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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

BEAUX are scarce at Saratoga.

M. PREVOST PARADOL is to summer at Newport.

THE New Jersey blackberry crop is enormous.

BUCKS COUNTY, PA., has four hundred colored voters.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journalist* says Nap means Bis.

THE Fifth Avenue Theatre is to revive Moliere's dramas next winter.

THE oaks of Virginia are dying out and are being succeeded by poplars.

AN artesian well now boring at Cohoes, N. Y., is already 2,000 feet deep.

STIENWAY, the piano man, has bought a residence at Astoria for $127,000.

WHEAT is cheaper now in Rome, Ga., than it has been for ten years before.

LEONARD W. JEROME'S daughter Clara, is about to marry the Marquis de Tamisie.

Enough is the name of a very diligent Japanese student in a school in Worcester, Mass.

MISS STMES, a wealthy Canadienne, has called on the Pope, and given a present of $8,000.

FIGHTING Indians with negro troops on the plains, has been called the American *Rouge et noir*.

JOHN W. FORNEY'S eldest son, Philip R., died on the 14th inst., at New Orleans, in his 30th year.

A $100,000 opera house, with seats for 2,000 persons, is to be erected in Kansas City in September.

IN Chillicothe, children with the whooping cough are sent to the gas works to sit and inhale the fumes.

MORE than 3,000 immigrants were added to the population of Wisconsin during the first week in July.

THE excursion of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail cost the Government $40,000 and probably saved an Indian war.

AN English wag says we ought never to be frightened at the arrival of a ghost, because it is quite immaterial!

A COUPLE in Indiana, who had enjoyed forty years of matrimonial bliss, has just separated in a quarrel over a cow.

JEFFERSON DAVIS (colored) has been accused of assault with intent to kill by one A-dam Lincoln, in a Mississippi court.

AN Albany man has sold $2,000 worth of strawberries this year off a piece of land for which he paid $150 three years ago.

SOME enterprising bookseller has reprinted "The Dairyman's Daughter," disguised as "Wild Life Among the Kurds."

TRINITY COLLEGE, Hartford, has conferred the degree of D.D. on the Rev. William Rudder, of St Stephens, Philadelphia.

A COLORED man who killed a white man in Beaufort, S. C., has been found guilty of murder by a jury composed entirely of negroes.

CURTIS is unusually brilliant in the Easy Chair of the August *Harper* and his department is unusually better than all the rest.

NEVER skim milk. A lady in Hebron, Wisconsin, was instantly killed by a stroke of lightning last week while skimming milk.

SOME German gentlemen in Chicago have raised a purse of $500 in gold for the first German soldier who captures a French flag.

WOMAN is the only female in creation that stings, also the only one that uses for divorces, buys bonnets or beats her husband with a broom.

WM. SHUTER of Georgetown, Ky., went back on his name by cutting his throat with a piece of glass. He was ninety-four years old.

Two men were stabbed at a ball near Cincinnati on Saturday by a desperado named Dire. The ball broke up amid shrieks and great excitement.

THOUSANDS of prospective continental tourists have backed out and the steamship will many of them go over with scant passenger lists on account of the war.

A CARRIAGE containing four persons was struck by an express train at Woodbury, N. J., on Saturday and a Mr. Gregory, his wife and niece, all from Ohio, were killed.

IT is reported that the New York authorities have forbidden the Oneida Community to remain longer in that State, and that they will soon join their friends in Wallingford, Conn.

A PROMINENT manufacturing house of New York, it is understood, has quietly made arrangements to employ one thousand Chinese hands. They are expected to begin work in the fall.

A German poet in Chicago has avenged his country's wrongs by writing a poem in which he speaks of the Emperor of the French as Buonaparte, while every one knows he objects to the n.

THE Shamburg Literary and Social Union debated last Thursday upon the question "is it wrong to pump oil wells on the Sabbath?" The decision was deferred until next Thursday.

IN Lima, Michigan, a boy ran away from school, "played hook," went fishing, and got drowned; which climax seems to be the only means truant school boys have of getting into print and serving as warnings.

A. G. P. DODGE, of New York, has presented $100,000 to the theological seminary of the Episcopal Church at Alexandria, Va. W. H. Aspinwall, of New York, gave, before the war, $20,000 to the same institution.

EMPLOYER to new clerk: "Well, Sniffles, have you posted the ledger?" New clerk: "Yeth, thir, I've pothted the ledger, but, lor, thir, it wath too big for the letter-box, and I had to take it inthide the poth offith."

A ST. LOUIS woman, who kept a small store, catching a till tapper at his tricks a few days ago, collared and choked him till he spit out the money, which he had hid in his mouth, and then marched him to the station house.

