THE DAILY GAZETTE:

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

TEXAS has 55 postmistresses.

TURTLE eggs cost $1,80 per gross in Savannah.

HENRY CLAY DEAN is a loud-mouthed Free Trader now.

THE new Union Hotel at Saratoga proposes to accommodate 2,000 boarders.

PETER HASSENFRASS and Patrick Ryan were both drowned in the river at Chicago on Monday.

WHEN an eastern college student goes to New York he becomes near sighted and wears glasses.

ON Monday, Henry Vernon, of Brooklyn, fell from the bluff at Fort Lee, N. J., and was fatally injured.

IT is estimated that in Monroe, Michigan, hundreds of tons of grapes will be harvested this year.

CINCINNATI is the home of the first man fined for refusing to guess the census taker's conundrums.

THE Park Commissioners of Brooklyn ask that city to issue bonds for $150,000 for park improvements.

MRS. GUNN, of Indiana, has gone off with a stranger, leaving a disconsolate husband and several little sons of Gunn's.

THE Western University is in a flourishing condition. It never had so many students before since its organization in 1856.

JAMES FLYN, aged twenty-four, and George Sarl, aged eighteen, were drowned on Saturday night, while bathing, at Boston.

"The *Telegraph* indulges in a number of sketches from day to day, of the gentlemen who are the "Favorite Aversions" of each other.

THE new Constitution of Illinois allows every one naturalized before January 1st, 1870, to vote, which, it is thought, lets in some women.

RHODE ISLAND has heretofore voted in April, but its last Legislature changed the time of holding elections for Congressmen to November.

ON Sunday afternoon a skiff containing two men and two women capsized in the Delaware river at Philadelphia, and one of the women was drowned.

GEORGE GRANT's gentlemen's furnishing store on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, was broken into on Sunday night and robbed of $2,600 worth of goods.

A YORK paper has discovered "one of the few specimens of modern flap doodles" which turned out to be a Doctor who has ceased to subscribe to the paper.

REV. W. A. BENADE of this city has been elected a member of the Executive Committee by the Swedenborgian Convention now in session at Philadelphia.

A FOUR YEAR old boy in Hartford took such a dislike to his baby sister, that in the absence of his mother he took a poker and killed her by striking her on the head.

A PARTY of roughs in Chicago set upon a man named Dennis O'Connor and beat him so that death is almost inevitable, because he declined to go on a batter with them.

THE New York *Post*, in considering woman's rights and woman's capabilities, announces that there are, on the whole, few things a woman can do better than marry.

AN Iowa paper says a wedding took place in the Harrison county poor house, a few days ago, a gay old pauper of 68 summers marrying a lively lady pauper of 50 blushing years.

THE loss by the burning of the Gaul brewery in Philadelphia was but little more than $60,000 instead of $200,000, as at first reported, and this was covered by $53,000 of insurance.

THE Boston *Post* says: The attempt to engage the services of Ah Sing, one of the Chinese at North Adams, to assist at the Beethoven Festival, was, like the Festival, unsuccessful.

A MAN in New Hampshire had become so used to matrimony, that on the occasion of marrying his fourth wife, when the minister requested the couple to stand up, he said: "I've usually sat."

A SWIMMING school is being built in La Crosse. When the world progresses a little farther in civilization, no village will be without one, and every boy and girl will be obliged to learn to swim.

THE Chicago *Post* says the Government may as well give up making treaties to confine the Sioux tribe to their reservations. The only reservation they will ever keep is a mental reservation

IOWA now has two lady County Superintendents of Schools. Miss Addington, of Mitchel, was elected by the people, and Mrs. Gage has just been appointed by the Supervisors of Black Hawk county.

IN New Orleans, rosy-cheeked peaches, black grapes, sunny pears, liquid watermelons, black cherries, red plums, soft figs, early apples and perfumed cantelopes are plentiful, but prices are still sky-high.

THE window glass made at the glass works at Alton, Ill., is claimed to be clearer and better than any now being made in the United States. It is owing to the remarkable whiteness and purity of the lime and sand used.

CLINTON, IOWA, has a female strategist. She went to church; found her seat occupied; cushion on seat; took next seat back; the congregation rose to sing and the lady reached over, took the cushion and placed it under herself.

THE commerce of Philadelphia seems to be falling off very fast. Last year in the month of May 4,537 coastwise and 148 foreign vessels arrived at that port. In May 1870 there arrived but 2,704 coastwise and 92 foreign vessels.

THE result of the recent war in Paraguay is that there are fifty women to every man in that country. If Brigham Young contemplates moving, here is his chance to accomplish the flitting with eclat and a fair prospect of making converts.

A VALUABLE horse was killed by a hog in Bloomington, Illinois, recently. The two animals were grazing in the same field, when the hog, becoming enraged, rushed upon the horse and inflicted such injuries that the owner had to shoot the latter.

A MOST terrific storm passed over the Eastern States on Monday. At Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Lewisten, Bangor and Norwich, its effects were particularly disastrous. Churches and houses were struck by lightning, and much glass broken.

ILLINOIS has a preacher who gets his congregation in the church, locks the door, and preaches at them until the deacon collects a specified amount. He preached three hours last Sunday, before they came down with $100 he was anxious to collect.

ON Tuesday last, five colored convicts, working on the railroad near Millboro, Bath county, Va., attempted to make their escape, when the guard, his gun being loaded with buckshot, fired upon them, killing one and wounding two. The other two escaped.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says four ships, three barks and two schooners sailed from this port last week with 1,528,060 gallons of petroleum, making the total exports 16,509,900 since the 1st of January. Six ships, twenty-six barks and eight brigs are now loading.

HIRAM JONES, who recently murdered his wife in Newmarket, is gradually sinking into his grave from want of nourishment. The gash he made in his own throat is still open, and out of every pint of gruel he swallows only two tablespoonsful reach his stomach.

The *Times* observes that Smith has shown his accustomed wisdom by appropriating to himself one of the least flattering characters sketched in Lothair, and adds public curiosity would be much relieved if the prototypes of Phoebus and Pinto would also reveal themselves.

A MAN named Connors working near the river at Charlestown, Mass., has gotten into the bad habit, when disturbed by boys, of seizing the nearest offender and throwing him into the river This he has done frequently until last Saturday he threw Benjamin Eastman in, and he was drowned. There is great excitement over

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NEWS BY CABLE.

the matter in the neighborhood, but Connors is said not to realize at all the gravity of his action.

IT IS reported that Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, has not experienced the benefit which his friends expected from a visit to Europe. It is said that consumptive symptoms have developed themselves in his case, which have been aggravated by his residence abroad.

THE Boston *Post* in speaking of the late Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, says his father was the youngest son of Napoleon I. This may be regarded as new light thrown upon the page of history as the Duke of Reichstadt has commonly been regarded heretofore as Napoleon I. youngest son.

A WEDDING in Bridgeport, Conn., was interrupted for a moment, the other day, by an apparently sane gentleman, who stepped up to the bridegroom at the altar, tapped him on the shoulder, and said in an audible whisper: "Before this little affair goes any further, I would like to know one thing—who will build the fires?"

THE Lakes on Sherman avenue are to be drained and pipes are already on the ground for that purpose. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should attend to this and see that the frogs are carefully removed, perhaps to be added to the collection of curious antiquities on Stockton avenue.

