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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

OFFENBACH is ill.

SOROSIS is dwindling.

LOTHAIR is not liked in Germany.

AT Appomatox gold has been discovered.

TEXAS has more than three million cattle.

ON Saturday sunstrokes were frequent in Philadelphia.

THERE are 1,800 Smiths in the New York directory.

NATIVE Louisiana champagne sells at ten dollars a dozen.

THAT historical prison, the Conciergerie, in Paris is to be destroyed.

A NEW and valuable vein of coal has been struck near Springfield, Ill.

$250 per night is the price Miss Anna Dickenson now charges for her lectures.

GENERAL O'NEILL is still in jail at Burlington waiting for a $15,000 bondsman.

BOSTON is enjoying as a theatrical novelty Boucicault thrilling sensational drama of the Octoroon.

THE hotel capacity of Saratoga was never so great as now, and the rush of visitors is commencing.

MORMONS object to having their fences, and mountain sides adorned with advertisements in white paint.

A LAGER beer vault is what will be made of the Mammoth Cave if visitors do not become more plentiful.

A MADRID is excited over a report that there is a child-stealing association there; one little girl has disappeared.

DISCOVERIES of bones at Sioux City indicate that the aboriginal residents in that locality were all eight feet high.

IN Maine barbers are fined for working on Sunday. In Massachusetts shaving is regarded by the courts as a work of necessity.

A COUPLE was recently married in Coventry, R. I., and the bridegroom, who was two years older than the bride, was only fourteen.

SCANDINAVIAN students are provided for in the Northwestern (Ill.) University, and a Scandinavian professor has been added to the faculty.

THE Russian opera troupe now out west has become disgusted with this country, and the members intend speedily returning to their native land.

A PETITION is being signed at Paris, asking that the Grand Rabbi Isidore should be nominated Senator, a dignity to which no Jew has ever attained.

OPPOSITION papers find fault with Secretary Robeson because he is a landsman, and now that he proposes to sail along the coast they find fault with him for that.

DR. HITZ has gone to Washington. He died some six years ago in Montana; became such a beautiful petrifaction after burial that the Smithsonian would have him.

ON Saturday David Carnegie, a carpenter, fell from the top of a new building in Columbus, through to the cellar, and broke his nose. Otherwise he is but slightly damaged.

WHY is a carpenter a far better lawyer than a barrister? Because a barrister commences his profession by going to the Bar, but a carpenter goes direct to the Bench.—*[Tomahawk.*

HON. HORTON D. WALKER, of Portsmouth, and Hon. James Pike, of South New Market, are prominent candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor in New Hampshire.

TWO boys named Gaven were run over by a train of cars at Lackawanna. The elder aged seven lost an arm. The younger aged five had one arm and his head completely cut off. He is dead.

THE Louisville *Journal* says: George Eliot is the successor of Charles Dickens. A woman stands to day at the head of English fictitious literature; the peer of Tennyson and Mill, and greater than all others.

THE Fremont county (Iowa) *Times* cautions the craft against a printer, one S. E. De Forest, who swindled that office. Also the public against one A. C. Lawrence, who has been imposing on the Odd Fellows of that locality.

THAT convenient authority, an "exchange," says: One of the largest sponges observed in the sun is 187,000 miles in circumference. The earth rolled into this dark crater would be like an apple thrown into a bushel basket."

BY the burning of their shops in Reading, on Sunday, the Reading Railroad Company lost about $115,000, on which there was but $25,000 of insurance. Two hundred workmen lost their tools, and all of the valuable patterns were destroyed.

THE New York State prison at Auburn is said to have such a reputation for cooling that criminals are transferred to it from neighborhood and committing such infractions of the law as they think will secure them lodgings there for the summer months.

SEVERAL new leads have been struck in the Dubuque lead region lately. Two poor miners have reached sudden wealth by the discovery of two hundred thousand pounds of the mineral that is in sight, and there is no knowing how much is out of sight.

THE Rev. O. B. Frothingham says, in speaking of the summer, that it is our duty to love ourselves in these few months by nature, to take the skeletons out of our closets and let them volatilize away in bringing them in the sunshine—what ever that means.

ON Saturday afternoon the business portion of the village of Clifton Springs, N. Y., was almost entirely destroyed by fire, several dwelling houses as well as public buildings were burned to the ground. The aggregate loss will be over $75,000. The insurance will not reach one-fourth of the loss.