GRASS-WORMS have made their appearance in Guadalupe and Gonzales counties, Texas, in immense numbers. The Southwestern *Index* says they have destroyed all the grass and stripped off the fodder from the corn.

THE New York *World* expects the population of that city and its environs to be 17,337,054 in 1900. We do not believe it; we protest against it; we might be brought to admit the 17,337,000 but we will not submit to the extra 54.

THE New York *Evening Post* says that "a fourth unmarried daughter in good health, and with a wish to go out in the evening, is a great social problem. If the nineteenth century solves it, its time will not have been passed in vain."

TWO New York coroners quarrelled over the body of Alderman Scannell, one claiming the right to hold the inquest because he was first on the ground, and the other because of political affiliation with the deceased. The latter triumphed.

ON Saturday evening on the invitation of the Commodore, James M. Ferguson, the representative of the Philadelphia daily papers were treated to a boating excursion and supper by the Schuylkill Navy; eight barges taking part in the excursion.

A LARGE Florida planter, a Democrat, who has some four hundred negro hands employed, constituting a majority of the voters in his county, has agreed with his laborers to support one of them for Representative, they in turn to support him for Senator.

WE have been told that the common house fly is an insect of remarkably delicate and sensitive organization, but we doubt it as we have frequently hit one fly half a dozen times with 150 pounds of weight and the delicate insect has gone off singing.

THE yacht Red Hot, of New Bedford, was attacked by an enraged swordfish Thursday morning, about twenty miles south of No Man's Land. The fish ran its sword through the bow of the vessel, causing her to leak badly. Her crew was taken off and she was towed into Cuttyhunk.

A MAN in Ohio recently killed 13,784 snakes in twenty acres of woods on his farm, and he says there are three times as many left. He is trying to rent out the woods for picnic parties and Sunday school celebrations, but the people of the neighborhood have hardly any enthusiasm for the place.

ON Saturday night a shoemaker in Cincinnati named Mortimer C. Webb, attacked another, named Peter Dillon, by whose side he was working, with a shoe knife and almost hacked him to pieces, cutting him across the arms, breast and groin. A personal dispute was the cause. Webb escaped and Dillon will probably die.

THE Philadelphia Fountain Society has put up several additional, cast iron public drinking fountains during the past week. That this noble work is appreciated may be gathered from the statement of one curious gentleman who counted seventy-five horses and mules drinking at one in a remote portion of the city in one morning.

THE Captain of the brig Wm. Mason, which arrived at Boston on Saturday, picked up a boat containing eight starving seamen without food or water, on June 30th, in latitude 88 degrees N. longitude 55 degrees 15 minutes. As they could not speak English, the Captain could learn no particulars but brought them to Boston where they can doubtless tell their tale.

THE editor of *Every Saturday* has received a note from a gentleman, whose name he mercifully abstains from printing, but who dates, of course, from New York, offering to complete "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," and to furnish the manuscript in time, so that there should be no break. The applicant enclosed a story of his own to show his qualifications for the task.

THE Brooklyn *Union* thus compliments its chief magistrate: "It is not generally known, and we almost shrink from publicly confessing it, that one of the most vulgar, profane, and sometimes bearded men in Brooklyn is Martin Kalbfleisch, the Mayor. Swaths are too vile for his lips, no impiety too sacrilegious for his orgies. Respectable men tremble at his blasphemies.

PETER COOPER offers fifty thousand dollars to the New York Department of Docks toward the construction of stone wharves. His avowed object is to furnish means of employment to laborers in getting out stone, and he says: "If in this way I contribute one dollar to the relief of a suffering class of our fellow men, I shall console myself with the belief that I have not lived entirely in vain."

THE Springfield *Republican* draws a contrast between civilized and savage ways of mourning, by instancing the sale by auction at Gad's Hill of the articles of taste and virtue collected by Charles Dickens during his life, and the action of Spotted Tail in burying his many presents in the grave of his discarded wife. The Dickens heirs are wealthy, and could do well without the proceeds of such sale. The Indian deserved the giving up of his choicest treasurers as a small expression of his grief.

A CONTEMPORARY says the use of the expression "ha'ha'l better" is a low vulgarism quite as bad as the *ain't* or *gorm*. To this we object, for, although we admit that *ha'ha'l better* is unparsable, we have such high authority as Chaucer, Spencer, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Thackeray and Dickens for the use of it, whereas the one of those persons would have used *ain't*. Besides this the expression is in such universal use among the most cultivated and thoroughly educated people of all parts of England and America at the present time, that it becomes simply absurd to call it a "low vulgarism."

