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IE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

OUTHERN PERU has had a new earthe.

TRU is, navally, the strongest of South rican nations.

DY thinks a good way to make a fire is to keep it cooled.

COMOIA planters fear they have ted too much cotton for their corn.

HE widow of ex-president Miramon of ico was married recently to a wealthy nian.

MILWAUKEE Turners, are trying to put a Sunday dance houses, because they illegal.

IRELAND objects to the reservoir of water works being used as a free pubath house.

FOURTEEN foot snake is ranging at wn sweet will through the vast plains Rhode Island.

SLEEPING BOY, in Lafayette, Indiana, one joint of a finger devoured by an verished rat.

CHEVALIER, the famous Parisian ienist, is to make a balloon ascension from Louis July 4th.

HY, asks an exchange, should your r brother be good for cows. Because s past your age.

MOVEMENT in England is being made arge the Government to insist on incination in Cuba.

NLY seven of the one hundred and ateen prisoners in the New Hampshire entiary are women.

IOWA farmer has tamed a sand hill ke, and finds him to be the very best dote for potato bugs.

HY should Romeo not have cared for month of June?—Because it was not yet (Juliet.)—Judy.

NEWARK spree was ended by one of participants being thrown down a sinkmerely broke his neck.

ANDREW HARRIMAN, of Saco, Maine, s himself through the heart on Wedday afternoon. He is dead.

WHY is it impossible to make parch- it out of the skins of a cow? Because in't a drum head any.—Pun.

THE Queen of Prussia has had a fit but Empress of the French is noted in world of fashion for her perfect fits.

PROBABLY the most unpardonably poor a *Pun* has ever gotten off was this. A lof ill omen—the Raven—line other.

A LOUISVILLE colored woman told the ous Marshal she had no personal propr, but "dese yere chillen, and dey aint f much."

IN Chicago, where divorces are such tters of fact and convenience, wedding ices should be printed under the head casualties.

PROF. HENRY MORTON of the Franklin titute, Philadelphia, has been appoint- President of the Stevens College, Hoke, ten and has accepted.

JAMPSON was a favorite tragedian ong the Philistines, for it is on record t he brought down the house when the lience was enormous.

WHEN a great man dies," says Quilp, e first thing done is to resolve to build nonument to his memory, and the sec- l is—not to build it.

A BALTIMORE theatre manager offers a prize a paid-up life insurance policy $1,000 to some lucky member of his dience every night for a week.

AN Ohio woman got so excited when house was on fire that she tossed $700 enbacks out of the window, and some hear and talented person got away h it.

A WESTERN locomotive ran over a man who was stealing properly a rail road, and all now all the local sheets are claiming hirs as the one which proved so fatally grossing.

HON. MOSES WINGATE, supposed to be e oldest Mason extant, died on Wednes- at Haverhill, Mass., aged one hund- and four years, seven months, and enty days.

A YOUNG American student of the Kuhl k Conservatorium of Berlin, killed mself with a pistol because he could t become a great pianist. He was from xbury, Mass.

A DIDDY student, having had his skull ctured, was told by the doctor that the ain was visible, on which he remarked: w write and tell father, for he always id I had none."

HON. PATRICK SMITH, of New Haven, ling over with jollsuny, seized a kettle water boiling over with heat and nptied it upon her sleeping husband. He now in a hospital.

"THE cost of the season," says a fash- n writer, "is really a little triumph. It as a closer tendency than ever, a more enerous curve of seam and more simplicity and natural expression."

NEARLY fifty persons at the principal el in Los Angeles, Cal., were poisoned recently, and three employes in the hotel ave been arrested on suspicion. The ests were all very sick, but fortunately e death occurred.

A KENTUCKY lover was distasteful to is lady's father and big brother, and the atter shot at him. The lover ran him off he premises, shooting at him all the way, and then retreated, called in a minister, and married the girl.

A MOVEMENT to organize a working man's party in opposition to the Repub- ans is going on in Cleveland. They have r candidate for Congress a man named Dangler, and his principal backer is named Swing—two very significant names.

IT is horrible to think that there is a man in Rhode Island mean enough to ake the lid of his grandmother's coffin to slide down hill on, but the violation of proprietor is not greater than in the instance of a physician of this city who uses his first wife's skull for a coffee cup.

DEMIDOFF bequeathed the sword of Francis I. to the French nation. It was captured in the Madrid Museum by Napoleon, who gave it to Jerome, and his laughter Mathilde married Demidoff. When they separated he kept the weapon.

TWENTY-FIVE families of Hollanders, being a portion of a large colony, have just settled in Sioux county, Iowa. They have entered and will occupy all the government land in four townships in the center of which they will lay out a town to be called Hope.