THE latest Chicago sensation is the finding in an alley of the hand and arm of a mulatto woman, which had evidently been concealed in a hogshead of sugar. It is supposed to have been shipped to Chicago in a hogshead of West India sugar, and the question is what grocer has been selling that sugar?

A BOLD attempt at burglary was made and frustrated on Saturday night in Forney's *Press* building, corner of Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Three men were caught in the act of cutting through the floor of a second story room to get into the jewelry store on the first floor. After a sharp pursuit the burglars escaped.

THEY have a queer way of amusing themselves in Auburn. A party catch a toad, then a couple of dozen fire-flies or "lightning-bugs." They make the toad swallow the bugs, and afterwards put him under a glass dish. The little flies keep up a flashing inside for some minutes, and illuminate the toad all over. The toad likes it, too.

HERE is about the decentest specimen of free trade joke that we have found, it has the virtue of not being vulgar which is unique in free trade jokes, and it comes from *Punchinello*, the very little *Punch*, which tells of Greeley, at Long Branch, "sitting sadly, observing the swindling waves, which came all the way from Europe, and didn't pay a cent of tax when they landed."

THE Rev. Ed. Husband, an English clergyman who went over to Rome, has gone back to where he started, having remained but a few weeks. The Rev. E. G. Houlkes, a noted convert to Romanism, and one who was an active advocate of the Roman Church, has returned to the Anglican communion. The Marquis of Bute, who was educated strictly as a Presbyterian, and whose conversion to the Roman faith made such a sensation, denies that he has ever regretted the step, and still advocates the dogmas of the church of his adoption.

FOR several months past quantities of freight, transported by the Central Railroad, have been abstracted from the packages, and the matter was placed in the hands of detectives. On searching four houses in West Albany on Saturday, at each were found secreted large quantities of shoes, boots, rubber goods, dry goods, hats, caps, furs, boxes of plug tobacco, ladies' writing desks, etc. A switchman, named Stephen Manahan, was arrested, and he made a full confession implicating other brakemen on the freight trains. The brakemen have made their escape, but will be pursued. The robberies, it is estimated, amount to many thousands of dollars.

AN anxious couple from Illinois recently arrived at a St. Louis hotel, and, at their request, a clergyman was sent for. After the marriage ceremony was over, the happy groom tendered the minister a $2 bill as his fee, but the landlord suggested that he ought at least to make it a V. Upon the hint the bridegroom handed out $5 more. Everything was lovely so far. The next day, when the party wished to return home, the landlord found that his guest was short of funds—that he had, in fact, paid all he had to the minister. The landlord, remembering that he had urged the liberality of the previous day, took it as a good joke on himself, receipted their bill in full, and bade them depart in peace.

THE Springfield Mo., *Leader* learns that a desperate affray occurred in Stone co., on the 3d instant, which resulted in the death of two men. Monday night a number of horses and mules were stolen from stables in Marionville. Suspicion rested on two discharged railroad hands, who had been seen going South with horses and mules. A *posse* was immediately sent in pursuit, and overtook them in Stone county, about fifteen miles from Marionville. The thieves refused to surrender without warrants for their arrest were produced. One of the *posse* was sent for warrants, the rest remaining to guard the horses and thieves, wishing if possible to avoid bloodshed. The thieves took advantage of an unguarded moment and shot one of the *posse*, named Williams, who lived at Long's Mill, on white River, who was instantly killed. In the confusion incident to the shooting both thieves made their escape. In a short time after one of them was discovered lurking in the woods, and was shot while trying to escape. The other, who killed Williams, has not been captured.

FOREIGN.

THE carpet weavers of England talk of striking for higher wages.

THE new docks at Table Bay, Cape Town, have been completed, and are now open for shipping.

THE great composer of waltzes, Strauss, receives a salary of $5,000 in gold for his participation in twelve concerts in Baden Baden.

THE statistics of emigration and immigration of the Kingdom of Saxony show that 471 persons were moved into that country during the year 1869, while 451 emigrated from it.

THE epidemic of small pox in Paris continues to decline. The mortality during the week ending the 11th of June was 165; the general mortality decreased from 1,174 to 1,038.

THE Sultan desires to visit the States of the Occident again; but his ministers won't let him go, and even some of the Foreign Minister are said to be strongly opposed to the project.

HONORS are being heaped on Count Beust by the Emperor of Austria. He has just been made Chancellor of the Order of Maria Theresa, the second highest order of Knights in Austria.