A LETTER from Jenkins to the N. Y. *Evening Post* contains the following:

There were several elegant turnouts on the beach yesterday. One wagon decorated with a white awning came from the other side of the island. A second turnout noticed near the beach; it had only one horse and a driving proprietor propelling it before him by means of two handles.

COSTUME.

The bathing costumes at this charming if not aristocratic resort present many novelties this season. I was particularly struck with a perforated straw hat worn by one of the ladies, the crown high, the most approaching to a point, with the brim drooping on each side over the cheeks. Trimming plain, the bit of seaweed and a shoestring. The charming simplicity of this hat rendered it worthy of a Spanish matron.

A new style of jacket for gentlemen is much admired. It is of blue flannel, without sleeves, and a belt of thick twine around the waist compressing it into graceful folds. Tight canvas trousers that reach to the knees complete this graceful costume.

For elderly ladies, I noticed a long flannelgown, reaching from the neck to the feet, fastened about the middle by a rich sash of cord. On emerging from the water, the picturesque effect of this costume is most striking, as it hangs in damp and graceful folds.

So much for bathing suits. Of walking dresses there are not a few. I observed on a lady of one of the first families of Hoboken a lovely green calico dress *en train*, with scarlet trimmings. Paper cuffs set off the sleeves to great advantage, a bonnet trimmed with yellow, and bearing artificial daisies, violets, roses, peonies, dahlias and sunflowers completed this chaste costume. Of others I must speak hurriedly. Miss P., of Jersey City, wore a white muslin, more suited to evening, would be readily supposed. Her parasol was much admired. It was of brilliant black silk, and flashed in the sunlight like diamonds.

Miss Q——, of Greenpoint, wore a buff dress and a collar. A string of rare and valuable imitation pearls encircled her neck. She was in excellent spirits and ate clams with the most charming *verve* and vivacity.

Miss P——, a Wheawken lady, is really one of the most prominent Coney Island belles. She has brought here in her carpet bag some of the richest dresses yet seen on the island. Her exquisite pink gingham cost at least two and a sixpence a yard, and is cut bias, with a yoke *en Pompadour*, and with a lovely *ruche*. I do not, however, think it equals a muslin robe, trimmed with purple *etageres* and decorated with *morceaux de satan* placed diagonally across the skirt, that is worn by Miss B——, of Avenue C.

A sweet thing in trowsers has just been introduced by Mr. Patrick O'——n, a Commodore of Conclubus, well known as a leader of fashion in this vicinity. The pattern is deftly formed of black and purple bar on a light gray ground. This, with a claret coat and one of the new silver gray hats in vogue, is considered the neatest thing on Coney Island.

LUCULLUS FEAST.

Our most fashionable food, here, is the bounding clam. Ladies are very fond of clams and lemonade. There is talk of building a church here, and the ladies are up to their eyes in the project of a clam festival. Cold ham and ginger-snaps will form part of the banquet, but the ladies have decided to exclude peanuts. There is a division of opinion on the subject of chewing-gum, the younger ladies being unanimously in its favor and the older ones opposed to it. It is possible that a compromise may be made on caramels.

The local poetess, Miss Globber, is with us as usual during the season. Her ode to the sea beginning—

Oh sea! Oh beach! Oh beach! Oh sea!
I see the beach, the sea I see,
Bounding along the beach I flee,
Like Sappho, cry, "I come to thee;"
And, from the steep declivity
Of beach, I leap into the sea:
The sea, where the sea serpents be—
Where eels and lobsters hungrily
Will shortly gourmandize on me—

—has been much admired. One of our local critics—himself a poet of no mean repute—says that "in this poem we taste the brine itself, and feel ourselves face to face with hoary Thalatta."

PIER, DANNALS & CO'S. OREGON BREWERY is on Stevenson street, near Pennsylvania avenue. They manufacture ocean of cream ale there, but never have too much for their customers.

FOREIGN.

THE hay crop of England is very small.

SKIM weights are out of fashion in Paris.

GERMAN restaurants now use paper napkins.

OLIVE LOGAN'S sister Celia has written a novelette.

A CHINESE CONSUL is to reside in San Francisco.

ELISA HOLT is playing at the Strand Theatre in London.

PETROLEUM has been discovered in New South Wales.

EAST INDIAN merchants are getting up a testimonial to Baron de Lesseps.

THE London *Times* suggests that Pullman come over to England and show them how to run excursions.

THE New York *Standard* says Bismarck has transformed the Prussia of his youth a poor imitation of a second-rate power, into the controlling State of the most powerful European confederation of modern days.

LORD CLARENDON was a constant hard worker and a constant hard smoker. Of course it was the smoking that killed him and impaired his faculties, as he was the clearest headed diplomatist in Europe only until he was seventy, when he died of dysentery.