THE Marion county, Iowa, *Democrat*, says of a new disease among the cattle: "It makes its first appearance in a limb of the victim, either on the shoulder or thigh, and in a short time the spot attacked turns black and becomes swollen, and within a few hours mortification takes place and death follows. No other part of the animal swells or seems affected.

THE people of Gadsden, Alabama, are in a fever of excitement over the fact that a party of some twenty Cherokee Indians, descendants of the tribe of the celebrated Chief Kuskovy, are on their way to Gadsden, the object of their visit being to make known the locality of certain lead and silver mines said to be within one mile of the Double Springs, just outside the corporate limits of Gadsden.

THE June number of the *College Journal* is before us. It is the concluding number of the first volume of this paper, and we take opportunity to congratulate the editors and students in general of the University upon the success of this venture of theirs. The paper is neat, comprehensive, well printed and well written, and we hope long lived. The editors are about to take a two months' holiday, which we hope they will enjoy.

LEONTINE MELIN, a handsome blonde of eighteen, was crowned the other day at Nanterre, as the most virtuous woman in France. It was Abbe Helyot who founded the institution at Nanterre, in consequence of which every year a prize of virtue was awarded to the woman declared by a jury of nobilities to be entitled to it. The reign of terror in 1793 interrupted the distribution of the prizes, but it was resumed again in 1804.

THE letter of Professor Goldwin Smith, replying to Disraeli's anonymous assault upon his character in "Lothair," has created a very decided sensation in London. The papers of June 8th, without exception have something to say of it. The *News* says coward is a word which is not ordinarily applicable to Disraeli, but he has earned it in this case, and writhe and wriggle as he may he cannot escape the strong hand which brands him with it.

THE Louisville *Courier* of Monday says yesterday's Nashville *Banner* says: "A band of unknown men, in full Kuklux garb, approached a freight train on the Nashville and Decatur road, yesterday morning, while it was at a water tank beyond Elkmont, Ala., and told the conductor that if the engineer, Monte, continued to run on the road he would be killed. Fortunately Monte was not on the train, and we are glad the outrage did not occur this side of the State line."

FRANZ WINDHAUSEN, of Brunswick, Germany, has invented a machine for making ice without any chemicals. The process takes place in a cylinder, where the air is first powerfully condensed, then cooled by the admission of water, and finally expanded till its pressure is about equal to that of the atmosphere. This simple process leads to astounding results, for it lowers the temperature of the air to about 30 degrees Celsius, so that after the latter has been conducted in moderate quantities into a place through which water flows, this water is almost immediately turned into ice, of which enormous blocks may be thus obtained, if desired.

THE electric fluid has been playing a number of fatal freaks during the past week. Mr. William Johnson, of Montgomery, Alabama, was killed while standing in his house on Wednesday night last. The current, it is conjectured, came in through a window pane, which was covered with paper. His watch chain was melted by the heat. Hiram Hutchins, of Yorkville, South Carolina, was also killed while resting against the door of his house Also, little Willie Newton was killed near Marietta, Ga. He was leaning against a chimney, and, although all the rest of the family were around him, none were hurt.

THE STORY which comes to us from the great fire at Constantinople of certain Turks who resignedly shut themselves up in their houses, believing that their hour had come, and so burned piously to death, is fairly capped by the recent sermon of a French priest. This excellent man, a few Sundays since, selected "Insurance against Fire" as his theme, and preached a discourse against it, as a flying in the face of heaven. "To insure one's property," he said, "O, my hearers, is a crime! Calamities of all sorts are chastisements from on high. If you insure your property you prevent God from punishing you should he see fit to do so!" This patron of Providence clearly got himself born in the wrong century.

THE introduction of Chinamen into Massachusetts to work in the shoe factories, the Boston *Post* asserts, is directly brought about by the violent measures which the trade organizations have seen fit to take to force respect for strikes and compel the regulation of business according to their ideas. The *Post* adds: "Combinations of workingmen for mutual assistance and improvement are worthy of encouragement and approbation; but when trades unions degenerate into bands of ruffians organized to beat innocent men who are willing to work when the union commands a strike, the sooner employers fill up their factories with non-union workmen, the better it will be for all parties. It is understood that the North Adams Chinamen are only on trial, but the experiment promises well."

PROFESSOR DR. FREDERICK RAUMER, who visited the United States about the year 1844, and wrote a short history of his stay, is still alive, having just celebrated his ninetieth birthday, in the full enjoyment of mental and physical health. Since the year 1811, he and Professor Leopold Non Ranke have been the chief luminaries in historical lore at the Universities of Breslau and Berlin. Among the numerous distinctions and congratulations received by Prof. Dr. Raumer on the above interesting occasion, was a personal visit from the Hon. Mr. G. Bancroft. His Majesty the King sent him, by the Minister of Instruction, Herr Von Meuhler, the decoration of the Eagle; the Crown Prince telegraphed from Carlsbad, and many deputations waited, in the course of the day, on the distinguished veteran *savant*.

IN Boston, the organization has been effected of a society called the "Women's Garden Homestead League," and a convention is to be held in a short time in the Melonson. The purpose of this organization is to secure a practical benefit to the workingwomen of that city by offering such of them as prefer more healthful and congenial occupation, homes and land, outside the municipality, which they may occupy and cultivate. The property it is proposed to obtain, either from a gift of the State, or from private liberality, and certainly there is no object which more thoroughly commends itself to the philanthropist than this scheme for the amelioration of the condition of needy workingwomen. Our shops and factories are now overstocked with girl operatives and at wages which barely seem to support existence. To open up a healthier and more appropriate way of earning a living will be a blessing to a vast number, and this is the above association's purpose.

A Texan Steer "Runs a Muck."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: It is so ordained that about every two months a bovine from Texas gets on a spree in the city and creates a big sensation. Yesterday morning one of these long-horned gentry had a high old time, and cut some pranks which were an honor to his species. The indications are that he broke loose from his pen out beyond the Brighton House, as the first heard of him was in that locality. He took things very quietly, however, in that locality, but as he advanced into the city his ire became aroused, and by the time he had circled around and struck Fifth street, in the neighborhood of Walnut, he was worked up to a fever heat. He came plunging along the street, his eye in a fine frenzy rolling, and at the point above designated ran over a little girl and gored her considerably. She was picked up and taken to Keeshan's drug store, where prompt aid was rendered her and she was sent to her home.

The infuriated beast continued on his course, encouraged to madness by the shouts and jeers of those upon the streets. At the Vine street crossing he made for a lady whose gaudy colors attracted his attention. The woman screamed and ran, but the beast ran her down, and made an ugly thrust at her. The pursued lady threw out her parasol in her fright, and his-steership caught it on one of his horns and carried it off as a trophy. The lady escaped without injury. On went the gentleman from Texas. At Race street he ran over and trampled upon an old man named John Saunders, injuring him considerably. The animal then seemed to take it into his head to go down to the big picnic at Short's Grove, and he started at once for the landing. He retraced his steps, and down Main street he went with the speed of a quarter horse, clearing every thing before him. An immense crowd was at the landing waiting embarkation. The crowd saw him coming and cleared a passage for him. One or two persons were knocked down and run over, and it is related that one man was caught on the steer's horns and tossed several feet into the air. The ferocious brute headed straight for the river, and reaching it, plunged in up to his nose. There he stood glaring and frothing and slashing his tail, apparently enjoying a bath. The greatest excitement prevailed in the crowd. A number of brave men wanted to shoot him at once, but were prevented from doing so out of consideration for the crowd. The mad steer, leaving his pleasant quarters in the river, headed for the shore and dashed down Front street, making things lively as he went. Upon reaching Central avenue he entered the river again, and started for the Kentucky shore. The current carried him down, but he swam nobly and landed at Ludlow. Here a crowd was soon collected and the truculent brute was ended after a gentleman had emptied the contents of a revolver in his carcase.