A WOMAN named Agnes Swoka, in East Prussia, injured her husband in such a terrible manner by pouring boiling water over him that he died of it. She was sent to the penitentiary for five years.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSON, the story teller of Copenhagen, a few days previous to the death of Charles Dickens, received and accepted an invitation from the latter to pass a few weeks next autumn at Gadshill.

TWO old members of Napoleon's Grand Army died the other day, within fifteen days of each other, at the Hotel des Invalides. A curious fact in that both of them had been severely wounded at the battle of Jena.

FATHER HYACINTH is at Munich, where he holds daily interviews with Canon Dollinger and the King of Bavaria, who, it is said, intends to confer on him the citizenship of Munich and a chair in the University.

In consequence of a great scarcity of clergymen in North Germany, the proper authorities have been directed by the government to favor, as much as possible, the exemption of theological students from military duty.

THE people of Austria have been in a terrible fright lately, as both the children of the Emperor were almost dead with the measles. Prayers for their recovery were offered in all the churches. At last account they were recovering.

THE oldest sons of the Crown Prince of Prussia, William and Charles, whose health before had been quite delicate, have returned from Cannes, in Southern France, where they spent the winter, to Berlin, very much improved in health.

AT a match race of carrier-pigeons flew a distance of seven hundred miles in less than eight hours. They were let loose in the morning at 6 o'clock in Pesth, Hungary, and arrived at 2 o'clock P. M., at Cologne, although in an exhausted condition.

The editor of *The Cape May Diamond* proposes to open a room connected with his publication office, fitted up with desks for the convenience of newspaper men from all parts of the country. The leading papers will be on file and a register of visitors kept open.

GERMAN and French correspondents assert that at least two thousand courtesans have gone to Rome from all the large cities of Europe since the Ecumenical Council met in the Eternal City, and that the demoralization prevailing there at the present time is even worse than that of Paris.

IN the first week of June there were 134,096 persons in receipt of parochial relief in the metropolis, of whom 32,212 were in the workhouses, and 100,874 were outdoor paupers. This was an increase of 4,379 on the numbers in the corresponding period of last year, but a decrease of 47,000 at the end of February.

IF OLD Herod was still alive, he would find a sympathizing ally in the Catholic Club of Vienna. This noble society has just offered a prize of twenty ducats for the best essay on the following subject: "How can the increase of our Jewish population and the accumulation of wealth in their hands be prevented in a legal manner?"

VELOCIPEDES, which have almost disappeared from this country, are still all the go in Europe. Velocipede races are reported from all parts of the continent, and only a short time ago a Count Hoffmansek made the distance between Berlin and Dresden in two days and three hours, on a wager. Three days' time had been given to him.

FROM April 1st to June 11th the national revenue was £12,227,444, or more than £2,000,000 below the receipts in the corresponding period of last year. The issues from the Exchequer were £11,848,279, and this was £1,000,000 short of the expenditure in the first eleven weeks of the financial year 1869. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £8,209,684.

A SINGULAR society of Vevey, Switzerland went out on a little pleasure party to the mountains on the 31st of May, and about thirty of their number went out trout-fishing on one of the deep mountain lakes on a raft. When they reached the center of the lake, the raft suddenly broke apart, and twenty of them were drowned. Some of the most prominent persons of Vevey are among the dead.

MR. J. H. SCHROEDER, of Hamburg, seems to be ambitious of rivaling George Peabody in the munificence of his donations to the poor. He has just founded an asylum for widows and their children in Hamburg, which cost him two millions of marcs, about nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars of currency. His donations to the poor amount besides to several hundred thousand dollars annually.

WHEN the ex-Elector of Hesse Cassel learned that Count Bismarck had the intention to visit the watering place of Karlsbad in June, he is said to have exclaimed: "Then I shall leave at once, for I would not live a day in the same town with such a scoundrel." But as it is, Count Bismarck has accompanied the King of Prussia to the watering place of Ems, and so the poor Elector can finish his summer vacation in peace.

IT is stated in the *Levant Times*, of the 8th instant, that the amount of property destroyed by the great fire in Constantinople exceeds £5,000,000 sterling, and that the loss of life has been fearful. Up to that morning more than a thousand dead bodies had been found, but the number of persons reported to be missing was 2,400. The editor of the *Levant Times*, the clerks and the compositors were all burned out, and saved nothing but their lives and those of their families.

PREVOST PARADOL, the new French Embassador to the United States, said one day to a young French journalist who asked the distinguished essayist how he had acquired his vast stock of contemporary historical knowledge, that he had read the *London Times* every day from the time he had been at college; and he added that he had not only thereby acquired an intimate familiarity with the English language, but become exceedingly well posted about the affairs of the States in all parts of the world.