GARIBALDI and Mazzini have to such an extent disagreed that the latter speaks of the late disturbances in Italy as "Mazzinian puerilities." The melodramatic revolutionist is anxious to explode the Italian kingdom before marching on Rome, whereas the romantic author of the "Rule of the Monk" aims at upsetting the Pope only.

THE journey of the King of Prussia from Ems to Berlin, was an overwhelming ovation. At every station thousands of people greeted him, and on arriving at Berlin fully one hundred thousand persons awaited him about the station and marched through *Unter den Linden* shouting, cheering and singing national songs, and after reaching the palace it was not until after he had repeatedly come upon a balcony and salited them that they withdrew.

PROFESSOR EMI. KUH, a well-known collector of literary curiosities at Vienna, has just published two letters, addressed by Goethe to Prince Metternich, when he was Chancellor of State. One of them is dated 1817, and in it Goethe thanks the Austrian Government for the "munificent assistance" it had given to the restoration of an ancient convent in Thuringia. The other, dated 1820, is a petition (which was at once acceded to) asking that Goethe's works may not in future be reprinted in the Austrian Empire without his permission. Both letters are written in a tone of obsequious adulation not very creditable to Goethe's character.

A LIST of the principal crimes which the late Dictator Lopez, of Paraguay, is said to have committed, has been published in a Chilian paper. The indictment contains the following counts: 1. He assassinated the Bishop of Paraguay, Manuel Antonio Palacios, the Dean of Santiago, Bejvado. 3 and 4. The Canons Corvalan and Barrios, and ten priests. Besides, he caused to be shot his brothers Benigno and Punto Antonio Lopez: his brother-in-law, Vicenty Barrios: the Carlists Bedoga; two Ministers of Foreign Affairs; two Ministers of War, and a good number of Generals, among the likewise shot by his orders. Two physicians of Paraguay and three of Bolivia, who were over in Paraguay serving the country, were also shot. A list of the ladies and consuls who suffered death at the orders of the late Dictator is also given.

THE annual report of the state of education in Ireland shows a very encouraging degree of progress. The increase of children on the rolls is as high as 28,790, while the actual average attendance has increased by 3,707. The total number of children entered on the school registers in Ireland is nearly one million. The exact is was only 107,642. The largest attendance was in the counties of Ulster, where the numbers are 347,919. The next in order of numbers is Munster, where the scholars amount to 267,063. The number of children using the Irish language to the Established Church is, in Ulster, 36,621, against 178,755; Roman Catholics. In Munster there are 5,019 children of the Established Church, against 260,978 Catholics; in Leinster, 6,788, against 304,732, and in Connaught, 4,442, against 158,548. There are 106,769 Presbyterian children in Ulster and scarcely any in the other provinces. The total percentage of Catholics in the whole country is nearly 81.

FOUR men were suffocated in a gas tube at the North Staffordshire Coal and Iron Company's Works, Talke, Staffordshire, July 1st. The tube was this very yards long and five feet in diameter, is used to convey waste gas from the blast furnaces to the furnace boilers. The works were stopped on that morning for the purpose of clearing out the tube, and only some trifling repairs remained to be done before the commencement of work. Three of the men, one of whom being the manager and the others his assistants, went into the tube to do these repairs, and when they had remained there an unusually long time the fourth man followed to look after them. On a hasty search being run, a more careful search was made, the three men who first entered were found dead near the middle of the tube, and the other was lying dead at about 50 yards from the entrance. All appeared to have died instantly, and without the least struggle. There was no gas in the tube than was supposed, and the manager had neglected to have it all removed.

SOCIETY hours in London are a good deal worse than in New York. The rule for reunions, balls, assemblies, "at homes," &c., until recently, was that people should go to the houses, when they were asked, about an hour after midnight. The lateness of the dinner hour—8 to 8:30—and the (imaginary) necessity of English ladies who have been at a dinner party, changing their dress before they go to a ball, render it almost impossible for people to meet in the ball-room before the small hours have commenced. Now people begin to see that enjoyment at a ball at these hours is out of the question, but society says you cannot make the dinner hour earlier, as it would interfere with the Drawing Room, and the cosy chat of intimate friends at that hour. If you anticipated the five o'clock tea, what would become of the luncheon hour? And so on round the circle. Some genius proposes to cut the knot by commencing at the other end, and having afternoon parties, and to dance by daylight, thus relieving some of the pressure upon the evening time. Lady Holland has commenced afternoon parties once a week, to which some two thousand of the cream of society are invited. Other ladies begin to find that they can dance more, get to their work much fresher, at 4 or 5 P. M. than at 1 A. M. and so approve of the novelty, and afternoon dances are now gradually becoming the rule more than the exception in London. Last year, and again on Friday, June 24, this year, Queen Victoria added to the fashionable stamp of these parties by giving one herself.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Military Government.