A PARIS dead man escaped from the Morgue, the other night, and actually stole his own clothes to go home in. He was subject to cataleptic attacks, and having fallen in the street the day previous, had been supposed to have met death by congestion of the brain.

AN Englishman at Baden besought Mlle. Mario, who was singing in the Grand Conversations Hall, to sing for him just one moment. He timed her, and counted the notes—sixty-three. "You're a blonde," he said, "and I'll play 63,000 francs on the rouge." He did, and swept the board.

THE theory that the image of the last object looked upon is retained upon the retina of the eye of a dead animal, has been recently tested in Germany. The eyes of thirty different animals killed for the purpose were subjected to examination, but in no case was there any evidence discovered to support the theory.

PROF. VENZIE, of Michigan, has made a report relative to the alleged magnetic wells, in which he asserts that water is "not capable of receiving and retaining that peculiar state of polarity called magnetic," but that the magnetic quality is developed in the iron tubing of the wells; and that iron tubes of the same dimensions, suspended in a vertical position in earth, air or water, would exhibit the same magnetic phenomena.

THE 51st General Convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem met in Philadelphia on Friday. The first convention of this Church was held in 1817 in the same city. According to the reports from various cities the Society seems to be most flourishing in Boston and New Orleans, as in Massachusetts it has 18 congregations, 19 ministers, 1,300 members and 853 Sunday Schools, besides supporting three missionaries and three libraries and reading rooms, while New Orleans had an addition of 53 members during the past year.

The Art of Store Keeping.

Our English ancestors were called a shop keeping nation by Napoleon; but it is his own French men and French women who have the true secret of shop keeping. They make the shops fascinating. They have made shop keeping a fine art. One day the Easy Chair stepped into a shop in Maiden Lane, prepared to spend a very petty sum of money—for a very proper purpose. But if it had invaded the shop keeper's house, which is his castle, it could not have been more coolly received. The disdainful indifference with which its questions were answered was exquisitely comical, and the shop keeper proceeded to look for what was required with a superb carelessness, and an air of weariness and disgust of this incessant doing of favors to the most undeserving and insignificant people. It was plainly an act of pure grace that the Easy Chair was not instantly shot into the street as rubbish, or given in charge to the police as a common vagabond.

This worthy attendant—doubtless very estimable in his private capacity—is a serious injury to the business which he is supposed to help. He does not in the least understand his profession. Let an Easy Chair advise him to run over the sea to Paris, and observe how they keep shop in that capital. Does he want a cravat? Here is a beauty, neatly dressed, evidently long-waiting for him especially, and longing to serve him. "Is it a cravat that Monsieur wishes? Charming! The most ravishing styles are just ready! Is it blue, or this, or that, that Monsieur prefers? Monsieur's taste is perfect. Look! It is a miracle of beauty that he selects! Will he permit? And before you know it, you foolish fellow, who don't understand the first principle of your calling—before you know it, she has thrown a cravat round your neck, she has fitted it under your chin; and that pretty face is looking into yours, and that pleasant voice is saying, "Nothing could be better. It is the most natural effect possible!" You might as well hope to escape the sirens as to go from under those hands without buying that cravat.

This is shopkeeping, and a little study of the arts thus practiced would be of the utmost service to the Easy Chair's friend in Maiden Lane. The shops are pretty, and especially during the holidays they are glittering, but they are a little cold and formal. The air of the Boulevards is to be detected only in the neighborhood of *Corporal Thompson's Broadway Cottage*. Whether curtains are wafted around the buyer's neck, as it were, entangling him hopelessly in silken and satin webs, the Easy Chair does not know. But it does believe it as it passes by upon the outside, and beholds the windows which Paris could hardly surpass. Through these windows it sees that, as in Paris, the attendants are often women. It is thereby reminded that in Paris the women are among the most accomplished accountants also; and it remembers that in the men are cooks. It is very sure that when Madame Wells, who was afterward the Marchioness De Lavalette, became at the death of her husband the head of the great banking house, her cook was a man.

And thereupon the Easy Chair falls into meditation upon "the spheres" of the sexes, and asks itself, as it loiters about the site of the Boulevard Corporal Thompson, how pretty shops, whether, if it be womanly for a woman to keep a shop and to acquire property by her faithful industry, it can be manly to appropriate not her property, without her consent.—*Editor's Easy Chair, in Harpers Magazine for June.*

Marriage of Col. Forney's Daughter.