Garroters on the Railroad.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

A few days ago a party of gentlemen, residing in Newport, gathered themselves together and went down the Kentucky Central Railroad as far as Butler upon a fishing excursion. They were jolly good fellows, fond of fun and frolic, and many was the prank they played upon each other while beyond the restraints of social life. After several days spent in enjoyments, of which fishing was the least, the party started upon its return. One member of the crowd, a practical joker and wag, named Winston, had laid himself out to such an extent during the trip that his fellows determined to get even with him in some way. Just before reaching the long tunnel back of Covington, Winston was observed to be sitting in the forward part of the car, either asleep or wrapped in the "solitude of his own originality." Some one proposed that when they entered the tunnel it would be a good idea to garrote him. The suggestion met with a prompt second, and as soon as the darkness of the long hole overshadowed everything the boys got ready to carry out their benevolent design. But Winsten was too smart to trust himself to them under such circumstances, and so quietly slid out of his seat and took a position in another part of the car. The "boys" hunted about until they thought they had reached the seat where they last saw him, and finding him all right, as they supposed, proceeded with the fun. But it happened then, as it has often happened before, that they got the wrong porcine by the articular pendage—it was a quiet, demure, old Christian gentleman upon whom they had laid their hands. They jammed the old man's hat over his eyes, choked him violently, and went through his pockets with great dexterity. Of course he was alarmed at the violent treatment, and shouted lustily for help, but the boys kept it up grandly. The whole car was in an uproar. When the train shot out into open day again, the true state of affairs was revealed to the practical jokers. They saw the mistake which they had made, and were profuse in their apologies, but it took a great many explanations to satisfy the poor victim and make the thing clear in his mind.

Lay Ministrations.

The New York *Standard* speaks as follows upon this subject with the recent address of the Bishop of Pittsburgh as text:

Bishop Kerfoot, in his address before the Fifth Annual Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, pointed to some excellent results springing from lay ministrations, and said that in the visits he is making in his diocese he often wishes to have some laymen with him. The Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, especially in Western Pennsylvania, occupies a very peculiar position, and in many places its services are unknown and its formula a tradition. Its trained ministers are few, and the small number of persons in large communities who prefer the Episcopal worship are badly served if served at all. Lay ministration has been a source of great benefit in that region, as the good works of good laymen are beneficial everywhere. No one can over-estimate the good he may do if he only tries to do good. Proselyting may not be a pursuit that many of us could commend, but works that are really good, especially those in which laymen can engage, are far above proselyting. Lay ministrations have a higher significance than even Bishop Kerfoot gave them—a significance that we all ought to see and feel more and more every day.

In this city there is much misery and needless suffering. It seems needless to offer men church services and tracts and and good books while they want bread in waiting for work. An empty stomach seldom takes kindly to doctrine. Even institutions like the Young Men's Christian Association fail of good in themselves to the classes that most need help, unless their ministrations extend out of themselves, and reach the internal wants of the sufferers by supplying the external. What we need all over this country are better organized efforts at improving the condition of the poor—a more earnest out-look lest capital trample upon labor and the degradation of the laboring man follow with a train of worse evils than we have ever known. We must make men good by making them happy; we must make them happy by giving them work to do and teaching them how to do it. In this there is a field for lay ministration unthought of by the good Bishop whose words suggested these things to us, but quite as important in their way as the lay ministration he commands.

THE Portland *Argus* says: After a slight shower in the town of Cumberland, on Tuesday of last week, standing water was observed to be covered with a yellowish scum, resembling flower of sulphur in color and appearing like soap or grease on being rubbed in the hand. These appearances were observed throughout the neighborhood, but to what they are to be attributed is not known. Mr. A. Greely of that town brought in some of the scum, but we cannot decide what it is composed of. If a volcano was near, we should think it came from [illegible] possible the pollen of flowers floating in the air, it seems hardly credible that it could be abundant enough to produce the effect observed. We have not heard of similar indications in other places, which we would be quite sure to [illegible] if the latter were the cause.

Berthold Auerbach and the Customs Inspector.

Berthold Auerbach has just published an interesting reminiscence of travel on Austrian borders some quarter of a century ago. With a large party Auerbach was traveling by coach, in the year 1845, from Adorf to the Bohemian baths. On arriving at the border Custom House their passports were found all right, and the travelers were asked if they had anything about them liable to duty. Auerbach declared that he had brought with him only a hundred cigars for his use during a four weeks' sojourn in Marienbad. The customs official looked at him "with large eyes," stroked his moustache, right and left, between his forefinger and thumb, and hardly knew what to say next. A Prussian officer, one of the party, joked Auerbach about his honorable confession, but he replied that it was the first time he had crossed the Austrian borders, and he neither intended to smuggle or bribe. The officer shrugged his shoulders. The customs official came again to Auerbach and asked him, in a very good humored way: "Shall we open your trunk?" "Not necessary," he said; "I have a hundred cigars; I have five of them here in my pocket, and will pay duty on twenty-five times their weight." "That will be a long job," replied the official, "and in that case there will have to be so and so many official papers filled out." The Prussian officer then stepped up, saying to Auerbach, "You detain us; I know you will refund me the money," and then placed a coin in the official's hand. Auerbach's trunk was then passed unopened.

But the official did not forget his superior, and hinted, "It is also customary to give the Herr Inspector inside something." Every one then went into the bureau. There stood the official writing at his desk, and smoking a long pipe, complacently. Just beside his papers there stood a wooden bowl, filled with very fine sand (which is used all over Germany instead of blotting paper.) Into this sand each traveler now laid a piece of money, while the Herr Inspector wrote and smoked just as if he saw nothing. The party then passed on into Bohemia. Auerbach was then publishing his calendar, entitled "Der Gevattersmann," which was printed and issued, at Carlsruhe, in the Grand Duchy of Baden; and to this he sent the story, as it was fresh on his mind. He specified the date and place, and vouched for the truth of what he related. At that time the press was subjected to strict censorship, and Auerbach's story had to pass under the criticism of Ministerial Councillor Zell, who struck the whole story out from beginning to end. Metternich was then in power in Austria, and to have published it would have caused great displeasure. Auerbach never forgot the incident, however, and he gives it now as a characteristic of the pre-1848 period in Germany.

"Si Vis Pacem Pava Bellum."