Not long ago three sailors escaped from their ship-wrecked vessels on one of those barren isles so common in the Carribean Sea. The only thing saved was a loaded musket, of which one of them had possession. Sitting on a more elevated part of the barren soil, with the musket, that emblem of power in one hand, he said: "Now Jim, go along and hunt up some wood and get up a fire; and you Jack, go along shore in search of shell fish, and see about getting them cooked." And what are you to do? "Me! why I am President!" with a pantomime not to the musket in his possession. Resistance was out of the question, there was nothing for it but obey. While going along one observed to the other, "Well Joe has the upper hand of us; but he can't do without sleep and then"—and so it happened, Joe continued his armed vigilance as long as he could; but at last was caught napping, and the gun taken from him. The lucky possessor of course was commander-in-chief next day. And so from time to time the musket changed hands, until a passing ship relieved them from this primitive mode of life and government. Sadder yet wiser men from the experience they had had as to the theory and practice of a military government.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

Prussia and France Will Respect the Treaty of Paris—The Ocean Mails—The Expected Rupture Between France and England—German Meeting in Sympathy With Prussia—Cabinet Session—Indian Depredations—Assignment of Recruits.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1870.

PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

Baron Gerolt has officially communicated to the Secretary of State the following by telegraph:

Berlin, July 19, 1870.—To Baron Gerolt, Washington: For your guidance I have to say that private property on the high seas will be exempted from seizure by His Majesty's ships. (Signed.) BISMARCK.

The French Minister called upon the Secretary of State to-day and verbally informed him that his Government would also respect the treaty of Paris.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

General Grierson writes from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, June 24th, that a small party of Kiowa and Cheyenne Indians made an attack treating when encountering well armed parties. They escaped the pursuit of Grierson's force, sent after them. A party of white thieves attempted to steal horses from Grierson's stand, but were foiled and escaped. General Grierson recommends a strong force be sent to the Plains between the Salt and North Forks of the Red River, where the Kiowas and Comanches are encamped, in order to protect Texas. Many young men of the Kiowas, Kiolirs, Camanches and Sioux are absent from their reservations, the object of the Cheyennes being to provoke all tribes to hostility in the belief that it is believed the Indians in the Fort Sill reservation will remain peaceable. General Grierson says it is intended to punish the guilty parties, pursuing and to punish the guilty parties, pursuing and to bringing on a general Indian war.

CABINET SESSION.

The cabinet session to-day, which was the last for two weeks, unless some extraordinary emergency should arise, was attended by all the members, and was not extended beyond the usual hour. The Postmaster-General reported some time after the other members left, engaged in transacting business with the President. It appears that in the conversation reference was made to the Prussian complication. The Government had no further information concerning the situation than is contained in the cable dispatches to the press.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

The dinner of the Secretary of State, in compliment to the new French Minister, takes place to-morrow evening, and will be attended by not more than ten persons, including Mr. Parodol and the Secretary and his son. Besides Mr. Jay, the foreign ministers are in Washington, Mr. Boutwell is expected to come owing to illness, nor will Baron Gerolt be one of the guests, the indictment against him, the following counts: 1. He assassinated the Bishop of Paraguay, Manuel Antonio Palacios, the Dean of Santiago, Bejvado. 3 and 4. The Canons Corvalan and Barrios, and ten priests. Besides, he caused to be shot his brothers Benigno and Punto Antonio Lopez: his brother-in-law, Vicenty Barrios: the Carlists Bedoga; two Ministers of Foreign Affairs; two Ministers of War, and a good number of Generals, among the likewise shot by his orders. Two physicians of Paraguay and three of Bolivia, who were over in Paraguay serving the country, were also shot. A list of the ladies and consuls who suffered death at the orders of the late Dictator is also given.

THE OCEAN MAILS.

Mr. Kunhardt, agent of the Hamburg line of steamers, arrived here this morning and had an interview with Baron Gerolt, and subsequently with Postmaster General Tresswell, who he informed that it was proposed to dispatch the steamer Silesia to-day with the United States mails. The Postmaster-General requested assented, and advised the postmaster at New York accordingly.

INDIAN ANNUITY GOODS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is making arrangements for the purchase and transportation of Indian annuity goods for the ensuing year. He will arrive in New York on Monday next to meet Mr. Dodge and other members of the Board of Indian Commissioners to make purchases.

RECRUITS ASSIGNED.

The Commanding General of the Division of Missouri has assigned recruits to assign the regults accumulating at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the following posts: Fort Lyon, Colorado, and Camp Supply, Indian Territory. Small detachments are added to fifty men each.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE GERMANS.

