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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

LONGFELLOW's at Natrauf.

DR. SCHOEPPE will doubtless be hanged.

A WELL 3000 feet deep is being sunk at Moscow.

THE English hay crop will be slight this year.

PRINCE ARTHUR is now crossing the briny deep.

HANS BREITMAN'S European tour will soon appear.

MR. BRYANT's Homer is already a financial success.

DECATUR, Ala., wants a woman as candidate for Congress.

EMMETT is playing Fritz at Wallack's theatre in New York.

SENATOR REVELS had a very small audience in Cleveland.

A THREE million dollar hotel to ruin Delmonico is Fiske's latest idea.

NEW ORLEANS is about to have letter carriers and corner letter boxes.

THE State of Georgia proposes to buy the Opera House at Atlanta for a capitol.

A PROLONGED spree killed a Kentucky printer named Lewis Foster last Saturday.

ALL the boys should put on mourning for Captain Mayne Reid is said to be dying.

MUNICH is to have a weekly paper called the *Times* printed in the English language.

BARON O'HAGAN, of Tullahogue, is the latest addition to the peerage of Great Britain.

GEO. WM. CURTIS, is said to be the author of *Manners in the Road*, in Harper's *Bazar*.

ILLINOIS has six thousand miles of railroad which with their appurtenances cost $120,000,000.

THE Boston Public Library is to be adorned with a new portrait of Hon. Edward Everett.

LAST year the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago claims to have found employment for five thousand persons.

S. B. WAUGH, the artist, is with his daughter, Miss Ida, at Greensburg, Westmoreland county.

EIGHTEEN dozen of eggs given to a minister in Illinois at a "donation visit" is called "lay activity."

AN unknown man was killed in Cleveland on Friday by attempting to jump from a train of moving cars.

COTTONIA, the man who drowned the little boy from a wharf at Boston, has been convicted of manslaughter.

THE van to carry prisoners from the station houses to the jail is called Black Maria in Philadelphia and Black Betty in Chicago.

AN obstreperous news man in Indiana sold a copy of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, etc., on Sunday, and was fined therefore.

THE Union Bank of Newfoundland last month declared a dividend of six per cent. on the past six months and a bonus of $8 per share.

JAMES MONROW ought to be called James Yestonday, for he was killed last week in North Carolina where he was a noted desperado.

LIZZY has finished a great composition called "Beethoven," to be played in Wallaz on the one hundredth anniversary of Beethoven's birth.

OUT in Wisconsin during a recent storm more than three hundred trees fell over the telegraph wire between Green Bay and Escanaba.

CHARLES BURKHARDT, German by nation and potter by trade, drowned himself in Louisville on Thursday because the water looked so warm.

TWO Missouri harvesters quarrelled lately in the hay-field, and one drove his scythe blade through the other's body, cutting his heart in twain.

THE *Bachelor's Bright Side* of Chicago, is announced to appear monthly, but only for children, and it is thought there is no bright side of Chicago for grown people.

AT a funeral in the country, recently, the hearse was drawn by five white horses, with their manes and tails braided and tied with long crape streamers.

AT Marblehead, on Thursday, a boy, called John D. Barber, fell from the masthead of the school ship. His mangled remains were accorded decent burial.

THE convicts in the Michigan penitentiary had an extra dinner and a half holiday given them on the Fourth of July but were not allowed to go out of bounds.

WHEN one man kills another man, as the only available method of preserving his own sanity, he is now a days discharged on the ground of self defence.

AT apparently exhaustless peat bed has been discovered near Lake Angeline, Michigan, and twenty-five tons of the manufactured article are now being turned out every day.

A COLORED MAN named Thaddeus Stevens Fisher, admitted on Thursday last a student of law at the office of J. Wagner Jermon, Esq., Philadelphia, is the first colored student registered in that city.

"ACCIDENTS" are thus noted in Indiana: "We regret to learn that Mr. B. has the wife yesterday through his own indiscretion. He takes the children, and to-night, at 7 P. M., she will become Mrs. B., at St. Peter's."

ROTHERMEL, who is painting the great picture of the Battle of Gettysburg for the State capitol, had a sun stroke while at work at his gigantic canvas on a ladder under a skylight, and is now taking a respite.

