hour after took a recess.

Evening Session.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Indian bill.

The amendment offered by Mr. PRATT was adopted, appropriating $175,000 and $48,000 interest to pay the Pottawatomie Indians, being a portion of the Government indebtedness to eleven different treaties from 1795 to 1866.

Various amendments were discussed and the bill passed finally.

The appropriation bill was then taken up and considered, and at 10:30 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill to amend the act of May 30th, 1862, for the survey and sale of public lands, by providing that money deposited for survey shall be credited in part payment for lands. Passed.

Mr. HOY, from the committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill to provide the supplementary pension act of July 15, 1866, by providing that persons who have lost a sight of both eyes, both hands, or both feet in the service of the United States, or to receive permanent aid or attendance of other persons, shall be paid arrears of pension from the passage of that act, at the rate of their disability, at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month. Passed.

Mr. FIELD introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to transfer to the National Asylum for disabled soldiers in Milwaukee, six pieces of condemned ordnance, to be placed in the soldiers' cemetery there. Adopted.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the Conference Committee on the sundry civil appropriation for disabled soldiers, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. FITCH had read an article from the Washington *Star*, submarining a recent correspondent of the New York *Herald*, INE, implicating him in the matter of professed disclosures as to the corrupt use of Cuban bonds, and stated that so far as he was concerned it was an unmitigated falsehood, and the author a wicked and cowardly liar. He called upon the Chairman of the Sub-Committee investigating the subject to say whether any evidence was presented tending to implicate him in any manner.

Mr. BUTLER, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, said there was no evidence, from the testimony, to implicate the gentleman from Nevada in any improper transaction in relation to Cuba or anything else.

Mr. FITCH added that he did not know and never met the alleged agent in the transaction, N. G. Taylor, and had never met or conversed with anybody connected with the Cuban Junta, or with any other movement for Cuban independence, until after he had made a speech in the House in favor of the recognition, after which he had been called upon by some gentlemen who thanked him for the words he had spoken. No man who had called on him had insulted him by intimating that in the event of the success of that government he should expect anything but their gratitude and regard. The purpose of that lie was so obvious as the lie itself. In a few days the House was to act on the question whether or not Spain was to be helped to crush Cuba, and it has been conjectured by members of the Spanish embassy that if such slanders could be circulated against such members, some gentlemen might be afraid to express their sentiments on the subject. So they went to the cost of a dinner, or a five dollar bill, to some body, to send out the first note of slander. He expected the whole pack would be yelping in chorus on Monday. So far as his own action was concerned, he would deem himself recreant to his duties and unmanly if he allowed the cry of a pack of hungry Cayotes to swerve him at any time from speaking what his tongue had to say in behalf of a people struggling for liberty.

The House then resumed the consideration of the currency bill.

Mr. INGERSOLL advocated an increase of the circulating medium, and protested against resuming specie payment when the country was a debtor nation, and had not more than $150,000,000 or $200,000,000. The idea of specie payment was a delusion, cheat and fraud. He hoped the people of the United States would see that no State bank or private bank should ever be organized on a specie basis.

Mr. ALLISON offered an amendment reducing the proposed new issue from $80,000,000 to $40,000,000.

Mr. BANDALL argued this was not the time for pressing the bill, and said he would move to postpone it. He advocated an amendment he had offered, authorizing the issue of $300,000,000 in greenbacks and the redemption and cancellation of an equal amount of National bank notes, with the prohibition of any further issue of National bank notes. The circulation should be all greenbacks, and if it had been specie payments would have been reached before this time.

Mr. RICHARD moved to amend by inserting additional amendments, requiring National banks to keep in coin, or in coin certificates, interest falling due on bonds deposited in the Treasury until the reserve required to be kept shall consist wholly of coin and coin certificates.

Mr. COBURN thought this not the time for any radical changes in currency. All that was asked was an increase in currency so as to supply a fair distribution of it to sections at present destitute. The distribution should be on the basis of population. He argued the first section of the bill did not actually increase the circulation $80,000,000, but only $57,000,000. That was owing to a peculiarity in the Banking law. He declared no more radical measures of contraction could be adopted than the pending bill, and therefore it could never obtain his assent. His proposition was to redistribute $50,000,000 and reissue $44,000,000 of greenbacks in place of the three per cent certificates now used as reserve. This would save the Government $550,000 a year. He favored the adoption of the first section, without any of the succeeding sections, and the increase of circulation would be only $57,000,000, and then the South and West would still have less circulation than before the war.

Mr. HOTCHKISS opposed the section for the issue of four and a half per cent. bonds, but approved the sections authorizing the restablishment of National banks and issue of specie payment notes, regarding it an approach to resumption.

Mr. TOWNSEND was particularly opposed to the fifth section, requiring banks to surrender their six per cent. bonds and take instead four and a half per cent. bonds as a basis of circulation. He conceived it a matter of bad faith toward those effective and wonderful institutions.

Mr. SMITH, of Oregon, argued against the bill and in favor of a Government currency as against National bank currency.

Mr. BURCHARD advocated the amendment offered by him to-day and discussed generally the provisions of the bill.