A primary meeting was held here to-day for the purpose of making arrangements for holding a meeting in sympathy with Prussia and France. The meeting will take place in New York in behalf of the same object. The address to the Germans in Baltimore on Friday, returning to Washington on Saturday.

RUPTURE BETWEEN FRANCE AND EUROPE.

Diplomatic circles here last evening were stirred by the intelligence received yesterday by the British Minister here, that a very extreme danger of a rupture between France and England on the subject of the occupation of Belgium.

NO ENGAGEMENT RELEASED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the release of the remaining fourteen hundred barrels of whiskey from the last seizure in California, a year ago by an internal Revenue official.

VISIT TO THE SHOOTING FESTIVAL.

At six o'clock this afternoon the President, in company with Secretary Fish, visited the Schutzenfest, where they were received with cheers.

THE NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

The commission of Mr. Frelinghuysen, as Minister to England, was not signed by the President until to-day. He will receive it tomorrow.

CONTRADICTION.

Secretary Fish has not, contrary to report, telegraphed to our various legations to obtain information of the pending war, nor any instructions whatsoever.

GEORGIA.

The Investigation of the Committee in the Cases of Governor Bullock and the state Treasurer—Reports of the Majority and Minority.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, GA., July 19.

The majority of the committee on the investigation of charges against Governor Bullock, conclude their report as follows:

"Having gone thoroughly through with the investigation and weighed the direct and indirect charges against the Governor, your committee feel it is due His Excellency for us to state that nothing has been disclosed or established which can in any manner to impugn his motives or his personal and official integrity, and we call attention to the evidence to sustain us in this conclusion.

The minority say: "It is just to say that in the instance of Treasurer Jones' bureaucratic disclosures, the evidence fail to show that the Governor has been criminally benefitted."

Upon the charges against the Treasurer the majority of the Committee, on the charge of having accepted a bribe, after reviewing the evidence, say: "Your Committee feel that it would be improper to express an opinion upon this charge, in view of the strong probability that one or more of us may be called upon to act upon it in a judicial capacity. The majority do not express an opinion, but repeat the opinion given by Chief Justice Brown, that the question of proof depends upon the motive under which the money was received by the Treasurer. The majority conclude their report by saying it is due the Committee to state that so far as they have been able to discover, all the public moneys which have come into the hands of the Treasurer have been accounted for.

The minority say: "We are unable to explain why the Treasurer's books did not show exactly what had become of the balance of $47,574 20, which appeared to have been on hand June 18th, 1870.

In the Senate to-day a resolution providing for two sessions per day was defeated. A resolution was offered to appoint a committee to report a code but was indefinitely postponed—yeas 18, nays 16. The reports of the committees on charges against the Governor and Treasurer were laid on the table.

In the House next Friday was set apart for eulogies of the late R. W. Flournoy. The House concurred in Senate resolution of condolence, with the family of Senator Adkens, killed May 10th, 1869, and adjourned.

CHICAGO.

The War Excitement—Telegram from King William—Gen. Sheridan Going to the Scene of Conflict.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 19.—Intelligence from the seat of the impending conflict continues to excite a lively interest in this city, particularly among the German population. The various daily Journals have to employ their utmost capacity to supply the demand for their issues. Large numbers crowd around the bulletin boards to gain the latest intelligence. The interest and excitement are scarcely less than during the inauguration and progress of our war.

In response to a dispatch sent by the German of Chicago on Sunday last to King William of Prussia the following telegram was received last evening:

BERLIN, July 18, 1870—*To Edgrand Jansen and others*: I thank you and feel convinced that Germany will answer the hopes of her countrymen beyond the sea.

(Signed) WILLIAM, Rex.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan having obtained permission from the War Department to visit Europe and observe military operations in progress there, will leave this city to-morrow without delay. He will be accompanied by a single member of his staff and will visit both the French and Prussian armies. The Lieutenant General will pay his own expenses during the trip.

—The Germans of New York city and Cincinnati held meetings Monday night and manifested the most intense sympathy. In New York a committee started that the workingmen would offer a purse of $20,000 and a flag to the first Prussian regiment that distinguished itself in an engagement.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

WAR NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Franco-Prussian Crisis.

WAR FORMALLY DECLARED.

Hostilities About to Commence.

ENGLAND LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED.

Situation Considered in the British Parliament—Preservation of Neutrality—The Position of Russia—Austria and Hungary Declared to be in Sympathy With Prussia—King William Denies Responsibility for the War—The Situation as Respects Holland, Switzerland and Spain—Napoleon Gives a Grand Dinner to His Officers—France Will Not Use the Explosive Bullet, if Prussia Does Not—The Powers Will Make a United Effort for Peace After the First Battle is Fought—South German Ambassadors Ordered to Leave Paris.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Navigation Guides Removed.