MISS GARRETT, the American who succeeded in spite of much opposition in graduating at and receiving a diploma from the University of Medicine in Paris, is said to be quite over-run with patients in that city.

GEN. B. F. CHEATHAM, of Tennessee, has invented a method of stacking hay. The apparatus costs only three or four dollars. With it a given number of hands can stack five times as much hay as by the old process.

A NEGRO named Landers cut the throat of a white girl named Annie Conlin in Chicago on Friday, because she wouldn't marry him. He then stabbed himself twice. It is thought the girl will die and her murderer recover.

THE Chicago *Republican* very truly says there is not a Republican paper in Pennsylvania that does not support Gen. Grant and his administration. One calling itself a "true Republican paper" combats it weekly, however.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: A German, whose name our informant could not remember, while mowing in a field near the mouth of Captina Creek, a few days ago, cut one of his legs so severely with a scythe that he bled to death.

IT is so easy and so comparatively free from danger to kill a child, and by so doing you can achieve so delicious a revenge upon the parents that we do not wonder that the murder of children is becoming popular. Almost every day we hear of an instance.

Two convicts in the Penitentiary at Kingston, Canada, were left on Thursday in charge of a guard, named Henry Traill, to attend a lime kiln. During the absence of the other convicts at dinner Traill was murdered by the two convicts, who made their escape.

WHEELING has an incendiary who enlivened that town with five fires in twenty-four hours. Not very much damage was done however, as all the fires but one were put out before much headway was made, and that one destroyed two or three small stables.

WHEN Hawthorne was in England he was told by Monckton Milnes, from whose lands a portion of the Pilgrim fathers emigrated, that the next voyage of the Mayflower, after she had landed the Pilgrims, was with a cargo of slaves from Africa to the West Indies.

ANOKA, Minn., suppressed the only public run shop in her limits on last Saturday, by holding a meeting, resolving to request the proprietor to shut up, raising a fund of $125 to back the effort, and finally buying out the saloon-keeper for $115, and pouring the liquor into the street.

IN the great Henderson Land Lottery in Louisville, the second prize, consisting of nearly $30,000, was drawn by two residents of Louisville, and while they were receiving the congratulations of their friends the sheriff attached it for debt while yet in the hands of the Lottery Commissioners.

A CINCINNATI doctor protests against pouring cold water on the head in cases of sunstroke. He prescribes warm water application and an emetic, after which *spiritus ætheris sulphurici* in teaspoonful doses every fifteen minutes and friction along the spine by means of mustard and strong liniment.

MR. ROBERT CRAIG, one of the best low comedians and burlesque actors on the American stage, has for some years remained a fixture at the Arch street Theatre, Philadelphia, but we are glad to learn that he is now off on a starring tour, and we hope he will not stop until he comes to Pittsburgh.

As broad as it is long. A German statistical writer remarks that the invention of the sewing machine has enabled one woman to sew as much as a hundred could sew a century ago; but he continues, one woman now demands as much clothing as a hundred did a century ago—so that matters are not much changed, after all.

LEBANON, Ind., is a progressive city. She can boast of novelty in the way of water works, which for economy can't be beat. The machinery is simply a wheel, so constructed as to set in motion 4 large Newfoundland dogs. Force enough can be produced by this method to throw a three-quarter inch stream to the height of forty or fifty feet.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Post* states that in Pennsylvania there is a criminal and pauper population of about 25,000, ninety per cent. of which has been brought to degradation and want by intemperance. The revenue of Commonwealth derived annually from liquor licenses is about $420,000, while the annual cost to the people of the State for supporting criminals and paupers made such by intemperance, is about $2,520,000.

A MR. C. TOLER, residing on Rayburn avenue, Memphis, was shot by a pistol in the hands of his son, who is about twenty one years of age. How, when, or where, the shooting occurred is not stated. The father refuses to prosecute, and the son and mother are both very reticent. It is whispered that the affair originated in a family quarrel, and the son defended his mother. The ball entered the back of the neck and came out of the mouth of the wounded man.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* etc., says The wheat harvest of Logan is almost through, and the reports from it are favorable, the yield being good and the grain fine. The oat crop was also good, and the corn prospect looks promising enough for a little.... A. B. Speers, a farmer of Cumberland county, Ky., abandoned his wife and children on Saturday, and eloped with a young woman who had been the governess in his family. They have gone to California... The Governor of Kentucky offers a reward of $300 each for the apprehension of James Fagans and John Ryan, indicted by the Graves county Court for the murder of Sarah Jane Owens. They are fugitives from justice... August Gobricht, a young German and a student of Dr. Whittaker, was drowned in Licking river on the Fourth, while in bathing. It seems that he had swum to the Newport side of the river, and in swimming back suddenly went down and was seen no more.