THE Paris correspondent of the *News* says that the drought in France is beginning to cause much anxiety. In many places rain would now be too late to do much good to the corn. The price of bread in Paris, a short time ago, was 70 centimes; it rose last week to 83 centimes, and it has now gone up to 90 centimes. When it reaches a franc the Government will, it is thought, interfere and prevent a further rise. Owing to the drought, there will be scarcely any hay, and graziers are selling off their sheep and oxen because they have nothing to feed them with.

CHARLES DICKENS, the *Daily News* says, lies in the Westminster Abbey, along with the great chiefs and peers of English literature. It is his proper place. His surviving relatives have known how to reconcile reverential regard to the simplicity of mind which expressed itself in his funeral instructions, with a recognition of the nation's title to pay him the highest posthumous honors in its power. He belonged to himself and to his family, but he belonged also to the English people, of whose life in the nineteenth century he was the truest of all interpreters.

THE infant Princess born at Potsdam on Tuesday morning is the family of the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, the seventh. Their Royal Highnesses, who were married on the 25th January, 1858, have had the following children: Prince Frederick William Victor Albert, born 27th January, 1859; Princess Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born 24th July, 1860; Prince Albert William Henry, born 14th August, 1862; Prince Francis Frederick Sigismund, born 14th September, 1864 (died 18th June, 1866); Princess Frederika Wilhelmina Amelia Victoria, born 12th April, 1866; Prince Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born 10th February, 1868.

A STORY is told by a Paris correspondent of a lady who preserves her beauty by plastering strawberries over her face every night and washing them off the next morning. The fair creature has for some time past been annoyed by a trouble some creditor. The other day he called before her beautyship had risen, and insisted on forcing his way into her bedroom to demand instant payment. But fools rush in where wise men fear to tread. He had no sooner got into the room than his fair creditor cried out, "My dear, Mr. Dun, why could you be so impudent as to approach a person suffering from small pox?" Look at my poor face!" The creditor gave a thrick, darted out of the room and has not since been heard of.

At a meeting of the London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Sir Edwin Landseer, the well-known artist, presiding, read a letter from a correspondence to the famous "Cats-meat" shop, near the Hammersmith Police Court, in which he had been a witness. He said that one day in September last year, in London, he noticed a man with two handsome hounds under his arm. The man looked and winked at him. He said to the man, "These are not wild animals." The man replied "They can't be matched." He said, "Indeed, they are cropped." The man replied, "Landseer says they ought not to be cropped." Sir Edwin said he was exceeding flattered by this, and felt that he had been the means of doing something towards carrying out the object of the society.

THE long continued absence of rain is one of the remarkable experiences of the present spring. Since the full moon of March 17, the total rain fall at Greenwich has been only 1½ inches. Out of eighty-six days, seventy have been rainless. The average fall in April and May is 4 inches; but during those two months in the present year only one-fifth of that quantity has fallen. From the beginning of January to the end of May, the total fall at Greenwich was but a little over half the quantity for the same time on an average of 54 years. The results for the other large towns of the kingdom, so far on the whole, not been so unfavorable. The rain fall for the present year has been in Glasgow 8.3 in., Sheffield 8.6 in., Brist ol 7.8 in., Birmingham 6.3 in., Portsmouth 6.7 in., and Norwich 5.1 in. As 1860 was the wettest year which had been experienced for a very long time, 1870 bids fair to be distinguished in a contrary direction.

A LETTER from Constantinople, describing the terrible fire which occurred in that city on the 5th inst., says that no such fire has ever taken place there within living memory. The most solid edifices, those which seemed best fitted to resist the fury of the flames, were burnt like so many houses of card. It was impossible to check the progress of the conflagration. Pera was on fire in fifty places at once, and there, so to speak, surrounded by a circle of flames. A violent northerly wind was blowing at the time, and it was this which rendered all human effort unavailing. The fire, which broke out at two o'clock in the afternoon, did not, in fact, cease until it had burnt itself out at midnight. Great exertions have since been made by the Turkish Government to relieve the distress occasioned by this terrible disaster.