LONDON, July 18.—The Prussian government announce the removal of all lights, buoys and other guides of navigation from the German coast.

Belgium to be Occupied by British Troops.

The Globe has an article to-day foreshadowing the occupation of Belgium by English troops. A British frigate has been dispatched to Copenhagen to bring out refugees from Denmark, now on a visit to the Royal family of Denmark.

American Legion to Aid France.

PARIS, July 18.—The American organ hereby says a legion of American volunteers is travelling to aid France. The statement is unfounded.

The Attitude of Holland.

The Journal Officiel to-day has a significant article on the attitude of Holland, with which it professes to be pleased, and continues: "But no one can ignore the ambitious projects of Bismarck, which threaten the independence of Holland. Bismarck wished to make Holland generous and trust to its nation submit, as the Danish Duchies, to be annexed to Prussia, or forced to render Holland a naval State of the North German Confederation, and under the pretext of establishing a closer commercial relation. The partial Prussian customs officers at Amsterdam, Rotterdam and other ports of the Netherlands at the time of the Luxemburg affair will also be remembered. We will not forget that without the firm stand taken by France the Prussian policy would have had results fatal to the independence of the Netherlands. The Cabinet of the Hague is on its guard, and will not fail to maintain the real interests of the country."

Spain and France.

The French Minister of War has asked the Corps Legislatif for an increase of the military class of 70 from each canton of one hundred and forty thousand men, and that the troops may be called out to serve till January 1st, 1873.

The City of Strasbourg has been placed under martial law.

Eloquent addresses to the Crown have been received at Berlin from the municipalities of the Kingdom.

France and Great Britain—Prospect of Serious Difficulties.

Private letters from Paris of the 16th represent that there is a prospect of serious trouble between France and Great Britain. The French Government is furious at the tone of the English journals, and whole representations have already been made through diplomatic channels. It is threatened that all applications from Englishmen for passes to the army will be refused.

The Feeling Against France.

A meeting of certain members of the House of Commons will be held to-day to consult as to the propriety of holding a great meeting to express sympathy with Prussia, and there have been received from prominent members proposes building a meeting for the same object. The feeling here against France is universal and intense, and it is now thought that the troops recently called home from the British colonies have been concentrated here in anticipation of the present war.

Great Britain has now at her disposal about five thousand regulars, and by calling out the reserves she could muster nearly three hundred thousand men.

Great activity in the navy is reported.

Situation Discussed in Parliament—Preservation of Neutrality.

In the House of Lords to-night Lord Russell inquired whether the views and purposes of the Government in the present situation could be stated. Lord Cairns asked especially if steps had been taken to secure the neutrality of Belgium. Earl Granville promised he laid before the House as soon as copied, and gave a statement of local business the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons Lord Harcourt made inquiry touching measures for the preservation of English neutrality. Mr. Gladstone said the inquiry was premature, coming before a declaration of war had been made. While the Premier was thus speaking a dispatch from Lord Lyons was handed to him, announcing that a formal declaration of war had been sent by the French Government to Berlin.

Mr. Gladstone then replied that all the papers would be submitted as soon as possible, and that a measure looking to the preservation of neutrality is in preparation, and that particular attention would be paid in the measure to the status of belligerent ships in British ports.

After a discussion on the strength of the army, during which Mr. Osborne asserted that the Government was unable to find fifty thousand men in the field, the Commons adjourned.

The Position of Russia.

Rumors of Russia's participation in a war between Prussia and France cause agitation, from which the stock market had not recovered at the opening of the day. The report has not yet received confirmation. A panic pervaded all the markets in Liverpool also, and many failures of cotton dealers are apprehended to-morrow.

South German Ambassadors.

It is reported the Embassadors of Baden, Saxony, Hesse, Bavaria and Wurtemburg have been ordered to leave Paris.

The Official War Declaration.

Le Liberte says the official declaration of war will not be communicated to the Chambers until an answer has been returned from Prussia, the Cabinet of Berlin having received said, intends to move that the Chambers during the war may be represented by a permanent committee of Senators and Deputies.

Don Carlos Ordered to Leave France.

Le Public announces that the French government has given Don Carlos orders to leave the country.

Official Notice Sent.

Official notice of the declaration of war by France against Prussia was sent yesterday to European Powers.

The Explosive Bullet Not to be Used.

France has notified Prussia that she will not use the explosive bullet, if Prussia will not.

United Effort for Peace to be Made.

After the first battle has been fought, all the powers of Europe will make an effort to stop the conflict.

The South German Catholics.