Mr. WELKER moved to strike out all but the 11th and 12th sections.

Mr. GARFIELD, chairman of the Banking Committee, explained the objection of himself and as a matter of equity toward the Committee, and requesting the House to vote out the pending sections of the bill, sections 3d, 4th and 5th, and allow all bank circulation to be issued on the basis of one per cent. bond to be reafter fixed.

Mr. HOLMAN said the amendment just offered by the chairman of the Banking Committee, if it was adopted, would destroy the bill. He argued in favor of expansion rather than contraction, and declared if they could not do more they should do no harm. Legislation thus would not have confirmation; if they could not advance they would not retreat. He thought the great mistake of that Government was that they not executed Hatch.

Mr. FERRY said Hatch was a resident of the town in which he (Ferry) lived. He knew him and would trust to his honor and integrity as quickly as he would trust the Senator from Michigan. He (Ferry) detested the language of that gentleman it was necessary a word should be said in defence of Mr. Hatch.

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Mr. HOY, from the committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill to provide the supplementary pension act of July 15, 1866, by providing that persons who have lost a sight of both eyes, both hands, or both feet in the service of the United States, or to receive permanent aid or attendance of other persons, shall be paid arrears of pension from the passage of that act, at the rate of their disability, at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month. Passed.

Mr. FIELD introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to transfer to the National Asylum for disabled soldiers in Milwaukee, six pieces of condemned ordnance, to be placed in the soldiers' cemetery there. Adopted.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the Conference Committee on the sundry civil appropriation for disabled soldiers, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. FITCH had read an article from the Washington *Star*, submarining a recent correspondent of the New York *Herald*, INE, implicating him in the matter of professed disclosures as to the corrupt use of Cuban bonds, and stated that so far as he was concerned it was an unmitigated falsehood, and the author a wicked and cowardly liar. He called upon the Chairman of the Sub-Committee investigating the subject to say whether any evidence was presented tending to implicate him in any manner.

Mr. BUTLER, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, said there was no evidence, from the testimony, to implicate the gentleman from Nevada in any improper transaction in relation to Cuba or anything else.

Mr. FITCH added that he did not know and never met the alleged agent in the transaction, N. G. Taylor, and had never met or conversed with anybody connected with the Cuban Junta, or with any other movement for Cuban independence, until after he had made a speech in the House in favor of the recognition, after which he had been called upon by some gentlemen who thanked him for the words he had spoken. No man who had called on him had insulted him by intimating that in the event of the success of that government he should expect anything but their gratitude and regard. The purpose of that lie was so obvious as the lie itself. In a few days the House was to act on the question whether or not Spain was to be helped to crush Cuba, and it has been conjectured by members of the Spanish embassy that if such slanders could be circulated against such members, some gentlemen might be afraid to express their sentiments on the subject. So they went to the cost of a dinner, or a five dollar bill, to some body, to send out the first note of slander. He expected the whole pack would be yelping in chorus on Monday. So far as his own action was concerned, he would deem himself recreant to his duties and unmanly if he allowed the cry of a pack of hungry Cayotes to swerve him at any time from speaking what his tongue had to say in behalf of a people struggling for liberty.

The House then resumed the consideration of the currency bill.

Mr. INGERSOLL advocated an increase of the circulating medium, and protested against resuming specie payment when the country was a debtor nation, and had not more than $150,000,000 or $200,000,000. The idea of specie payment was a delusion, cheat and fraud. He hoped the people of the United States would see that no State bank or private bank should ever be organized on a specie basis.

Mr. ALLISON offered an amendment reducing the proposed new issue from $80,000,000 to $40,000,000.

Mr. RANDALL argued this was not the time for pressing the bill, and said he would move to postpone it. He advocated an amendment he had offered, authorizing the issue of $300,000,000 in greenbacks and the redemption

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 8.—The steamer Dorian, laying cable between West Indies and Panama, was wrecked off Bermuda Islands, and of the crew and construction corps fifty-nine were drowned, and but three saved.

The Secretary of the English Lloyds positively denies that the steamer Chieftain sailed with the intention of assisting the Cuban insurgents.

The newspapers comment upon Goldwin Smith's letter to D'Israeli, branding him as a coward for the bitter allusion to himself in the book "Lothair." The *Telegraph* thinks the sketch is bitter, but is provoked at Smith's long string of insults. The *News* admits that the term coward is not ordinarily applicable to D'Israeli, but is upon this occasion.

Wolff's Continental Telegraphic Company, of Berlin, with sub-agencies in the principal cities of Europe, knows nothing of any recent disturbance in Roumania. The manager of that Company declares the telegram of Adolph Cremieux to have been exaggerated, and says that all reports touching the slaughter or banishment of Roumanian Jews are baseless.

LONDON, June 8.—Diligent inquiry here and on the Continent fails to discover any foundation for the terrible stories from Roumania, published in the United States.

From various agricultural papers of England are gleaned the following in relation to the growing crops: Wheat looks finely everywhere and a crop larger than the average is the prevailing opinion. The late rains have greatly improved the prospects are discouraging. Oats, barley and beans look poorly, farmers count on about half a crop. Of potatoes and other root crops the yield will be about as usual.