DR. MILLO, a celebrated surgeon of Kieff, Russia, has discovered a method by which the human body may be literally illuminated, so our minds are often figuratively said to be. The illuminating process is effected by means of electricity, and the skin and flesh are made to seem almost transparent. We learn from the *Good Health* that the distinguished inventor in question lectured at St. Petersburg on this astonishing discovery he has made. In demonstration of the feasibility of his process, he placed a bullet in his mouth, and then caused the electric light to shine full upon his face, whereupon the bullet became distinctly visible through his cheek. The especial utility of his discovery he considers to be that foreign bodies, as bullets lodged in the flesh, can thus have their whereabouts infallibly ascertained, without the danger and uncertydom of perpetual insertion of probes. Mr. Millo further maintains that in cases where the bullet contains the smallest admixture of steel, he can provide for its extraction by the application of magnetism.

LAST week the rate of mortality in London and nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom, was 21 to every 1,000 of the population. It varied from 12 in Leicester to 26 in Bradford. In the metropolis, 2,064 births and 1,273 deaths were registered, the former having been 15, and the latter 38 below the estimated average. There were 542 children who died under 5 years of age. Zymotic diseases caused 259 deaths, including 8 from smallpox, 53 from measles, 103 from scarlet fever, 4 from diptheria, 8 from croup, 33 from whooping cough, 4 from typhus, 8 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 14 from simple continued fever, 9 from erysipelas, and 34 from diarrhoea. The increased fatality of scarlet fever has chiefly arisen in the western district of Kensington. Sixty-four deaths resulted from violence; of these 47 were accidental, including 22 by fractures, 13 by drowning, and 6 infants and 2 adults by suffocation. Sixteen suicides were registered. Seven fatal accidents by horses or vehicles in the streets were returned. The mean temperature during the week was 53 degrees, or 0.5 above the average.

HAIR.

Jute—The American Crop—Horrors and Dangers—Cheering Facts.

From the New York *Evening Post*.

INDIAN JUTE.

There is an immense amount of this Indian vegetable for sale at present in the city of New York—in most cases honestly, under its Indian name of jute; in others dishonestly passed off for genuine human hair. Some of the very fine qualities (indifferently of almost any color,) when well oiled and braided, may pass muster, especially under the meshes of a net. Others, again, are so coarse and roughly "stringy" as to challenge detection upon the most casual inspection. Compared to the veritable article it simulates, a "switch" of jute is a marvellously cheap affair, varying in price anywhere from $1.50 to $5, and $6 only for the very best dressed varieties. For an answering human hair ornament, in the same or corresponding quantity, the immense price of $40, or anywhere from that to $75 or $100, would be demanded. One happy peculiarity of it (the jute) is its equal facility for taking dyes of any and every description and color—from pale auburn to black.

Thanks to jute, then (which only within the past fifteen months has amounted in American importations to any considerable figure), the single past year's returns of the New York Custom House for the importation of foreign human hair have never been lighter.

THE HOME ARTICLE.

The American hair, it is noticeable, of whatsoever descent, pure or mixed, is almost invariably much finer in quality, and when properly cleansed and brushed, susceptible of a much finer gloss or positive brilliancy of lustre, than the hair of Europeans in corresponding grades of life.

Observe the usual directions for the growth of a finer head of (natural) hair: In addition to the frequent, say semi-daily (at least), thorough ablations in cold water—(which head baths, by the way, are insisted upon usually rigorously as a *sine qua non*, quite irrespective of one's other daily personal inclination or desire for ablution—) a frequent and thorough brushing of the hair and scalp with a good stiff brush till it tingles all over, is essential.

A good word, then, and final, to all American ladies is this parting injunction and warning, viz.: Never, under any circumstances, wear jute—especially in warm weather. And if you must wear false hair of any description, purchase it of an authentic and well-known metropolitan hair dealer (there are several of them whose names are the best bonds for veracity), and his positive assurance that it is genuine living, nor dead hair.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The fact is not known to all ladies that hair cut from the head of a corpse never retains either its silky softness, its luxuriant glossy, life-like appearance of hair cut from a brain clinded endowed with life.

In all Catholic countries the nun's hair is one of the most serious of its grateful titles, and is, as a rule, in all respects the finest in the world.

Hair cut from the heads of criminals is the world over another source of great revenue.

THE DANGER OF FALSE HAIR.

Among the dangers of false hair are some of the following terrible new skin diseases, resulting from the use of masses of jute (improperly and imperfectly cleansed) resting upon the pores of a heated perspiring brow or throat; secondly, the liberal overrunning of a person by a fearful species of living parasite, native to the hemp when in its Indian home, and with which, in the novel horror of its ways, the American physicians can successfully cope.