At a meeting held in Monroeville, Patton township, of this county, the "old soldiers" with quite a number of young men who "heard not the roar of battle in the late war," organized a military company for the purpose of drilling and generally preparing for any "*onpleasantness*" which may arise in the course of events in this section of the universe. The company will be known as the Allegheny Zouaves, and following is a list of the officers chosen: Captain, Wm N. Haymaker, formerly of Col. Hays' Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; First Lieutenant, Alf. Job, a veteran of Dick Coulter's "Old Eleventh," who after being severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, was captured and confined for eleven months amidst the horrors of Andersonville; Second Lieutenant, Aaron Trelier, formerly of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Orderly Sergeant, John Swager, formerly of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Mr. Swager is a general favorite with the members, and should any vacancies occur in the "shoulder strap" portion of the Company, he will soon be in possession of a pair of those articles himself.

The Company is filling up fast, as the character and ability of the officers chosen warrant a pleasant time to those who may enroll themselves therein.

It has been proposed to vote in a few of the old citizens of this section as honorary members of the Company, and as the GAZETTE has been our stand by for the last twenty-five years, we shall take pleasure in making her one of the number.

Yours, respectfully,
A SUBSCRIBER.

An Oil Romance.

There is a young lady in Cleveland, the only child of a bankrupt Syracuse, N. Y., merchant, who is now supporting her parents in affluence on a small fortune she made in the Venango oil region. When misfortune overtook her parents—that was in 1866—and she saw her father whom she fondly loved, bending under the weight of want and declining health, she secretly resolved that with her own fair hands she would earn a competence for his declining years. With that thought pervading her whole being and in full possession of her faculties, she provided herself with male attire, severed the beautiful locks which had been the pride and the admiration of numerous beaux, stained her face and hands to the bronze color of a farmer boy, and with a small sum of money which she realized from the sale of her trinkets, she made her way to Pioneer run, where, under the name of Billy McGee she soon ingratiated herself into the good-will of a crew of drillers, who first learned her to turn a drill, and then secured her a position on a drilling well. From drilling for wages, she went to drilling for small working interests, by which she became owner of interests in several fair wells. Having accumulated a little money she ventured to put down a well on her own account, succeeded, tried another, again succeeded, and at the end of two years, she left Shamburgh with $18,000, retired to Cleveland, provided a good home for her profits, resumed female attire, and now, with hands and feet enlarged by toil, she passes in her promenade the worthless butterflies of fashion, with a proud consciousness of her superior worth.—*Pleasantville Gaslight.*

The Street Trees in Paris.

All the boulevards of Paris are planted with trees, many of which were, however, destroyed during the revolution of 1848. New trees were therefore planted, and their growth fostered with amount of skillful attention that has produced astonishing results, when the natural disadvantages are taken into consideration. The trees are planted in loam that has been previously mixed with sand, and transported to the city. This is contained in large receptacles, lined with brick, sunk below the surface of the foot way, and coated over with cement, so as to render them impervious. They form, in fact, gigantic flower pots, and into them are conducted the roof-drains of each house block, from which the earth derives its water supply. These basins or flower pots are built of capacity sufficient to admit the roots of the trees. An ornamental circular iron grating, set flush with the footway, is placed over these basins and around the trunks of the trees. This admits air for the proper support of the roots. The roots of the trees are thus removed from the deleterious influences of escaping street gas and the poisonous emanations from sewers, causes which are well known to have destroyed the vegetation in the streets or many cities.

THE Philadelphia *Press* takes the right view of the case, when it says:

> A strong movement is being developed in the western counties of the State, having for its object the creation of a third party. It claims ostensibly to be a move for the reformation of the Republican party and the nomination of an honest ticket. If this in reality is its aim, the means used to secure the end are not those of honest reformers. To be sincere, the effort must be made within and not outside of its limits. The Republican party, unlike the Democracy, is not so corrupt as to require outside influences for its purification. Nor does it move towards reform on the principle of secession.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

XLIST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Tariff and Tax Bill Considered Without Action. HOUSE: Organization of Department of Internal Revenue—Interesting Episode Between Mr. Farusworth and Mr. Butler.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER, from Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the bill to facilitate telegraph communication between the United States and Bermuda Islands; also, the bill to authorize a direct sub-marine cable from the United States to Belgium.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported, with amendment, the bill relative to the unlawful certification of checks by officers of National Banks.

Mr. NYE called up the bill amending the act granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast, by Southern route. The bill is known as the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill, and extends the time for the construction of the road so the Company can obtain the right of way through the Indian Territory. The bill was discussed and laid aside.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to reduce internal taxes, etc. The amendments of the Senate Committee on Finance were read.

The proposition of the Committee to strike out the first thirty-four sections, imposing special taxes, was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN explained. The House had provided for keeping up a portion of the special taxes, while the Senate committee proposes to repeal all of them, except on spirits, tobacco and beer.

The next three sections of the bill, inserted by the committee in lieu of the part stricken out, were read. They provide for the repeal, after May 1st, 1871, of all special taxes, except those upon brewers, distilled spirits and tobacco; also, that the several taxes on sales be repealed except such as are by law now paid by stamps; also, repealing taxes on sales of leaf and manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, foreign and domestic distilled spirits; also, repealing the tax on articles in schedule A, and special tax on boats, barges, flats, on legacies and successions, on passports and on gross receipts.

Sections were agreed to repealing, after October 1st, 1870, the stamp tax imposed in schedule B on promissory notes for a less sum than one hundred dollars, on receipts for any sum of money or in payment for any debt, and also stamp tax imposed in schedule C on canned and preserved fish; further, that no stamp shall be required upon transfer or assignment of a mortgage, except when made upon a sale thereof, or when transferred as collateral security; also, that commissions shall be allowed in the purchase of proprietary stamps. Also, allowing the removal of lucifer or friction matches, cigar lights and wax tapers from the place of manufacture for foreign importation without payment of tax or affixing stamps, subject to the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a new section, which as amended by Mr. SAWYER, was adopted, extending the time within which stamps may be affixed to instruments of writing requiring stamps and executed in the late rebellious States, until June 13, 1872, making the penalty double the amount of tax and in no case less than five dollars.

The income tax sections were then discussed.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke in favor of the retention of the tax and Mr. CORBETT against it.

The bill was laid over as unfinished business for Thursday.

Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit any communication and proposals he had received for the constructing of ocean steamships for the trans-Atlantic mail service, etc.

The Senate took a recess.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Council Bluffs was passed, with an amendment requiring the construction of spans three hundred feet in width.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, from Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill authorizing the claim of the State of Minnesota for lands for the support of the State University. Passed—83 to 76.

Mr. SCHENCK, from Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to organize the Department of Internal Revenue and to regulate the collection of taxes, and moved that it be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next. The bill changes the Bureau of Internal Revenue into a Department, the Commissioner to be the head, at a salary of $8,000 per annum; also allows an Assistant Commissioner, salary $4,500; three heads of divisions, salaries $3,000; ninety-five male and fifty female clerks, twenty-five supervisors, salaries $3,000, and assistant supervisors not exceeding twenty-five at not over eight dollars per day. The bill also provides for revenue gaugers, assessors and collectors. The number of assistant assessors employed shall be permanently reduced by the discharge of all officers assigned specially to the assessment of any taxes which have been abolished by law, and the Commissioner is further required to reduce the number of assistant assessors in proportion to any reduction of service of assessments which have been made or may hereafter be made by the repeal of any portion of internal taxes. The bill reduces the employes about one-third, repudiates entirely the system of informers, spies, moieties, &c.

Mr. Schenck's motion was agreed to.