THE following particulars of a mysterious affair, which happened a short distance below the mouth of Pipe Creek early last week, were given us on Saturday: Two brothers named Barnes, resided on a farm at the point designated, between whom the most fraternal feelings have not existed for some time. One of them is, or rather was, married; the other is single, we believe. They went out together last Tuesday to hoe corn, taking with them a jug of whisky. What transpired will probably remain shrouded in mystery, but it is known that the married brother failed to make his appearance in the evening. A search for him was instituted, but proved unsuccessful until the following day, when the brother found his body in the field where they had been at work, with a large hole in the head, apparently made with some blunt instrument. A coroner's inquest was held, but our informant was compelled to leave before the jury rendered its verdict.

FOREIGN.

GUSTAVE DORE is said to be the lion of London this season, which he is spending in that city drawing for a horror.

EDINBURGH has successfully introduced india rubber, wheeled steam omnibuses and the days of street cars are thought to be numbered.

THE Khedive has ordered, in France; two large iron lighthouses for the Egyptian coast, one 180 feet in height, to be erected at Souakin, and the other, of 150 feet, at Ras-Gerib.

THE Emperor of Russia has resolved not to carry out his intention of giving sixteen thousand francs annually for division among the French authors whose works are played at the Theatre Michel.

THE *Hirmagid* reports from Sohpat, Palestine: A Christian servant girl was persuaded, by a Christian priest, to steal several things from the house of her employer—a Polish Jew—and to hide her herself. The mother of the girl was instructed to accuse the Jew, at the police, of having killed her daughter. We need not to describe the terror of the Jew when the police came to search for the corpse of the girl, but, happily, the girl was discovered to be hidden in a well.

THE *Temps* of Paris offers the following, not very lucid, description, of the synagogue now in the way of erection at Turin: The most remarkable of all structures at Turin is the synagogue of the Israelites. It is likely the finest and richest synagogue in the world, and, at the same time, the most remarkable monument of Turin. Upon a small square hill, with adapted stairs, stands a Greek temple in white and pink. Above, a little backward, is a kind of second temple. The whole is traversed by galleries, adorned with small pillars and thousands of splendid embellishments. White and reddish colors predominate. It is Greek and Moorish—it is Romanic and Gothic; there is a blending of all styles, without overstraining and without bad taste. But what makes this structure something bizarre and unexpected, is a massive tower, with pierced walls arising above this ornamented, beautiful construction, reminding of Asia and Egypt, of Thebes and Nineveh. Surely the architect of this building was gifted by imagination. He was an able interpretor of the Hebrew dream of the temple to be erected at the brink of a strange river. Never, since the great destruction, the Israel possessed a more magnificent edifice in which the hymns of David resounded. This building is entirely fit for the talented Italian Jews, who are a power at the exchange, at the press and in the parliament.

A Thrifty Husband.

A Parisian widower, who greatly regretted his wife, had her buried in the cemetery of Mont Parnasse. He put up no monument of marble or stone—only a small garden and a very small inscription marked the spot where his lost partner lay. First, some nasturtiums were planted over the grave—the deceased was fond of nasturtiums. These were gathered on Sundays and eaten as a salad. This attempt having been successful, bolder measures were adopted, and some little pink radishes grew there, as if by chance. The official in charge of the cemetery said nothing until last autumn, when he became aware of the presence of two enormous melons in the little enclosure. This time police regulations were put in force, and this new form of market gardening was brought to a close by the bereaved husband being requested to withdraw from the cemetery, which he did, complaining bitterly of the cruelty, and saying that he had so particularly valued the vegetables grown upon the grave, and eating them with peculiar satisfaction, because he felt they were offered him by his Zoe.

A Spaniard Upon America.