The marriage of Col. John W. Forney's (of the Philadelphia *Press*) daughter on Washington Square was the scene of a brilliant assembly Wednesday evening last, at which time Miss Mary Forney, Col. Forney's eldest daughter, was married to W. W. Weighley, Esq., a young and talented member of the Philadelphia bar. The assembly included many of the leading citizens of Philadelphia and Washington, among whom were noticed in the throng Major General Robert Patterson and staff, Major General Meade and staff, a large number of army and navy officers, Gen. W. L. Childs and lady, Daniel Dougherty and lady, Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, Mrs. J. M. Lander, George H. Boker, Hon. Morton McMichael, Gen. R. B. McClellan, John F. Graff and lady, G. D. Brown and lady and daughter, Hon. Thomas Fitzgerald, Rev. E. W. Hutter, Hon. Jos. Allison, D. C. Forney and lady, George Pitt, Hon. F. C. Brewster, Hon. Wm. B. Mann, A. K. McClure, Hon. Geo. Ashe, A. Grow and others.

In the rear of the parlors a Turkish tent had been erected, and a band of music discoursed most eloquent music.

At precisely eight o'clock, the band played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and the bridal party entered the parlors which were filled with guests. Col. Forney preceded it, with Mrs. Forney, who was dressed in a magnificent white silk. Then came the beautiful and accomplished bride, dressed in white, with a long bridal veil sweeping over her whole person. The bridal attendants were Lieut. Col. Jas. Forney and Miss Kate Hart, Mr. Wm. Forney, Jr., and Miss Oliver, of Boston; Hon. John Cochrane, of New York, and Miss Barnes, Miss Clarence Hart and Miss Annie Forney. The bridal party was performed by Dr. Suddards, of the Episcopal Church. He made a few appropriate remarks, and in a few moments the young couple were pronounced husband and wife.

The parlors were thronged until midnight. Great numbers of distinguished citizens were continually calling. President Grant was expected, but sent a card as public business detained him in Washington. Shortly after ten the bridal party left and went in their new home on Nineteenth street, near Chestnut. The festivities were prolonged until after midnight. Mr. and Mrs. Forney both looked remarkably well, and entertained the guests with princely courtesy and hospitality.

Pat Yourself in His Place in America —The Crispin Business—A Chinese Colony in Massachusetts.

A colony of Chinese has been brought from California and settled at North Adams, Massachusetts. The Crispins have made some opposition to this arrangement, as the new comers are intended for the shoe manufactories. A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* at that place wrote on Wednesday:

"The Chinese shoemakers have had another holiday to-day, this being found necessary to complete the preparation of their quarters, and for rest from the fatiguing journey. They have been busy in many ways, some washing out clothes, some learning the English language, some studying arithmetic in the calculating machines they have brought with them. One rapid learner, who did not know a single letter yesterday, has mastered the alphabet perfectly. The Chinese foreman has visited the stores with Mr. Sampson's foreman, made many purchases of dishes, shirts, &c., has not been molested by the Crispins, and has been very heartily welcomed to town by many citizens. The instructor engaged by Mr. Sampson to teach the new hands, a veteran shoe manufacturer from Springfield, has arrived, and proposes to begin his task to-morrow. He had been in town but a few hours when he was accosted by strangers, one after another, and warned with various significant hints that it would be well for him to desist, and was told that money might be made by going home. He is a man of some obstinacy, however, and not likely to be either frightened or bribed away. Otherwise the Crispins have not made any demands and are not likely to make any at present. There are some citizens of the town, not Crispins, who think they see cause for alarm in the introduction of 'slaves,' as they call them, fearing a decrease of trade by the Chinese habits of cheap living, but the better class of residents unanimously approve Mr. Sampson's movement as made necessary by the outrageous conduct of the Crispins, and express confidence that they will give no trouble, if well treated, but harmonize with New England communities."

REPORTERS are at last "looking up" in Ohio they are talking about running the gentleman who has acted as a reporter for the Supreme Court for some years as a candidate for Supreme Judge in that State.

A Singular Case—A Man Lives Six Years with a Minnie Ball in his Brain.

The tenacity with which some people cling to life border on the miraculous. Wounds which, according to all the laws of nature, are necessarily mortal, to those tenacious people are mere scratches. A case of this sort is just now attracting considerable attention among the medical fraternity of this city. It is that of a man who for over six years has lived with a minnie ball in his brain.

In 1864, Abraham De Bond, of Washington county, Kentucky, a member of a Kentucky Federal regiment, was shot in the forehead with a minnie ball in a skirmish at Fair Garden, East Tennessee. When struck by the ball he fell to the ground insensible, and it was at first supposed he had been killed. He subsequently exhibited signs of life, and was taken from the battle field to the hospital. The ball entered the forehead just above the right eye, and as there was an opening in the temple, just in front and slightly above the right ear, it was supposed that the ball had passed entirely through.