The bill to pay the European and North American Railroad Company $678,362, interest due the States of Massachusetts and Maine on money expended in the war of 1812, was discussed and passed—101 to 61.

Mr. VANHORN introduced a bill to aid the construction of a narrow gauge mountain line of railroad from a point on the Union Pacific Railroad, near Echo City to the mouth of Cottonwood Canon, Utah, which was referred.

Mr. POLAND, from the Select Committee on the resolution for the expulsion from the reporters' gallery of W. Scott Smith, correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, made a report and asked it be presented and the resolution laid on the table. So ordered.

The House, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, proceeded to business on the Speaker's table and disposed thereof as follows:

Message from the Senate requesting a Conference Committee on the Currency bill. Agreed to.

Veto of the President of the bill for the renewal of a patent to Rollin White for improvement in pistols.

In the discussion which took place on the veto—which was participated in by Messrs. Wood, Laflin, Hoar and Kellogg, in support of the veto, and by Messrs. Jenckes and Butler, (Mass.) against it—an exciting episode took place, arising out of a point order made by Mr. FARNSWORTH, that Mr. Butler was the paid counsel of Rollin White, the beneficiary under the bill. He declared that it was in evidence that the member from Massachusetts had accepted a fee of two thousand dollars.

Mr. BUTLER asserted there was no such evidence.

Mr. FARNSWORTH affirmed there was, and said it was contained in a communication of the Commissioner of Patents, which he had asked to have read at the Clerk's desk, but its reading had been objected to.

Mr. BUTLER—There is no such evidence—never can be and never will be.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I insist upon its being read.

Mr. BUTLER—The point between the gentleman and myself is this: He charges that a fee of $2,000 was furnished me to advocate the extension of the patent on this floor. I say I received the fee for arguing the case in the Supreme Court.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The statutes of the United States declare a member of Congress who receives any fee for matter pending before Congress, or in any of the departments, commits a misdemeanor, punishable by indictment, and it is in evidence the member from Massachusetts voluntarily stated to the Commissioner of Patents—

Mr. BUTLER (interrupting)—I do not give away to the abuse of a man who has more beard than brains.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—That is a most excellent retort—as good as the member is capable of making. The member can curse my beard, but he cannot steal under the shadow of my beard. My point of order is that the gentleman, the member from Massachussetts, has no right to advocate a claim here for a fee of two thousand dollars.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman from Illinois the question of a member's interests in a matter before the House is inveriably left to that member's own sense of propriety.

Mr. FARNSWORTH urged the reading of the communication of the Commissioner of Patents, to show that Mr. Butler had received a fee of two thousand dollars.

The time for which Mr. Butler had the floor having expired, Mr. ELDRIDGE asked that the time be extended. It was a matter of great interest and importance, and the House and country wanted to know all about it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH insisted on his point of order.

The Speaker directed the rule to be read, which directs that no member shall vote on any question, in the event of which he is immediately or personally interested, and stated that if the rule was enforced in the utmost stringency, it would not prevent the gentleman from Massachusetts debating the question. The rule was limited entirely to the question of voting. It was for the gentleman himself to decide upon his honor and his oath as a member. The Chair could not be the conscience-keeper of members.

Mr. JENCKES having four minutes time left said he would give it to Mr. Butler.

Mr. BUTLER said he would not ask half of it. He only wanted the record to be read which would brand the statement of the member from Illinois as malicious, false and infamous. [Sensation.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Have it read.

Mr. BUTLER—The entry is one of $2,000 for counsel fees paid me in January, 1869, when I argued the case before the Supreme Court, where my brief is filed. It was for counsel fees and nothing else.

Mr. BUTLER desired it to be read at the Clerk's desk.

The paper was sent to the Clerk's desk and read, from which it appeared Mr. Butler had written to the Commissioner of Patents, suggesting the patent should not be extended without examination, and that he had received a counsel fee of $2,000 from the applicant.

Mr. FARNSWORTH sought the floor, but

Mr. JENCKES insisted on the previous question.

The House, however, being in the humor to enjoy and encourage the scene, refused to second the previous question.

Mr. FARNSWORTH obtained the floor. He said there were two facts prominent in the matter. The first was that in 1867 there was pending an application from Rollin White for an extension of his patent; that the fact became known to the member from Massachusetts, and he volunteered to protest against it. Whether that was for the purpose of courting an offer for counsel fees he did not know. The second fact was that when White filed his schedule of expenditures in 1869, in order to show that he had not made as much out of the patent as he should, he entered as one item of expenditure that in January, 1869, he paid the member from Massachusetts $2,000 for counsel fees. He would state further that the member did not utter a word in the Supreme Court in behalf of Rollin White, though he did file a very small and insignificant brief, so it might appear he did something in the law court towards earning his $2,000. But he (Mr. Farnsworth) would leave it to the House and to the country to determine what the motive of White in paying the $2,000 was, and what was it, if not the $2,000, that induced the member from Massachusetts to advocate on this floor the extension of that patent! The member had spoken of length of beard; and he (Mr. Farnsworth) had told him then, as he did now, that long or short, no member of Congress should with his knowledge steal under the shadow of his beard. No member of Congress should with his knowledge perpetrate a fraud like this on the people of the United States, whose interests would be violated, as he (Mr. Butler) had said in his letter to the Commissioner of Patents by the reissue of this patent. It would be noticed that in the letter written by the member in 1869, he said the reissue of this patent would be subversive of the interests of the Government; but a fee of $2,000 changed his views, and now the member, forgetting his oath, and forgetting the interests of the United States, advocated the reissue of the patent and advised the patentee to make an assignment of his interest to the Government, when the evidence was that he had assigned it long before to Smith & Wesson, and therefore he had no right to assign it to the Government. And yet the plea of the member from Massachusetts was that the advice was worth $2,000, and that White gave him $2,000 for it. That was too thin a gauze, too thin a veil, too shallow a pretense. He believed the House and the country would arraign the member from Massachusetts for being on both sides of the question—first on one side and then on the other side for a fee.

The Speaker here called Mr. Farnsworth to order.

Mr. GARFIELD remarked that such language ought not to be heard in these halls.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he had finished, and moved the previous question.

Several murmurs of disapproval showed the House did not relish the idea of shutting off further discussion.

The Speaker asked Mr. Farnsworth whether he insisted on his demand.

Mr. FARNSWORTH withdrew it.

Mr. BUTLER replied to Mr. Farnsworth, and as he was speaking the members gathered round him, so that his remarks at times were very indistinctly heard by the reporters. He denied having manifested any interest in the bill before the House in the way of forwarding its passage, and appealed to the chairman of the Committee on Patents and members generally to bear him out in that denial. He explained that in 1867 he was applied to by certain gentlemen in his town, interested in the manufacture of arms, and who thought that in a contract they were about to enter into with the Government they might interfere with Rollin White's patent, to watch any application that might be made for the extension of that patent, and he had therefore written to the Commissioner of Patents, stating three reasons which rendered it for the interest of the Government that the claim for extension should be examined before the extension was made. He had never heard of it, nor had anything further to do with it, further than that. But in 1868, while he was home on vacation, Rollin White came to him and said there was pending a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States that had been once argued before the Court and then stood for reargument; that his counsel was sick and he wished him to argue it. He had, therefore, spent four weeks of solid time in preparing a brief, which he filed, and which the member from Illinois called a weak and insignificant brief. The gentleman who had originally argued the matter had got well and reargued it. He also attended the argument. For that he had on the 29th of January, 1869, received $2,000. There had been then no application pending before Congress for extending the patent to his knowledge, and he had not known there ever would be. He could assure the member from Illinois that never would he make such a brief as that, never would he argue a case as that case was argued, and was perfectly safe from ever receiving a fee of $2,000. [Laughter.] He further explained it was after the bill had gone to the President that White came to him and said there was opposition to it, because it was made to appear it would interfere with the Government, and then he told him he could obviate that by filing in the Patent Office a release to the United States. He had heard this thing was to be brought up against him in the House, but he had felt that malice, aided by weakness, was contemptible. But there had been now presented before the country the singular spectacle of an attempted arraignment of a member by another member who attacked him unawares, in the manner that the blows of cowards and assassins are ever made.