In Senor Castellar's grand speech in Spanish Cortez in favor of the abolition of slavery in the colonies he made the following remarks: To estimate properly gradual reforms, no race has a greater aptitude than the Saxon. In England, seldom does a man initiate and achieve a reform. Some begin the work, others propagate the idea, and others put it in practice. Electoral Reform, Catholic Emancipation, the Corn Laws—all this was effected gradually in England, but not so the abolition of slavery. The effort was made, but it required thirty years of Titanic labor to abolish the slave trade. In 1832 the project for immediate abolition was presented to, and adopted by the two Houses England had spent $400,000,000 to redeem her negroes. Never will the human conscience sufficiently thank her, nor will history applaud her as much as it ought.

But there is another example which shows how impossible is gradual abolition. This example serves as a veritable humanitarian and religious epopee. America had been born in order that it should be the Paradise of man free, of man regenerate; yet it was there that Slavery budded. The evil was so great that it touched the United States of North America, and so intense was it, that it profaned even the bosom of the Republic. Not all of it, however, fell into the accursed den. Jefferson traced the line where the black line of Slavery should be broken. But the Slave party had so grown that they were on the eve of passing that line. Then a navigator of the Mississippi and Ohio, a Senator from the Great West went up to the Capitol at Washington, and when the slave-owners gave utterance to their loudest defiance, he broke the chains of 3,000,000 of men; and he did nothing might be vaunting his glory, not even martyrdom itself, he died, as did Socrates, as Christ, as all Redeemers, at the foot of his work, leaving to which Destiny, humanity will shed its tears and God his blessings. [Applause.]

Remarkable Marine Accident.

[From the Oswego Palladium, July 6th.]

Last evening the schooner Masters, Captain Wright, with lumber, bound for this port, was off the head of Galloo Island when Mr. Alfred Wright, who was blowing hard from the Northeast. Captain Wright was helping to jibe the foresail when it went over and broke the boom in two. At this time deemed a horror-stricken to see Captain Wright carried overboard and disappear in the raging sea. They lowered the yawl by the run, but the boat filled and the men were carried away. They then tried to bring the schooner's head to the wind, but failed on account of the jib paying off to port. The jibs were cut away and the vessel came round into the wind. Lumber was thrown overboard in order to give the drowning man something to cling to, and when the boat was first called out, but could get no answer. At though it was not dark, nothing could be seen of him.

When the schooner came head to wind the sheet slackened so that the crew could get hold of it. They commenced hauling in, and to their surprise found that the body of the captain was attached to it by the rope. They drew him into the deck and applied restoratives. He seemed to be dead, but one of the sailors, an "old salt," went to rubbing him on the deck, and afterward rubbing him and applying warm blankets, &c., &c. After a little the captain began to show signs of life, and in a swimming back suddenly went down and was seen no more.

It appears that while the boat jibed the captain's foot was in a coil of rope, which fastened lightly around his ankle and in some manner formed a knot over his foot. He was dragged thus feet foremost and most of the time under water until he was hauled on deck. Strange to say it was one of the most marvelous escapes from death they have heard of.

The Japanese Idea of Hell.

The following graphic picture of hell, as gotten up by the Japanese, in order, we suppose, to frighten the people into good ness, is given in a recent correspondence from Jeddo:

Seated in the centre, with the appearance of repose and no suffering, yet looking down sternly upon the prisoners, was a King or Bey. Before him many were knocking and praying for pardon. At one end of the long room a man was being transformed into a donkey. The spirits who performed the job laid the man horizontalized, and standing upon what had formerly been hands and feet, but were now hoofs, and was then at work on the same man.

At the other end of the building a man was climbing on an almost perpendicular ice mountain, and another was descending the opposite side, on the top of the building and a little to the left, stood a sprite sawing a man through the middle from head to foot, and looking around at him with a horrid grin. A little to the right a man was climbing a red hot post—fire post. Near this last figure was a bridge, with some persons upon it whose sins had been remitted, and they were going—my informant didn't exactly know where. Some were thrust under the bridge and were lying there. One man I saw whose body was nearly gone, being crushed within the folds of the serpent. Everything was nude, and everything was dreadful, though not so dreadful as the living, moaning panoramic hell I saw the night before at the inn.