Already, in emulation of continental Europe, we have "Hair Cutting Saloons at the hundred in the field, here, there and everywhere throughout the entire length and breadth of the American Union, from Maine to California, in speculative search and hopeful subsequent purchase of "woman's glory," in every tint, quality and nationality, literally for American service and home consumption.

And where, the world over, could the hair have grown more plentiful, and owing, of course, to its mixed nationalities, of more peculiar and varied beauty?

The hair belonging to American criminals in most instances is sold far the personal benefit of the culprit.

Hair sent to this country from Paris is knotted up tight in several coils of different colors, which coils are then packed closely together, till on unwinding the side of the tarred, leather-fastened canvas bag, into which they are finally crammed, one would think it crammed with knots of wood instead of hair, so absolutely unyielding to pressure is the interior.

When received in this country, after the duties are paid, the hair cargo, which is actually called "raw," is then separated, disentangled and arranged according to its peculiar shade or color, for even of black hair in the raw state there are sometimes thirty different shades.

THE Titusville *Herald* reports the following returns of the primary election held on Monday: Titusville gives Anderson 734 majority; Oil Creek 157 majority. Spartansburg give Delamater 61 majority; Meadville about 200 majority. Centreville and Rome give Anderson 20 majority. Troy gives Anderson 40 majority. Vernon gives Delamater 37 majority; Stead township gives Delamater 120 majority. Summerhill, 58; Blooming Valley, 25; Hayfield, 48; Wayne, 70; Conneaut, 13; Sparta, 79; Cochranton; Steuben gives Anderson 8 majority. All the reports received give Anderson nearly 500 majority over Delamater, and indications are that the localities not heard from, the probabilities seem to favor Delamater.

Personals.

We see from the *Northern Whig* that Mr. J. H. Parker, of Pittsburgh, was at the Imperial Hotel, Belfast, Ireland, on the 15th inst.

ANDREW J. BOLTZ, Esq., formerly of Pittsburgh, President of the Empire Manufacturing Company of Memphis, Tenn., arrived in the city yesterday to inspect our places of industry and to complete arrangements for the successful operation of the extensive company over which he presides. Mr. Bolty is altogether energetic and thoroughgoing young business man, and his connection with so large a company, at its head, is full evidence that he is appreciated in his new southern home.

MISS AGNETA L. DARGON, the Pittsburgh favorite, an actress and reader of great ability, is in the city, on her way to her home in New York. She was called upon at the St. Charles, yesterday, by many of her friends and admirers.

H. D. FOSTER, who perished in the petroleum fire yesterday, was a brother of the renowned musical composer and song writer, Stephen C. Foster.

H. W. DALZELL, Esq., and Misses A. and V. Dalzell, of this city, occupy summer quarters in Congress Hall, at Cape May.

ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY, of the Eighteenth ward, is lying dangerously ill with consumption.

MR. J. P. SMITH, the accomplished agent of Dan Bryant's original Minstrels, is in the city.

Opinion of a Delegate.

One of the delegates from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Presbyterians of the United States, which met in this city last summer, in a letter to the Northern *Whig* of Belfast, says: "The British and Irish delegates went on to Pittsburgh on Friday night, and were received last night by the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church meeting in this city. This body (containing about 500 congregations) is largely made up of Scotch-Irish, who disapprove of their decided testimony against slavery. In consequence they are obliged to hold aloof from other Presbyterian bodies, who did not make slavery a term of communion. They are a very orthodox, useful church, and now that differences between them and the Reunited Church are so much narrowed down, it is to be hoped they will, by and by, throw in their lot with the larger body."

That "Call."

A respectable Welsh citizen, a Republican, informs us that undue liberty has been taken with the names of some of his countrymen in connection with the "third party" convention call. For instance he states that

1. *Jenkins Howells*, residing in the Second ward, never authorized the use of his name.

2. *James Howells*, his brother, is not a citizen.

3. *Sidney Cooper* is now in Europe.

The six other names of Welshmen to the call, which he assures us are likewise three without the authority or knowledge of the persons, and promises a list of them.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

XLIST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Bill—Tax-Tariff Bill Not Yet Disposed Of. HOUSE: Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation Bill Passed—Conference Committee Currency Bill Considered—Early Adjournment Owing to Excessive Heat of the Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1870.

SENATE.

The Senate proceeded with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill as business of the morning hour.

An amendment by Mr. HARLAN, that neither the original nor the present land grant shall apply to lands within the Indian Territory, and requiring full compensation to owners for lands taken from Indians for depots, &c., was advocated as involving the good faith of the Government in existing Indian treaties by which Indian titles had been created in the Indian Territory.