There is still some excitement and anxiety about Fenian operations. The *Pall Mall Gazette* anticipates a continuation of Fenian outrages and thinks the Fenian leaders should be forced to some show of activity in order to sustain their sinking reputations.

Yesterday a smart skirmish occurred off Hastings. A large number of people were out sailing, when a Fenian boat was descried ahead. The number of lives lost certainly exceeds twelve. The calamity has cast a gloom over Hastings, where all the unfortunates resided.

Telegrams received yesterday from New York, augmenting the rumored loss of the steamer Dorian with the West India and Panama Cable Company. The hope is everywhere expressed that the story is groundless.

Well informed the correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says the leading ministerial Army measures will be shelved. Effectively the Land bill, however, is safe and probably the Educational bill.

A new scheme for regulating admissions into civil service is promulgated.

The Spanish envoy has left the Hague.

Cholera continues to rage in the Kingdom is still decreased.

A disturbing accident occurred at the Alhambra Concert Hall last night. While the ballet was in progress and the scene crowded, a sliding door in the large iron curtain fell for the second time, the iron doors in the centre of the stage gave way, and numerous dancers were violently precipitated into the space under the stage which is used as a pitching house filled with machinery and theatrical lumber. Eleven of the unfortunate girls were badly injured, some very dangerously. The accident, the cause of which is not yet ascertained, caused a panic in the audience which, however, had no serious results.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, June 8.—It is reported the Italian Government has in its possession documentary evidence that Mazzinili personally implicated in rebel movements on the Swiss frontier. The fact will be brought to the attention of the Swiss Government and a demand made for his surrender or expulsion from Switzerland.

TURKEY.

PARIS, June 8.—A telegram from Bucharest received in this city asserts that the affair at Botosichani was simply a riot. The Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs has officially thanked the Turkish Government for its prompt and energetic action in crushing the movement against them at its outset.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 8.—The appointment of Prestout Parodal as successor to M. Bertheauy, as Minister to Washington, received the bitter animosity of the Imperialists, which will probably result in the revocation of the nomination.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 8.—It is rumored that the King of Prussia contemplates the assumption of the title of Emperor of Germany.

MARINE NEWS.

BREST, June 8.—The steamship Lafayette arrived this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, June 8.—The steamship Batavia, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 8.—*Evening*—Consols at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for account. Other securities firm: 5-20s, 75¾ old, 75¾; 67s, 80½; 10-40s, 80¼. Stocks quiet. Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 112; G. W., 20¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands 10¼; Orleans 10¾. Breadstuffs firm; red western wheat 8s 10d@8s 11d; winter red 9s 2d@9s 3d. Tallow firmer, but unsettled. Pork 102s 6d. Beef 115s. Lard 65s 6d. Bacon 60s 6d. Receipts of cotton for the week, 54,000 bales. Sales 54,000 for short, ships. Tallow 41s. Turpentine 29s 6d.

LONDON, June 7.—Refined petroleum declining at is 2d@is 3d. Turpentine quiet and steady at 29s 6d@29s 9d. Tallow firm. Sugar on the spot quiet, afloat firm. Whale oil firm. Linseed £36. Hops is 6d.

PARIS, June 8.—Bourse quiet at 74 90c.

CINCINNATI.

UNIONTOWN.

Verdict in the Doran-Lowe Homicide Case—Arrival of Gov. Geary and Party.

[Special Telegram to Gazette.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., June 8, 1870.

This evening the jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Doran, indicted for killing Jefferson Lowe in January last, rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Gov. Geary and party arrived here this evening.

W.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Four hundred and thirty-six deaths occurred in Chicago during May—eighty-three last week.

—Since May 23d seventy-nine car loads (or 39,395 bushels) of wheat have been received at Chicago over the Illinois Central Railroad.

—The school house at Broadalbin, N. Y., was struck by lightning yesterday, killing the teacher, Mr. Ripley, and injuring some of the scholars.

—The President and family purpose leaving Washington to-morrow evening for Pennsylvania, as the guest of Senator Cameron, and return by Monday morning.

—A little girl named Markham, at Troy, Ohio, was mortally wounded yesterday by the discharge of her father's rifle, the muzzle of which she had placed in her mouth.

—The National Photographers' meeting at Cleveland was largely attended yesterday. Over four hundred members are present. Reports of the officers of the Association were read.

—An encampment of twenty-seven commanderies of Knights Templar will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 14th inst. Admiral Marine Band of Washington will be present among others.

—John J. Robinson was sentenced by Judge Emmons, at Cincinnati, yesterday, to imprisonment in the county jail one year and a fine of $2,000. He was convicted of using photographed stamps on tobacco packages.

—A firm of contractors recently performed the re markable feat of rebuilding in one week the bridge burned down on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. It has three spans, and is 5,560 feet long and 74 feet above the water. Two hundred and twenty-five men were employed and used 200,000 feet of lumber.

—Edward W. Mitchell, for many years a prominent operator on Change at Chicago, committed yesterday. His liabilities are said to be only hundred thousand dollars. He is short nearly 300,000 bushels