Treasure Trove—Heirs in Georgia Claim Succession to Eighty-two Millions of Property in New York.

Two of the descendants of Robert Edwards, living in Gadsden, have received information that a large amount of valuable property, situated in the city of New York, on Canal street, estimated to be worth $82,000,000, will come into the possession of the heirs of said Edwards upon their proving their identity. Their property consists of estate granted by King George of England to Robert Edwards, about the same time the grant was made to Trinity Church, which to-day, by reason of that grant, is the wealthiest ecclesiastical corporation in the world. Robert Edwards leased this property, as did the trustees of the Trinity grant, for ninety-nine years. This lease has expired, and the persons now in possession of the property recognize the fact, and will be compelled to give possession when the heirs prove their identity. Gen. Edwards, of Lafayette, Georgia, known over the Southern States as a great railroad man, has employed Ben Hill, of Georgia, and Judge Bingham, for the heirs, and they will, we understand, immediately institute suit for possession. We learn further, that the occupants of the property are so well satisfied that the title of the heirs of Edwards is valid that they will not contest it, except so far as compelling them to prove themselves true descendants of the said Robert Edwards.—*From the Gadsden (Ga.) Times, July 8.*

The New Blast Furnaces at Albany.

[From the Albany Argus, July 7.]

Our readers are already aware that the movement has been inaugurated to build two blast furnaces on the island, below the city, and although our Troy neighbors ridiculed the idea, they must now realize that what to them appeared a myth is a reality. The corporation is known as the Corning Iron Company. Five per cent. on the amount of stock has already been paid in, and a call has just been issued for ten per cent. more payable on or before the 15th of April next. Two furnaces are to be erected, and the contracts for their construction have all been awarded, the buildings to be up and in readiness for use by May 1, 1871. A dock is to be ordered along the river front, over four hundred feet long. The amount of contracts thus far awarded amounts to $237,000. From this, our readers can form somb sort of idea, what this immense work is to be. Our city limits having been extended, the sight of the blast furnaces is now within the city proper. Their introduction in that locality will give renewed life to that section, which must naturally grow in consequence. People need not be surprised to see, ten years hence, that whole section filled in and built up, with piers extending out into the river to accomodate the great interest these iron works will eventually create.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

New Cuban Commissioner—Adjournment of Congress—Nominations and Confirmations—Conference Agreement on the Funding Bill—Municipal Muddle.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1870.

CUBAN COMMISSIONER.

J. M. Mertre, the newly appointed Cuban Commissioner, and successor to the late Senor Lemus, has arrived in this city. J. A. Echeverria, who has been Commissioner *ad interim*, accompanies Mr. Mertre. To-day Mr. Mertre will be presented to Secretary Fish by Echeverria, and will present his credentials from the President of the Cuban Government. It is expected Mr. Fish will adopt some course in regard to Mertre, as in the case of Lemus—that is, he will not be received officially at all, but simply as a private individual.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The subject of the extension of the time for the adjournment of Congress seems settled, and it is generally conceded that both Houses will have their business so far advanced as to be able to adjourn without injury to the public service on Friday next, the day fixed upon several weeks ago. It is believed that no important measures will fail for the want of time. The Indian appropriation bill, upon which there has been disagreement thus far, and which is regarded by the President and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as most important, is still the subject of some doubt, and the President considers it of such grave import, in view of the present attitude of the Indians, that unless some agreement is reached between the two Houses he will call an extra session of both Houses. The members of the two Houses are very anxious to get away, and will make every effort to push forward business. The point of difference between the two Houses is the Senate amendment providing that the Senate claims that the Constitution vests the power with the President and Senate, and where a treaty involving an appropriation is made to the President and ratified by the Senate, the House is bound to make the appropriation. The House, on the other hand, claims that such a case is left to them as a right to discuss and consider the justice and equity of the treaty, before voting an appropriation. Last year, the two houses settled the matter in the matter of Indian treaties by authorizing the President to appoint a Commission to make treaties, and by placing the large sum now raised at the disposal of the President, to expend as his judgment dictated. The Senate this time determined to force a settlement or an issue, and is unanimous in denying the claim of the House, and has insisted upon the Senate amendment. The Conference Committee on the part of the Senate have, that he will not yield, and that matters stand.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

The President yesterday nominated as Consuls, C. H. Webster, of Connecticut, at Sheffield, England; F. Pastoriza, at Santa Martha; Hiram A. Brayton, of Rhode Island, at Cork; Dorence Atwater, at Tahiti; Henry W. Dennon, of Rhode Island, at Cienfuegos; Chas. L. Fisher, Marshal of Commerce, at Nagasaki; Verplanck Van Antwerp, of Alabama, Secretary of Utah.