The man did not die, as every one who saw the wound thought he would, and he soon so far recovered as to be sent home. The wound did not heal up, and there has been a continual discharge from it ever since its infliction. The man's health has never been good since he was wounded, and at times he has suffered terribly with pains in the head, and if by any means the discharge from the wound was permitted to cease he would sink into a stupor. Other than this, his intellect does not seem to have been impaired by the singular weight added to his brain. Recently his sufferings have been so intense that he consulted a physician near Louisville, who felt the pain near the dead bone, and that it would have to be removed before he could obtain relief. He had come to this city and placed himself under the care of physicians, who decided that it was necessary to perform the operation of trephining, and a day or two ago undertook the operation. During the progress of the operation they detected the presence of lead, and with the forceps extracted a minnie ball flattened into the shape of a chestnut from the man's skull. It had entered the lateral sinus and fractured the internal table, and was resting upon the brain. It is supposed that a fragment of the ball had been driven through the temple, leading to the belief that the ball had passed entirely through the skull. The removal of the ball gave great and immediate relief, and the patient is now at St. Joseph's Infirmary, on Fourth street, with every prospect of a speedy and perfect recovery. —*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Death of a Noted Tenant of the French War Office.

The French papers announce the death of Jacko, the famous parrot in the War Office. Jacko was first brought into the office in 1830, by Marshal Soult, and he remained forty years at his post, unaffected by revolutions or party conflicts. After a time he came to be looked upon as an indispensable appendage of the War Department, and when there was a Cabinet crisis people used to ask who would go out, Jacko or the Minister, or but the War Office parrot. He served under eighteen different Ministers, he always remained consistent to the principles which once instilled into him when he first entered office. Both under the Republic and the Second Empire he remained a staunch royalist, and there were few members of his party who spoke more outspoken or more frankness. One day his repeated cries of "Vive le roi," so annoyed Marshal Leroy de St. Arnaud when he was War Minister, that he ordered the indiscreet bird to be turned out. Jacko had a friend, however, in the porter, who took him into his lodge and taught him to add "St. Arnaud" to his accustomed cry. The bird was then put back into his room, and as the Marshal was passing screamed out "Vive le roi de St. Arnaud!" As a last resource, said the Minister, and Jacko was at once retaken into favor. Of late years the clerks tried to teach him "Vive l'Empereur!" but he never could bring out the entire sentence without tremendous efforts. He got on very well as far as "Vive l'Empe——" but at this point he seemed to choke, his feathers stood on end, and his eyes rolled with an anxious expression as if he felt his conscience reproaching him. At last, after prodigious efforts and frightful struggling, he would jerk out the last syllable "—reur" in a hoarse, sepulchral tone. He died immediately after the Duchess de Berry, and it is the belief of the death of Napoleon I. three days before the pie biscitum.

A Love of Rattlesnakes.

There is in Racine, Wisconsin, a certain John McKee, who has a singular fondness for rattlesnakes. He has made, says the *Republican* of that place, "a perfectly tight, square box about five feet each way and as many high, open at the top, and therein are eleven rattlesnakes, from eighteen inches to three feet and a half in length—a sight to behold. Writhing, twisting, coiling, and folding upon, over and under each other, or, with heads erect, with keen eyes glistening, and wicked looking serpent piggery-pokery, they lift their ugly mouths with lightning-like swiftness, there they are, a moving, twinling, hideous-looking mass of serpents! It is a terrible sight, and the man who keeps them so carefully and deliberately enter among them, and take them each in his hand, call it by name, open its mouth, and while he is giving you the name of it, let the reptile bite on the bread upon his cheek, and run its devilish tongue at you, while its eyes seem to emit sparks of fire—ugh! It's too horrible! And all the while, with hands and his feet are keeping up a continual buzzing, rattling, humming, which fill the air with low murmurs, and causes a certain creeping of the flesh and shuddering at the heart, which is not at all pleasant. Mr. McKee caught them on the bluffs near the city, from a nest of over one hundred in number, and is training them for exhibition.

A French Thief.

The other day, says a French paper, a lady went into a haberdasher's shop. Her Eldest son bought a pearl-gray silk dress. The shopman had noticed a tolerably well dressed man standing at the door after the arrival of the lady and seeming to watch all her movements. Stepping up to the cashier's desk the lady drew a 200 franc note from her purse. At that moment the man outside rushed into the shop, gave the lady a box on the ear, and tore the note out of her hands. "I had forbidden you to buy that dress," cried he, "but I watched you, and you shall not have it." With these words he hastened away, the lady fainted, and the persons employed in the shop, supposing the intruder to be an offended husband, made no remark, and let him go. When the lady recovered the proprietor of the establishment expressed his regret at this violent scene, and pitied her for being dependent on so brutal a husband. "My husband!" cried the lady eagerly. "Sir, that man is not my husband; I do not know him, and have never seen him." The pretended husband was a daring thief.