A sudden and vehement descent of the Speaker's gavel intimated the limit of parliamentary debate was being encroached upon.

Mr. BUTLER paused, looked at the Speaker as if wondering at the interruption, and inquired, in a manner that brought the House down in roar of laughter, whether it was a message from the Senate. Resuming his remarks he said: I repeat that a prepared blow, aimed at a man unprepared, is the blow of a coward and an assassin—everywhere a great truth in ethics, to which I think nobody, not even the Speaker's hammer, will object. [Laughter.] If there be any man here who thinks I have been in any way false to my people, I invoke a vote of censure from the House. He added that he had not sought this controversy. It was well known there was a very great difference of feeling between himself and his assailant, but he (Mr. Butler) had never intruded that difference on the House, and had never brought his personal quarrels before the House. He had endeavored to keep what he said within exact parliamentary language. As to the insinuation that he had filed a brief in the Supreme Court, merely as a pretence to obtain a fee, he could only say, "Oh! father Abraham! what these Christians are whose own hard dealings teach them to suspect the very thoughts of others!"

Mr. Butler took his seat and the House was gradually restored to order.

The vote was taken on the passage of the bill over the President's veto, and it was rejected—yeas 12, nays 163.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to amend the act incorporating the National Junction Railway Company, was concurred in.

The Senate amendments to the House joint resolution in regard to the suspension of the sale of certain lands in California was concurred in—94 to 73.

The Senate amendments to the House bill for the relief of Chas. Cooper and others was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to provide for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States were considered.

Mr. JUDD moved to concur.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—78 to 96.

Without disposing of Mr. Judd's motion the House adjourned.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Republican State Convention—Present Officers Nominated for Re-election—Congressional Nominations.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WHEELING, W. VA., June 22.—The Republican State Convention assembled in Parkersburg this morning at ten o'clock. The attendance was very large, and much enthusiasm was manifested. General Ruffner, of Kanawha, was temporary chairman, and Dr. Chase, of Putnam, Secretary.

Thomas Swann, of Kanawha, formerly Colonel in the rebel army, but who has acted with the Republicans since the close of the war, made a speech of half an hour, appealing to the Republicans to be magnanimous to the rebels, and declared if this was done they would co-operate with the party. The Convention took a recess till 1:30 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 2:30 P. M. The Committee on Organization reported the following permanent officers: President—Hon. Robt. S. Brown, of Jackson, and a number of Vice Presidents from different sections of the State. Secretary—W. P. Hubbard, of Wheeling. President Brown was conducted to the chair and addressed the Convention in a brief speech.

Hon. C. D. Hubbard, from Committee on Platform, submitted a majority report which fully endorsed the Representatives in the last session of the Legislature, recognizing the right of each individual to think, speak and vote according to his best judgment and the dictates of his own conscience.

A resolution was adopted favoring the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed on the late rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty directs and consistent with the safety of the loyal people, and recommending such legislation as may be necessary to carry it out. The whole State ticket was re-nominated. Gov. Stevenson was called for and made a brief speech. After a little business was transacted, the Convention at half-past four o'clock adjourned.

The Congressional Conventions for the First and Second Districts were held immediately after. General Goff was nominated for Congress from the First District and Mr. McGrew from the Second District.

Great Base Ball Excitement—Athletics vs. Red Stockings.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, June 22.—The news of the victory of the Red Stockings over the Athletics of Philadelphia produced great excitement here. During the progress of the game the newspaper offices were thronged and as the game approached a close the people were in the streets by thousands. As the returns came in from time to time applause followed and when the final result was announced men swung their hats and cheers went up as enthusiastic as ever distinguished favorable election returns.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The game between the Red Stockings and Athletics resulted as follows:

Red Stockings............	2	2	7	5	3	4	2	0	2	—27
Athletics................	7	4	1	8	1	1	4	4	0	—25

Fifteen to twenty thousand people were present.

—Jacob Thompson, a well-known farmer of Clermont county, Ohio, was accidentally shot by a neighbor last Saturday and will probably die.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

The New Attorney General—New York Canal Enlargement—Mediation in Cuban-Spanish Affairs—Committee Investigation—Agricultural Report, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1870.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Although the Senate Committee on Judiciary have determined to report favorably upon the nomination of Mr. Akerman as Attorney General, at the President's request no action will be taken until the arrival of that gentleman. On Wednesday last the President telegraphed to Mr. Akerman to come to Washington, but it appears the dispatch failed to reach him. Yesterday he again telegraphed and received a reply from Athens, Georgia, from Akerman, stating that he would leave immediately for Washington. In regard to various statements concerning the withdrawal of Akerman's name from the Senate, the President has no such intention at present. In conversation, he mentions his readiness to give attention to the statements of Senators respecting any Minister he may appoint, and if satisfied with the force of the objections, would withdraw the name; but in making appointments to fill this or any other vacancy, would always act independently. The President has the highest opinion of Mr. Akerman's capabilities for office. After Akerman arrives he will have an opportunity to make the necessary explanation. Although there is some opposition to his confirmation, its strength is greatly exaggerated, and unless more serious objections are urged, he has every prospect of success. According to the opinions of leading Senators there is no foundation for most of the statements of the opposition. Some of the Southern Senators are greatly misrepresented.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably on Mr. Akerman as Attorney General, but without any special recommendation.

CUBAN BOND INVESTIGATION.

The report of the House select Committee on the charges made by Smith, correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, says in their judgment Representatives Fitch and McCormick stand completely exonerated from all charge or suspicion or even complicity in any scheme for sustaining the Cuban cause by the use of improper influences. While the Committee consider the correspondent of the *Evening Post* not without fault, they are also of opinion his fault is not of such a flagrant character as to justify expulsion from the gallery, or even to warrant any form of resolutions of censure.

CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

The House Committee on Commerce have decided to report favorably on Bennett's bill to enlarge the Erie Canal and ultimately make it free from tolls. The bill involves a guarantee of interest on the bonds amounting to nine millions of dollars, with provisions for their payment, principal and interest, out of the tolls. The Committee will ask that the bill be set for consideration some time after the first of January next.

OUTRAGES UPON AMERICANS ABROAD.