After remarks in opposition by Mr. HOWARD the amendment prevailed—yeas 26, nays 20.

Mr. CAMERON then entered a motion to reconsider the vote on the Texas Railroad bill, so as to amend by providing that the amount of foreign iron to be used should be limited to 30,000 tons. He asked present consideration of the motion.

Mr. CASSERLY objected.

At one o'clock Mr. MORTON moved an Executive session, on which Mr. SHERMAN demanded the yeas and nays, as involving a postponement of the tax bill.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 26, nays 25—and the doors were closed.

At half past one the doors were reopened, when it was agreed by unanimous consent that the five minutes' rule of debate on the tax bill should be enforced for to-day.

The tax bill was then proceeded with, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Yates, which was modified to provide that no duties hereafter shall be levied upon tea and coffee.

After discussion, the amendment was rejected—yeas 6, nays 44.

The vote of the Senate refusing to strike out the House provisions reducing the duties on sugar 1½ c., on Mr. Cameron's motion, was considered—20 to 24—and the House classification was stricken out—27 to 20—leaving the rates at three cents per pound, according to the present law.

The recommendations of the Finance Committee striking out the House rates on pimento, pepper and spices of different kinds, on wines, champagne, brandy, cordials and manufactures of cotton, were adopted, the effect is to leave the duties as at present.

The paragraph relative to corsets and manufactured cloth was withdrawn by Mr. SHERMAN.

The new paragraphs, making the duty on articles of every description, of silk, per thousand, on ultramarine six cents per pound, and regulating the duties on Manilla, Russia, and other hemps manufactured, at twenty-five dollars per ton, were adopted.

Other amendments were adopted as follows:

On cotton bagging or other manufactures not otherwise provided for, suitable for uses to which cotton bagging is adapted, composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, flax, ramie, bagge, gunny cloth, or other material, and valued at less than twenty cents per square yard, two cents per pound.

On cotton as above, valued at twenty cents per square yard, three cents per pound.

The following paragraph was debated:

"On bituminous coal, the duty shall be at a ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel."

Mr. HOREMAN opposed the proposed reduction as unfair to the coal interests of West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Messrs. SCOTT and WILLEY followed upon the same side.

Without a vote on the paragraph Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill granting priority in the Courts of the United States to cases to which a State is a party. Passed.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill concerning section 3679, 4th of the national currency act of June 30, 1864, which provides penalties for offenses against the laws of any corporation, director, cashier, teller, clerk or agent of a national bank. Passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil Service Appropriation bill, to which amendments were adopted increasing appropriations to the amount of $43,000, including $5,000 to Henry S. Holladay and D. T. Parker in satisfaction of a judgment of the United States Supreme Court of Southern Illinois, $20,000 for observations of eclipse of the sun in Europe on December, $5,000 for a statue of General Scott for Franklin Square, Washington, $173,983 for various Indian matters, etc.

An amendment was also adopted repealing the law which requires the laying up of five of the six revenue cutters on the northern lakes, and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to put them all in commission, and specially charged with aiding vessels in distress.

The bill then passed.

Mr. FINKELNBURG, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to regulate the transportation and inspection of imports in certain cases, allowing transportation of imported articles in bond, except wine, distilled spirits, and other inflamable or explosive articles, from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Port Huron and New Orleans to any seaports, or to Portland, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Keyseville and Milwaukee.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, protested against the bill as one that would entail large frauds on the Revenue.

The bill passed.

Mr. SCHENCK, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported, in accordance with the resolution of the House adopted yesterday, the bill to reduce the duty on all kinds of salt, fifty per cent., and moved its reference to Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Carried—73 to 59.

Mr. GARFIELD, from Conference Committee on Currency bill, called up the conference report yesterday.

It was discussed without action until five o'clock, when the House, exhausted with the heat, the thermometer indicating 93, adjourned.

CINCINNATI.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, June 28.—The New Orleans Firemen spent the day in riding about the city and suburbs and visiting. There was nothing of a political character transpired, but they have been treated with much attention by officials and private citizens. They express themselves highly pleased with their reception here and will stop on their return. They reached, in fact, cease until it had burnt itself out at midnight. Great exertions have since been made by the Turkish Government to relieve the distress occasioned by this terrible disaster.