THE following tragic story comes from Pesth, and bears the date of the 23d of March: Two brothers, of the principal families of Sy-Tatanas, lived in the bitterest hatred the one to the other. They even carried their hatred so far as to desire to change their names, so that the one should not bear the abhorred name of the other. The daughters of one of the brothers, however, married Zouszi, and the son of the other, Pista, were deeply in love. They had in vain begged for the consent of their parents to their union. At length they resolved to die together, since there was no prospect of marriage. They accordingly put on their best attire, went into a neighboring garden, and there Pista shot Zouszi through the heart, afterward putting a bullet into his own brain. Troubled by presentiments of evil, the two fathers followed their children into the garden, and finding them both dead, they shot themselves in remorse. Shortly afterwards the mothers of the lovers happening to pass by, saw the four corpses, and attempted to kill themselves with knives, but were prevented by the neighbors, who had now hastened on to the scene. Of course readers are left at liberty to believe as much of this story as they choose.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Items of British News—Trade Strikes in France—Health of the Emperor —Agricultural Prospects—Franco-American Bank—The Ecumenical Council—Political Affairs in Spain —Carlist Junta Decide to Revive the Inquisition.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 18.—The *Times* considers that General Prim admits that Spain has irreconcilable foes in Cuba. It would be a charity for America to put an end to so terrible a state of affairs. The difficulty of ending Cuba had the slaves to the Cubans cannot be solved by the adjournment of the Cortes and the postponement of the question.

The miniature steamer City of Ragusa is repaired, and only awaiting a fair wind to take a fresh start for New York. She rides at anchor in Cork harbor.

The cotton factory of Hoile & Co., at Dundee, Scotland, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss heavy.

The *Globe* says cool weather and refreshing rains have prevailed and there have had a good effect on the growing grain crops. Notwithstanding this the breadstuffs market is perceptibly weaker.

The bullion market gathers strength daily and all kinds of silver are firmer and tending upward.

Professor Paradisi declines the honorary decree of Pope Pius, on account of his health. A letter from Mr. Inman, of the Inman steamship line, to the Board of Trade, published 15 minutes ago has given up all hope of ever hearing from the steamship City of Boston. Some days ago, however, the rumors started by the stockjobbers in the city were overtaken and ascribed to their proper source, namely, the Stock Exchange.

The Queen has returned to Windsor.

Arthur Clinton, one of the Fenian conspirators, was discharged this morning. On his death bed he declared the crime imputed to him false.

The *Tablet*, a Roman Catholic organ, to-day has a long column of letters from Mr. Charles Dickens, on Roman Catholicism. The writer denies Dickens' Christianity.

Lord Stephenson goes to America as Charles Agent to investigate the origin of the hoax regarding the loss of the steamer Pacia.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 18.—The trades' strikes on the outskirts are spreading rapidly, involving many workmen and manufacturers. All the iron foundries are stopping in consequence of the movement, which is supposed to have been organized by the International Workingmen's Society. The English and German trades unions have contributed a thousand pounds each to support the strikers' movement.

A deputation of cotton manufacturers, of Manchester, have arrived to give testimony to the authorities as to the unfortunate effect of the French treaty on the cotton trade.

The strikers are extending. The washerwomen of the Faubourg St. Germain and Trevot Paradisi is still violently attacked by some of the newspapers for accepting the Washington decoration.

The Emperor's health has improved, though he still suffers from rheumatism. He presided to-day at the Council of Ministers. The court has adjourned the departure to St. Cloud to a later.

It is now tolerably certain the government will not make the vital question of St. Gothard Railway an issue.

PARIS, June 18.—The *Journal Officiel* will publish next week the prospectus and statutes of a new Franco-American bank to be established in this city by M. Pirot and other French bankers, in conjunction with Messrs. Hulsh, Hoffman and Stillman, American capitalists, resident here, and Hon. Pitt Jno. J. Cisco. Geo. Walker and others of New York. The statutes, which are considered to be much frankness. One day his repeated cries of "Vive le roi," so annoyed Marshal Leroy de St. Arnaud when he was War Minister, that he ordered the indiscreet bird to be turned out. Jacko had a friend, however, in the porter, who took him into his lodge and taught him to add "St. Arnaud" to his accustomed cry. The bird was then put back into his room, and as the Marshal was passing screamed out "Vive le roi de St. Arnaud!" As a last resource, said the Minister, and Jacko was at once retaken into favor. Of late years the clerks tried to teach him the entire sentence "Vive l'Empereur!" but he never could bring out the entire sentence without tremendous efforts. He got on very well as far as "Vive l'Empe——" but at this point he seemed to choke, his feathers stood on end, and his eyes rolled with an anxious expression as if he felt his conscience reproaching him. At last, after prodigious efforts and frightful struggling, he would jerk out the last syllable "—reur" in a hoarse, sepulchral tone. He died immediately after the Duchess de Berry, and it is the belief of the death of Napoleon I. three days before the pie biscitum.