It is proposed to enact some legislation empowering the Executive to put a stop to the outrages practiced upon American citizens and American property, and at the same time invite the co-operation of other nations in seeing that the prosecution of hostilities be according to the recognized laws of war. The Senate Judiciary Committee will report at the earliest moment, and press action on it at once.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The monthly report of the Commissioner of Agriculture shows the acreage of winter wheat nearly five per cent behind last year, while the quality of the grain is superior. Winter barley is about as last year and the spring sowing has been increased. The acreage of oats has been increased. Grasses are generally flourishing. Fruits promise abundance. The cotton acreage is materially increased in every State and the crop generally growing well.

FRUIT DISTILLATION REGULATIONS.

The revised regulations concerning distillation from fruit allows the distiller to give bond in double the amount of tax on brandy still capable of producing in thirty days, but the bond shall not be less than $500. The distiller is also taxed fifty dollars annually.

LAND SCHEDULE.

The Commissioner-General of the Land Affairs has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, for approval, a schedule of tracts embracing in the aggregate 144,481 acres, selected in the district of Council Bluffs, as inuring to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

TREASURY ORDER.

Secretary Boutwell this morning issued an order forbidding any person not connected with the Treasury Department entering rooms where money is counted or handled.

NAVY APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the names of seventy-three midshipmen to be ensigns, and seventy-one ensigns to be masters in the navy.

NOT ENTERTAINED.

The question of a change in our mission to Britain has not been entertained by the government.

Y. M. C. A.

International Convention at Indianapolis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 22. The International Convention of the Y. M. C. A. convened at the Academy of Music this morning at 10 o'clock. W. E. Dodge, of New York, the first Vice President of the last Convention, who should have presided at the temporary organization, being absent, Mr. J. S. McLean, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was appointed temporary chairman, and H. Beach, Jr., of Rhode Island, temporary Secretary. The Rev. H. A. Edson, of the Second Presbyterian church of Indianapolis, led the Convention in prayer. After the singing of a hymn and reading of a portion of Scripture by Rev. Dr. Holliday, of the Methodist church of Indianapolis, special prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Barnitz, of West Virginia, for the preservation of the life and health of the President of the Convention last year. Committees on credentials, temporary business and permanent organization were then appointed, the latter committee consisting one from each State and province represented. A resolution was adopted making all members of the press present, all the clergymen of Indianapolis, and all clergymen present from other sections, and members of the Y. M. C. A. present who are not delegates, corresponding members of the Convention.

The Committee on Permanent organization reported the following officers, which were unanimously elected: President, John S. McLean, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Vice Presidents, Col. S. S. Fisher, of Washington, D. C., Rev. C. H. Spaulding, Rhode Island, H. J. Cowles, Wisconsin, J. W. Ray, Indiana, Geo. H. Steuart, Pennsylvania, Jno. H. Chase, Ohio, C. E. Chichester, South Carolina, Andrew Chase, Maine, A. Whitney, California, B. T. Jacobs, Illinois, Jno. C. Bartram, West Virginia, Rev. Geo. Douglas, Montreal, and Geo. Hargen, Toronto; Secretaries, R. H. Higby, of New York, A. F. Bell, Minnesota, C. O. Warsly, of Michigan.

The balance of the morning session was devoted to devotional exercises. The formal reception of the delegates will take place to-night, at which meeting Governor Baker will preside and welcome addresses will be made on the part of the State and city authorities and the Young Men's Christian Association of this city.

The Convention this P. M. was principally occupied in the discussion of the question, "Have any associations declined, and if so, what is the cause?" The discussion was participated in by delegates from all sections of the country.

The reception of delegates to-night at the Academy of Music was the finest demonstration of the kind ever witnessed here. The hall was handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens. Governor Baker presided and welcomed the delegates to the State in a short address. The anthem "Before Jehovah's awful throne," was then sung by a choir, consisting of all the leading church choirs of the city, under the leadership of Prof. Black. Prayer was then made by Rev. Dr. Dobinson, of the M. E. Church, and reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Sloss, of the Presbyterian church of this city, after which addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Macauley on behalf of the city, Rev. Dr. Dayon on behalf of the churches, and Rev. J. B. Brandt on behalf of the Indianapolis Young Men's Christian Association. Responses were made by Hon. J. S. McLean, of Halifax, Hon. G. H. Stuartz, of Philadelphia, and H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati. During the exercises the choir sung the anthems, "The Heavens are Telling," "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," and the Welcome Hymn.

There are between six and seven hundred regular and corresponding delegates present, and a number more are expected to arrive on to-night's trains. Western Union and Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Companies have opened offices in the hall for the accommodation of delegates.

Trial of Fenian Raiders.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 22.—The United States Circuit Court opened to-day, Judge Woodruff presiding, and Wm. Dorsheimer, District Attorney, appearing as prosecutor of Fenian prisoners. The Grand Jury had before it many army officers and citizens but has found no bills. Forty know-nothing witnesses are here from Malone alone. Marshal Quimby's deputies seem to have subpœnaed all who know nothing, and it is questionable whether any one will be needed except Gleason, Starr and Thompson. Judge Woodruff charged very strongly against the Fenians, and dwelt upon the necessity of a vigorous enforcement of the neutrality laws, as the raids upon Canada, a friendly power, were villainous and criminal. Starr, Mannix, Glass, McNeal and Fitzpatrick appeared for trial. The others are, so far, *non est*. It is understood that Starr will demand an immediate trial. The others will waive a trial till the October term at Albany.

BUFFALO, June 22.—The Grand Jury of the U. S. Court, at Canandaigua has indicted Gen. Starr for violation of the neutrality laws. The case is set for Monday. Indictments will also be found against Donnelly, Gleason and Fitzpatrick.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 22.—The *Times* says the effect of the draught in France is exaggerated. The crop is expected to be scarcely one-third short of the average yield.

The deaths by the accident on the Great Western Railway now number seventeen. Thomas Marshall, of Kirkshall, who was badly wounded, died to-day. Three bodies still remain unrecognized. All the injured are now doing well, except one, who it is thought cannot recover.

A collision occurred to-day between two excursion trains near New Castle. Several persons were injured, two badly, but none killed.

The Baptist Association met at Leicester to observe the Centennial Anniversary. Leading divines of the denomination were present and the proceedings were deeply interesting.

Mr. Peele, one of the parties involved in the Boulton and Park scandal, is dead.

A crowded meeting was held at Exeter Hall last night in favor of a prohibition liquor law.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, June 22.—All the Spanish and foreign members of the Masonic order arrested for attending a meeting of the lodge have been released on giving bail to appear for trial at the summons of the military.

Advices from St. Thomas to the 15th state the Governor has issued a proclamation placing the Island again under the protection of Denmark.

Several violent shocks of earthquake were felt at Windward Island on the 9th. At Guadalupe a tidal wave covered a great extent of land and suddenly receded, dragging vessels far to sea.

The steamer Dacia grounded in Kingston (Jamaica) harbor, and is being lightened.

News from Hayti and St. Domingo is unimportant.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 22.—New evidence of the conspiracy against the State and Emperor is coming to light, and yesterday several additional arrests were made.

Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal, has arrived in England and will be the guest of the corporation of Liverpool on Friday next and remain in that city until Monday, receiving during his stay a banquet, addresses and other honors.

ROME.

ROME, June 22.—Archbishops Purcell, of Cincinnati, and Bishop Connolly, of Halifax, fearlessly denounce infallibility in the Ecumenical Council.