DR. MILLO, a celebrated surgeon of Kieff, Russia, has discovered a method by which the human body may be literally illuminated, so our minds are often figuratively said to be. The illuminating process is effected by means of electricity, and the skin and flesh are made to seem almost transparent. We learn from the *Good Health* that the distinguished inventor in question lectured at St. Petersburg on this astonishing discovery he has made. In demonstration of the feasibility of his process, he placed a bullet in his mouth, and then caused the electric light to shine full upon his face, whereupon the bullet became distinctly visible through his cheek. The especial utility of his discovery he considers to be that foreign bodies, as bullets lodged in the flesh, can thus have their whereabouts infallibly ascertained, without the danger and uncertydom of perpetual insertion of probes. Mr. Millo further maintains that in cases where the bullet contains the smallest admixture of steel, he can provide for its extraction by the application of magnetism.

LAST week the rate of mortality in London and nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom, was 21 to every 1,000 of the population. It varied from 12 in Leicester to 26 in Bradford. In the metropolis, 2,064 births and 1,273 deaths were registered, the former having been 15, and the latter 38 below the estimated average. There were 542 children who died under 5 years of age. Zymotic diseases caused 259 deaths, including 8 from smallpox, 53 from measles, 103 from scarlet fever, 4 from diptheria, 8 from croup, 33 from whooping cough, 4 from typhus, 8 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 14 from simple continued fever, 9 from erysipelas, and 34 from diarrhoea. The increased fatality of scarlet fever has chiefly arisen in the western district of Kensington. Sixty-four deaths resulted from violence; of these 47 were accidental, including 22 by fractures, 13 by drowning, and 6 infants and 2 adults by suffocation. Sixteen suicides were registered. Seven fatal accidents by horses or vehicles in the streets were returned. The mean temperature during the week was 53 degrees, or 0.5 above the average.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Successor of Earl Clarendon—Anti-Vaccination League—English Surprise—Over Pullman Palace Cars—Various Items of British News—Why the Petition of the Orleans Princes Failed—American Private Theatricals in Paris—Bakers' Strike in Marseilles—More War Barbarity in Cuba.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 28.—The morning journals repeate the statement that Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, will succeed the late Earl of Clarendon as head of the Foreign Office. The *Post* says that in such case the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will probably succeed Earl Granville in the Colonial Office.

It is stated that an American has offered to purchase the residence of the late Charles Dickens for £20,000.

The Commissioners appointed by the Government to investigate the charges so frequently made intimating that the Fenians now in confinement in England and the colonies are harshly treated, will soon enter upon their work. The prisoners will have appointments to be heard privately before the officers of the Government. At such hearing the goalers will not be permitted to be present.

The *Times* this morning, in closing its eulogy of the late Earl of Clarendon, says: "An ordinary man, or a mere politician, could never have attained his position. Others had to cram for new topics—he was always posted. He was a large-hearted, statesmanlike man."

It is reported that George Otto Trevelyan, one of the Junior Lords of Admiralty, will resign in consequence of variance with the Government on the education bill now before Parliament.

A meeting of the Anti-Vaccination League was held yesterday: Prof. Newman, editor of the *Zoologist*, presided. There were many speakers, who denounced vaccination in the strongest terms and urged Parliament to repeal the law on the subject.

The evidence taken at the coroner's inquest on the Great Western Railway disaster goes substantially to prove that the casualty was caused by the breaking of an axle, through a flaw which could not have been detected by ordinary means.

The financial editor of the London *Times* says the English holders of Erie shares may expect copious information as to the condition of that company and of the progress made in the prosecution of their claims from Peter B. Sweeney, who has just arrived in the country.

Reports to agricultural journals from southwestern counties represent the potato crop as not suffered materially, and promising an abundant yield.

A lawn croquet tournament for all England is being held this week on Wimbledon Common. It is a fashionable and picturesque affair and attracts large crowds.

The *Times* gives an account of the Pullman palace car excursion from Chicago to the Pacific Railroad. The *Times* expresses astonishment at the ingenious and sumptuous appointments of the cars, and the luxurious provision made for the comfort of the passengers.

An indignation meeting of ladies was held at Stockton-on-the-Tees yesterday to the contagious disease act, which is pronounced an abominable measure. A daughter of James Hume occupied the chair.

The House of Lords to-night continued to discuss amendments to the Irish land bill, several of which were adopted and others rejected. The clause in the bill advancing funds to tenants for the purpose of erecting buildings was debated with warmth. Earl Granville proposed to add hemp, jute, flax, gunny cloth, or other material, and raised at four cents per square yard, instead of two cents per pound.

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