ROME.

PARIS, June 18.—The following authentic news has been received from Rome under date of June 16th: The discussion of the infallibility dogma, chapter by chapter, began on the 13th. The more ultra supporters of infallibility and to renew the scene of the Council of Trent, which continued for so long. Thirty-two of the Fathers who have delayed their departure in order to oppose the infallibility dogma, declare they will leave the city directly after the festival of the Sacred Heart, which will be celebrated that time or not. There will be no session of the Ecumenical Council to-morrow, the 17th, but it will be held at the solemn procession to take place in the square of St. Peter.

The *Univers*, Ultramontane organ, publishes the following dispatch:

ROME, June 16.—Yesterday Cardinal Patrizzie, speaking in the name of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, said to them in the session of his entrance upon the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate, and expressed a hope that the canonization of the doctors of infallibility. The Pope made an insignificant reply, insisting on the importance of the spirit of emancipation in the church.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 18.—The debate on the proposed abolition of slavery in the Spanish Colonies monopolized the session of the Cortes to-day. The Minister of Ultramar, in a quarrel occurred between a Radical Deputy from Porto Rico and Senor Romero. A duel is expected to-morrow.

Petitions in favor of Montpensier for King are circulating here and in the provinces. The representation was made in the Cortes yesterday that many of the Carlist Junta decided were spurious.

MADRID, June 19.—The Cortes has passed the reformed penal code.

It is rumored the Carlist Junta have voted by two majorities in favor of the restoration of the inquisition in Spain.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—The ship Express, which sailed from Logas, Guinea, twenty months ago for this port, unexpectedly arrived here yesterday. She had been given up for lost and a portion of the insurance paid.

The captain of a vessel which arrived here yesterday reports having fallen in with an abandoned brig, bottom up, on June 12, in latitude 43.30 north, and longitude 24 west, the name of which could not be made out.

QUEENSTOWN, June 18.—The steamships China and Queen, from New York, have arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 18.—Consols for money 92¾. American securities firm and higher. 5-20 bonds at London quiet: '62s, 89; 10-40s, 87; '65s, 90¾; '67, 88¾. Stocks quiet: Erics, 19¾; Illinois, 18¾; Atlantic & Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 10¾d; Orleans 10¾d; sales of 10,000 bales for speculation and export. California white wheat 10s 11d; red western No. 2 9s 3d to 9s 6d; red winter 9s 10d to 10s 2d. Western flour 24s 3d. Corn: No. 2 mixed 31s 3d. Oats 2s 8d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s. Provisions: pork 102s 6d; beef 111s; lard dull at 76s; cheese 60s. Bacon: Cumberland cut 56s 3d. Produce: common rosin 5s 6d; fine do. 12s 3d. Spirits petroleum is: refined do. 1s 6½d. Tallow dle 3d. Turpentine 29s 6d. Linseed oil 34s. Linseed cakes 11£ 11s 3d.

LONDON, June 18.—Tallow 45s 6d@45s 9d. Sperm oil 92£ 3d. Sugar quiet and steady at 25s@26s. Hops 5s@5s 5d. Whale oil 38£ 5s. Calcutta linseed 63 6d.

FRANKFORT, June 18.—5-20s closed flat at 86½.

HAVRE, June 18.—Cotton closed heavy.

ANTWERP, June 18.—Petroleum 53½f.

PARIS, June 18.—Bourse flat; rentes 72f 60c.

Fearful Affair in Illinois—A Mother Attempts to Destroy her Family and Herself.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, June 18.—On the evening of the 16th, near Woodshore, Illinois, Mrs. Peter Welizel, in the absence of her husband, while her son aged eighteen years, was sitting at the table eating his supper, seized an ax and decapitated with that from the Nyack on the Pacific side, who had gone some distance up the Bravo and were about to leave it for Harmonia. The general health of the expedition was fair; there was no sickness except fever and ague. The men are dissatisfied with Capt. Selridge's determination to prolong their stay on the Isthmus and five have deserted from the storeship Guard. The officers and men complain. Their endurance is taxed to the utmost and longer stay in such a climate will be dangerous. Most of the men have worn out their clothing and shoes and the officers are little better off. At the date of the latest dispatch the expedition dined on fresh potatoes, beets and carrots from San Francisco.