The Senate to-night confirmed the following nominations: Marsh Giddings, Consul General at Calcutta, vice N. P. Jacobs, recalled.

Postmasters—Wm. H. Thomas, Cherokee City, Iowa; John Fogle, Cadiz, Ohio; Hester A. Hibben, Hibbenville, Ohio; John Ice, Harmonsville, Ohio; S. Brady, Ironton, Ohio; Maryland C. Hudson, Ohio; Hugh Ross, Modesta, Illinois; John H. Brinkerhoff, Wampum, Wisconsin; John Taylor, Richmond, Kentucky; F. Billings, Fort Leavenworth; Jas. Roberts, Roosevelt, Wis.; Wm. C. Wiley, Washington, Nebraska; Wm. Stevenson, Nebraska City, Neb.; H. Kilburn, Omaha City; G. B. Mitchell, Hamilton, Mo.; Jas. Bragg, Brunswick, Mo.; John Gibson, Carrollton, Mo.; E. K. Pollock, McKeesport, Pa.; John Roberts, Hastings, Mich.; Hester C. Hosmer, Fairfield, Iowa; Geo. Wright, Council Bluffs, Iowa. George W. Kingsbury, Lawson Inland, Dakota, Postmaster.

The consideration of Legislative business was then resumed.

Messrs. Morrill, (Maine) Drake and Stockton were appointed a Committee of Conference.

The sundry Civil Appropriation bill was proceeded with and the remaining amendments disposed of, the Senate agreeing to amendments adopted.

The bill amendatory of the act declaring the bridges of New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company post roads was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows—

By Mr. MUNGEN: Providing for a joint committee to inquire into the danger threatening the country from Chinese immigration, and to report proper means for guarding against or averting it, whether by legislation, by change of constitution, or limitation of time of sojourn, of the number of Chinese arriving in the United States, by prohibiting each State to prohibit the residence of Chinese within its limits, or to place such restrictions thereon as may be deemed necessary for the total exclusion of Chinese from the States or Territories except naturalized citizens and merchants.

By Mr. STEVENSON: To preserve the public faith and protect rights under the laws and treaties of the United States.

By Mr. BINGHAM: To incorporate the Lowell Atlantic Telegraph Company, and to organizing the Court of Claims.

By Mr. MAYNARD: For the relief of purchasers of land sold for taxes in insurrectionary States.

By Mr. MCCORMICK: To refund interest on money paid by Missouri for war purposes.

By Mr. FITCH: Granting lands for a wagon road from the Central Pacific Railroad in Nevada, to Hamilton, Nevada.

By Mr. CLARKE, Kansas: To enable soldiers and others to perfect titles to land under the homestead act.

Various bills were introduced and referred for the construction of a harbor at Omaha, and donating condemned cannon for soldiers' monuments.

Mr. KNAPP offered a preamble and resolution reciting the alleged fraud in the distribution of stock for the Washington City Gas Works, and directing the Committee on Appropriations to report a bill to prevent the fraud. Adopted.

Mr. MORRIS offered a resolution declaring that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth articles of amendment to the Constitution, having been duly ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, are valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution, and as such are binding and obligatory on the Executive, Congress, Judiciary of the several States of Territories and all citizens of the United States. Adopted—yeas 138, nays 42, a party vote.

Mr. COX offered a resolution that a like resolution adopted was foreign to the duty of legislators and mischievous in tendency and effect.

The previous question was not seconded and the resolution went over under the rule. Mr. Cox remarking the resolution embodied the sentiment of the Democratic party in the House.

Mr. DAVIS, New York, moved to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the naturalization bill. Agreed to—yeas 125, nays 55. The bill goes to the President.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the bill providing that pork packers, lard renderers, and those engaged in smoking hams, curing meats and others known as provision dealers, shall not be liable to the internal tax levied on manufacturers, and remitting any such taxes assessed but not collected. Passed.