MARINE NEWS.

GLASGOW, June 22.—The steamer Cambria has been signalled at Moville.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 10¾; New Orleans 10½; sales of 10,000 bales. White wheat 10s 9d@10s 10d; red western No. 2 9s 1d@9s 2d; winter 9s 10d@9s 11d. western flour 21s 3d. Corn—No. 2 31s 6d@31s 9d; Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s. Pork 102s 6d. Beef 11s. Lard 68s 6d. Cheese 66s. Bacon—65s for Cumberland; 62s for short rib common. Rosin 5s. Refined petroleum 1s 6⅛d. Tallow firmer, not higher at 45s 9d. Linseed oil firmer no higher. Sugar 31s 9d@32s. Calcutta linseed 63s 6d@64s.

LONDON, June 22.—*Evening.*—Consols: for money, 92⅝; on account, 92⅝@92¾; American securities steady: '62, 90¼; '65, 89½; '67, 88⅞. Ten-Forties, 87¾. Eries, 19⅜; Illinois, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 28⅛. Stocks dull.

FRANKFORT, June 22.—Bonds closed firm at 95¼@95⅜.

PARIS, June 22.—Bourse closed declining.

ANTWERP, June 22.—Petroleum quiet.

HARVE, June 22.—Cotton flat at 118.

ST. LOUIS.

Steamboat Race Against Time—The J. M. White's Time, in 1844, Beaten Over an Hour.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The famous steamer Natchez, Capt. Tom Leathers, which has been making a race against time from New Orleans to St. Louis, arrived here a few minutes after four o'clock this afternoon. The following are items taken from her log:

To Natchez, seventeen hours fifty-two minutes; Vicksburg, twenty-six hours; Memphis, two days, nine hours, forty minutes; Cairo, three days, four hours, thirty-five minutes; St. Louis, three days, twenty-two hours, thirty minutes.

The race was made to beat, if possible, the time made by the celebrated J. M. White in 1844, which was three days, twenty-three hours, nine minutes, and which has never been beaten until to-day, although many of the swiftest boats which run this river during the past quarter of a century have attempted to do it. There has been great excitement among the steamboatmen and citizens generally all day in regard to this race, and when the Natchez touched the wharf this evening she was immediately thronged with an excited crowd who were very joyous over the great victory. Large amounts of money changed hands on the result. W. S. Pike, a banker of New Orleans, passenger on the Natchez, who claims to have kept a careful record of the trip, asserts the passage was made in three days, twenty-one hours and fifty-eight minutes, the difference between Cairo and this point.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.—The Commencement Exercises of the PITTSBURGH CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL will take place in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, June 23d, at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the door. je23

☞ THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of candidates for admission to the High School will commence on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 9 A. M., in the Grant School Building, corner of Grant street and Strawberry Alley.

Candidates must present a certificate, signed by a School Director that they are actual residents of the City of Pittsburgh.

By order of the Central Board of Education,
je23 JOHN A. SERGEANT, Secretary.

☞ THE COLORED CITIZENS OF the EIGHTH WARD, Pittsburgh, are requested to meet the OSSOWATTOMY CLUB at the MILLER STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 23d, 1870, at 8½ o'clock, to transact business of importance.

By order of Chairman,
je23 JOHN W. LITTLE.

HEADQUARTERS DUQUESNE GRAYS,
PITTSBURGH, June 21, 1870.

☞ A GENERAL MEETING of the DUQUESNE GRAYS will be held at the Armory, on THURSDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present.

By order of the Commanding Officer,
je23:y26 J. J. ALBEITS, Secretary.

JAMES RENO,
SEWER CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
The laying of Stone Pipe House Drains promptly executed.
OFFICE, 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET.
Residence, 102 Fremont St., Allegheny. je23:y85

JOS. M. GAZZAM. JOHN SHANNON. WM. H. LOWE.
Jos. M. Gazzam & Co.,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLERS AT LAW,
Solicitors in Equity and Bankruptcy. OFFICE, No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. je23:y100

JOSEPH R. HUNTER,
Merchandize Broker,
250 LIBERTY STREET,
(Academy of Music Building.)
je23:y92 PITTSBURGH.

LONDON CRACKERS.

A fresh supply of Mackensies celebrated Albert Crackers in two pound cans; also Bond's Boston Wine, Milk and Graham Wafers in two pound boxes; Eugenia, Pearl, Nic Nacs, Brilliant and A B C Crackers for sale by the pound or can at the Family Grocery Store of
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THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE—Of hall, seven rooms and cellar, three lots of ground each twenty-five feet front by one hundred and twenty feet in depth, a carpenter shop, etc. Situate on High street, Third ward, Allegheny, near to Federal street. Will be sold as a whole or divided to suit customers. Apply to
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At 3 o'clock P. M., will be offered on the premises at Public Sale, the RESIDENCE of the late Mrs. ELIZABETH TIERNAN, dec'd.

The property fronts 70 feet on Stockton avenue, Allegheny, and runs back 240 feet to Water street. There is erected thereon a most comfortable Dwelling, with 11 rooms, finished garret, wash house and laundry, large stone cellars under the whole house for coal, wine, fruit, &c. Also a large two story brick stable on the rear end of the lot, with every convenience for horses, cows, carriages, &c.

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WANTS.

WANTED.—A Situation as BAR-TENDER or in a wholesale liquor store, by a man who understands rectifying and compounding liquors. Best of recommendations given. Address R. B. M., Pittsburgh P. O. 6-23

WANTED.

Two House Carpenters.

Apply to JAMES RITCHIE,
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WANTED.—A few day boaders at 75 Fourth avenue.

WANTED.—A few BOARDERS wanted at 218 NORTH AVENUE, Allegheny City. 6-17

WANTED.—2 COACH PAINTERS at McKELVEY'S CARRIAGE BAZAAR, 89 Third Avenue. From $18 to $20 per week will be paid. 6-20

WANTED.—Experienced Agents to travel and sell Patent Rights by counties for an article just patented. Will be wanted in every family. Address A. M., Box 333. Pittsburgh. 6-18

WANTED—TO LOAN.—$7,000 on three mortgages—one for $2,000, and two for $2,500 each, all for three years.

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Attorney-at-Law, No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh. 6:17

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30,000 to Loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest.

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5 to 6 feet bed and 18 to 24 inch swing. Address
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AT

Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.,

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In large or small amounts on property in Allegheny county at a fair rate of interest.

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BOARDING—To-let, with Boarding, TWO SECOND STORY ROOMS, furnished, at 103 Fourth avenue. 6-23

TO-LET.

TO-LET—ROOMS, with BOARDING. —A Suite of Furnished Rooms on second floor, 160 Third avenue. 6-23

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A first-class STORE ROOM and cellar, No. 182 Liberty street, completely fitted up with shelving and counters. Will be rented cheap called for soon. Enquire at
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FOR SALE.

Two Drays, a Cart, and a Set of Harness,

All in good order. Inquire at office of

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je4:y1-STTH

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A handsome pressed Brick Dwelling, two stories, containing 7 rooms, Lot 48 by 106, situate on 44th street, near Butler street. The lot is well supplied with grape vines, shrubbery, &c., while on the rear is a fine stable. Gas all through the house. This property is certainly the most desirable in the 17th ward. Price moderate and long time given.

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