XLIST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

The Abolition of the Franking Privilege—The Case of Whittemore, Re-elected as Representative from South Carolina.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING, from Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill in reference to naturalization laws, and gave notice he would call it up at an early day.

The substitute is the Senate bill recently reported from the Judiciary Committee on the same subject, with an additional section authorizing U. S. Marshals in cities having over 20,000 inhabitants to appoint as many special deputies as may be necessary to preserve order at any election at which members of Congress are to be chosen.

Mr. CARPENTER, from Judiciary Committee, reported as amended the House bill fixing the compensation of grand and petit jurors in circuit and district courts of the United States at three dollars per day. Passed.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a land grant bill in aid of the St. James and Little Rock Railroad.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up the land grant bill in aid of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. Passed.

Mr. HOWARD called up the bill to amend the Land Grant Act of 1866, in aid of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast, by the Southern route.

Several amendments being adopted, the bill after discussion was laid over till Monday.

Mr. WILSON, from Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in the States of Tennessee and Virginia.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, took up unfinished business, the postoffice appropriation bill and amendments relative to the repeal of the Bureau of Freedmen.

Mr. TRUMBAN moved an amendment that the abolition of the freedmen's bureau shall not take effect until August. Adopted.

Mr. MORGAN opposed the amendment for the government to assume a position on the question of the freedmen's bureau.

Mr. CONKLING said the amendment proposed was in the interest of postal reform. He hoped that the present rates of postage were sufficiently low.

After further discussion the Senate voted on Mr. Ramsey's amendment as amended, abolishing the franking privilege for the remainder of the present year. The amendment was rejected—yeas 16, nays 40.

The following is the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Chandler, Fenton, Hamilton, Texas Harlan, Harlan, Howell, McCreery, Morton, Pratt, Ramsey, Schurz, Sumner, Scott, Thurman, Willey, and Yates—16.

Nays—Messrs. Ames, Bayard, Boreman, Cole, Drake, Ferry, Fowler, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, McDonald, Morrill, (Maine) Morrill, (Vt.) Osborn, Pool, Rice, Robertson, Rousseau, Sawyer, Sherman, Stewart, Stockton, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Warren and Wilson—40.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, when Mr. RAMSEY moved to strike out and substitute the amendment passed to-day, in the direct question of abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. DRAKE renewed his amendment relative to newspapers, in the interest of the Postmaster, as a modification of his own.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, renewed his amendment.

Mr. THURMAN appealed to the chairman of the Postoffice Committee (Mr. Ramsey) to withdraw his proposition, as it had been voted on in committee.

Mr. HILLIAN thought the fate of the franking bill depended upon its being passed with an appropriation bill. He, as a friend of the measure, he was willing a direct vote should be taken upon it.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it would be impossible to get a direct vote on the question, and that the Senate would determine to prevent that by amending the proposition.

After numerous amendments, which were not acted upon, as to the best means of determining the sense of the Senate on the various propositions, the amendment of Mr. Morrill was rejected—yeas 25, nays 27.

After a long debate on the question of the adoption of the bill, the Senate adjourned, without a vote down all amendments.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate joint resolution for the appointment of a Naval Observatory in Washington was passed.

Mr. ASPER, from the Committee on Military, reported a bill amending the act in relation to the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation. Passed.

The bill to remove the pension of Margaret E. Dyer, of Tennessee, was rejected—yeas 22, nays 76.

WASHBURNE, (Mass.) from the Committee on Claims, reported back the Senate bill to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the army and navy in cases where money was taken and for over payments, &c., with an amendment limiting payments to sums under $3,000, and to officers in whose accounts there is no apparent fraud. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

The Speaker submitted the credentials of B. F. Whittemore, from the First Congressional District of South Carolina.

The credentials were read.

Mr. LOGAN moved that Mr. Whittemore being sworn in, for reasons he was prepared to state to the House, he should be sent to the House was committee enough to judge of the objected to the seat of office being administered to this man because he had disqualified himself from being a member of this body.

Mr. FARNSWORTH argued the matter should be referred to a committee, so the action of the House might be based upon a full presentation of the facts and authorities.

Mr. LOGAN said he was willing the question to go to any committee to be decided until after the assembling of Congress. He wanted the question settled by the House now. There was no necessity for delay in the matter. It was not a case of contested election. It was a mere question of qualification.

The Speaker suggested that as the day was short the business of the House, the subject of Claims, the matter be postponed till Tuesday next after the morning hour.