Mr. MCCALL, Tennessee, called up the Kentucky contested election case.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Schenck, Kelly, and Brooks, New York, a Conference on the tax and tariff bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Wis.) from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others. The recommendations were agreed to and a conference committee ordered. The Speaker appointed as such committee Messrs. Washburne (Wis.), Scofield and Niblack.

Mr. DAWES, from Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate joint resolution appropriating $50,000 to pay expenses of Indian delegations to Washington. Passed.

A resolution to pay Seigler his expenses for contesting the seat of Hise, of Kentucky, was called up. The House refused to give him more than $2,000.

Mr. PAINE called up the election case of James Segar claiming a seat as a member at large from Virginia. The conclusion of the majority that Segar was not entitled to a seat was agreed to without divis on.

Mr. CAKE reported a resolution for printing 325,000 copies of the Agricultural Report for 1869.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, the gabber was increased to 275,000 and the resolution adopted.

Mr. DICKEY, from Committee on Appropriations, reported back the substitute for Senate bill appropriating $25,000 to aid the Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company of Delaware to construct piers in Delaware Bay at or near Lewes, Delaware.

The point of order was sustained that the substitute, making an appropriation, must be reported from the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DICKEY moved to suspend the rules. Rejected.

The subject was referred to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DICKEY moved to go into Committee of the Whole and lay aside all special orders to take up the bill.

Pending the motion the House adjourned.

Miners Fleeing from Italians.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LARAMIE CITY, KANSAS, July 11.—We learn from Col. Downey that the miners from Last Chance Mines are on the way to Laramie City. They have deserted the mine on account of the Indian depredations at North Fork. They feel unwilling to risk their lives without some protection from Government troops. It is high time that the policy of the Government which places the lives of frontiersmen at the mercy of savages should end. Let the war office talk less and do more fighting. We learn from good authority that a party of from twelve to fifteen Indians are hunting near Last Chance. It is expected that the miners will have to fight their way home and that their property will be destroyed soon after they leave it.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Crisis in Europe.

The Spanish King Question—Financial Panic in London, Paris and Elsewhere—Variety of Speculation as to the Situation—France Seems Intent on War—Nothing Definite from Prussia—Confident Hopes that Peace May be Preserved—The Subject Considered in the British Parliament—Statement from the French Minister of War to the Chambers—France Will Not Consent to a Congress of the Powers Until Prussia Yields—The Latest Reports.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 11, 1870.

A London special to the *Herald* says: A crisis is imminent on the Continent. Military preparations were going on all night in Paris. If the candidature of Prince Leopold is not withdrawn within the next twenty-four hours, the French Ministers will be recalled from Berlin and Madrid, and war will be declared. The conduct of France in forcing the issue, and refusing to leave the question of the throne to the Spanish people is strongly condemned by all Europe, and Prussia's calm and dignified position is approved.

LATER.—Negotiations between Paris and Ems are proceeding. Prussia, anxious for peace, declaring her innocence of intrigue, refuses to interfere with the candidacy of Hohenzollern, on the ground that she has neither the right, power nor inclination to force a prince on Spain or to Prince Leopold.

A large party in London, who have counsel the suspension of action until the meeting of the Spanish Cortes.

The general belief is that the Emperor is inclined to war, and will move instantly and without giving France any other alternative. It is said that Napoleon would prefer to meet the issue now rather than wait until Prince Leopold is elected by the Spanish people, especially as he knows the claim of his nephew is not a popular one.

LONDON, July 11.—3:30 P. M.—The *Times* has just received a telegram from its Berlin correspondent, saying that the reports previously forwarded from that place, concerning the preparations at the Baltic ports, are unfounded. There is no undue activity on the part of the authorities, and no extraordinary precautions are being taken. The tone of the Prussian capital is decidedly expected everywhere.

The *Times* has an article on the Spanish question, wherein it says: It is still possible to look calmly at the future. Ministers from the Queen have conferred with the arrangement of its pretensions and susceptibilities, and it is hoped that a satisfactory answer will be given. The Queen herself is expected to arrive in London, on the occasion of the opening of the Commons, and the Ministry will be confidently