Mr. LOGAN accepted the suggestion and moved the matter be postponed till Tuesday after the morning hour.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested a resolution to make it a rule of the House that in case any person presents himself at the bar of the House to be sworn in as a member elect, who may have been expelled or who may have resigned at the same Congress while a motion for his exclusion was pending, it shall be in order before administering the oath to him to refer the question of his admission to the chair to charge the resolution of expulsion, or the House may at once act on the case.

Mr. LOGAN remarked a reference to a committee would be treating the case with dignity. It was not entitled to it. It was a mere question whether the House would stand by its unanimous resolution that the man was unworthy of holding a seat in the House.

After further discussion the question was postponed till Tuesday next after the morning hour, and the House proceeded with business from the Committee on Claims.

After disposing of a large number of private claims.

Mr. SHERCK, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of 11th of June, 1864, changing and defining the boundaries of the eastern and western districts of Virginia. Passed.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that on Monday next, after the morning hour, he would move to proceed with business on the Speaker's table.

Adjourned.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Extensive Fire at Panama—Accident to the Steamer Henry Chauncey—The Darien Surveying Expedition.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 19.—The steamship Merrimac, from Rio Janeiro via St. Thomas, has arrived, and brings the following important news from Aspinwall, received via the English mail steamer at St. Thomas:

Panama, June 5.—A terrible fire broke out here at 1:30 this morning, originating in the Aspinwall Hotel. It is still raging, and has reached the Bank of Panama, which is in flames. Attempts are being made to blow up a house in the rear of the bank near the Cathedral, to prevent the spread of the flames to the Grand Hotel. The roof of the Cathedral is burning in several places. The Panama *Mail* office is in danger. Families are rushing from their dwellings, and the streets and plaza are strewn with furniture and church ornaments. The supply of water is scanty, the people inactive and the flames allowed to do their work almost unopposed. There is terrible excitement and alarm.

Colon 11 A. M.—The flames are subdued. Many casualties have occurred. Twelve deaths are reported and others believed buried in the ruins of the Aspinwall Hotel. A number of persons are also injured.

Aspinwall, June 5.—The steamer Henry Chauncey broke her port shaft thirty-five minutes after leaving the wharf at this harbor. She put back and will proceed to New York under convoy, working one wheel.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Advices from the Darien Expedition to May 22d are received. The weather continued unfavorable—rains daily heavy, swelling the streams to torrents, making it difficult to keep the working parties supplied with provisions. The survey from the Bay of San Blas had, however, proceeded twenty miles. The highest elevation found was 650 feet, and the elevation of rivers 295 feet. It is believed the survey will be continued until the parties cross the Dividing Ridge and communicate with that from the Nyack on the Pacific side, who had gone some distance up the Bravo and were about to leave it for Harmonia. The general health of the expedition was fair; there was no sickness except fever and ague. The men are dissatisfied with Capt. Selridge's determination to prolong their stay on the Isthmus and five have deserted from the storeship Guard. The officers and men complain. Their endurance is taxed to the utmost and longer stay in such a climate will be dangerous. Most of the men have worn out their clothing and shoes and the officers are little better off. At the date of the latest dispatch the expedition dined on fresh potatoes, beets and carrots from San Francisco.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK

THE CAPITAL.

Plea in Behalf of Fenian Gen. Gleason —The Attorney Generalship—Antecedents of Mr. Ackermann—Probable Impeachment of a Texas Judge —Lloyd-Aspinwall Case to be Arbitrated.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1870.

FENIAN GENERAL GLEASON.

It is understood the President will order legal proceedings against the Fenian General Gleason to be discontinued. Gov. Fenton and Gen. McMahon visited the White House yesterday, to present certain reasons for leniency that apply specially to Gleason's case. The President heard the matter fully, and consented to order such measures as will lead to the discharge of Gleason from the custody of the officers of the law without subjecting him to expense and annoyance of a trial. He belonged to the regular organization of the Fenians, and was opposed to the invasion of Canada.

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

The Senate went into executive session and took up the nomination of Mr. Ackerman as Attorney General, and referred it to the Judiciary Committee. This is somewhat unusual for Cabinet appointments, but there are some points about Mr. Ackerman's nomination which require a careful examination. He participated in the rebellion in so far as he was a member of the Confederate Congress, not being able to take the test oath. His position was granted prior to the passage of the Civil Rights bill. United States District Attorney for Georgia. His connection during the last year of the war with the Confederate Congress, which was known at the South as a bomb-proof appointment, being appointed to a position on the staff of General Toombs, who never did any duty but house guard service, nevertheless it was his position, and nevertheless it was an act of protection. It enabled him to