The Catholics of the South German States are reported upward to Prussia.

Prussian Officers Seized.

Eight Prussian officers were seized in Strasbourg as spies.

Volunteering in France.

One hundred thousand volunteers have enrolled their names in Paris and departments.

Neutrality of Holland and Belgium Assured.

BRUSSELS, July 19.—France has communicated to the powers notification that she has entered into reciprocal engagements with Belgium and Holland ensuring their neutrality. France is also in active negotiation with Russia to obtain her formal promise of neutrality.

American Protection to Prussians in Paris.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Minister Washburne telegraphed to Secretary Fish to-day he had just returned to Paris. The Secretary telegraphed to him, at the request of the North German Government, asking the current of the French Government to permit our legation to extend to subjects of the former the same degrees of personal protection in France as was extended to French subjects in Mexico by our legation in that Republic, the request at that time coming from Baron Monster, Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is regarded as somewhat singular that this request of the same month, July 19th, as the request of the French to our government in 1867.

SPAIN.

DEMONSTRATION OF WORKINGMEN.

MADRID, July 19.—The workingmen made a demonstration yesterday. They marched through the streets bearing banners, on which was written "The people are dying of hunger." In front of the Ministry of the Interior and other public departments they halted and demanded employment. Their conduct was orderly, and the manifestation ended without disturbance.

Don Carlos, the Spanish agitator, is in Paris.

ROME.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

ROME 18, via Paris 19.—The Council held a public session to-day, at which five hundred and thirty-eight fathers were present. The *Schema De Lectica Christi* was adopted by 536 to 2, and was approved as a Constitution of the Church by the Pope, who pronounced a short allocution.

RUSSIA.

FAVORABLE REPORTS OF CROPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—Advices from the agricultural districts of Northern and Central Russia represent the crops looking well and promise a yield above the average.

MARINE NEWS.

HAMBURG, July 19.—The steamship Allemania, from New York, via Plymouth, arrived yesterday afternoon.

The Cambria left Havre on Saturday for New York.

PLYMOUTH, July 19.—The steamship New York of the North German Lloyds, from New York, arrived here safely this morning. It is not yet decided whether she will attempt to reach Bremen.

The steamer Union, of the North German Lloyds, left for Bremen and will not leave until further orders.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 19.—The North German steamer Maid, from New York, for Hamburg, arrived safely this forenoon.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—The steamers Alemania and City of Brooklyn arrived from New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 19.—4 p. m.—Consols 93¾; American securities—Illinois Central 90¾; bonds 76, 76; Erie, old 41, 42; new 41, 42. Stocks flat; Erie, 17; Illinois Central, 99; Western, 39.

PARIS, July 19.—Bourse: rentes opened at 69.90 and closed at 69.55, and a shade firmer.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—5 p. m.—Cotton entirely nominal and too irregular to quote, sales of all the trade, none for speculation or export; more failures announced. Wheat 10 to 10½d. Corn 5d. Flour 2d. Pork 1d. Lard 2d. Tallow and lard 6d. Cheese 2d. Cotton 1-16d. Rosin and pitch 6d. Spirits turpentine 1d. Petroleum 1-16d. Wheat 10d. Corn 5d.

LONDON, July 19.—5 P. M.—The panic which commenced in the markets here and Liverpool early yesterday continues to-day, and was increased by a rumor, for which no foundation is given, that there is an understanding between France and Austria. Linseed, Calcutta firm, Tallow easier at 46s. Calcutta Linseed firm. Turpentine firm.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 19, 1870.

Bare rents.

The steamships France, from Liverpool, Westphalia and Scotia, from Dorle, have arrived. The agent of the French Steamship Line here states that the steamers of that line will continue their trips as usual.

SAILING OF THE SILESIA.

The steamship Silesia sailed this afternoon for Hamburg, with the Prussian Minister flag. She carries two hundred passengers, including $3,100 in coin for the Bank of London and forty-nine bags of mail matter.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

It is reported that the Prussian Government has made proposals for the purchase of the new completing at Hoboken under General McClellan.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.

Of fifty-eight cases of sun stroke yesterday eighteen were fatal, and of thirty-three before cases were reported to-day.

Seventy-nine cases occurred to-day—forty-six fatal.

MEETING OF GERMANS.

A mass meeting of Germans in favor of Prussia will be held in Tompkins Park to-morrow evening.

PRICE OF GOLD.

Gold to-night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel closed at 12⅞.

OBITUARY.

Judge Anton J. underwood died this morning.

Serious Trouble in North Carolina—Civil Authority Defied by the Governor and Militia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 19.—Habeas corpus for citizens arrested in Alamance county by Kirk, guard, the writ issued by Judge Dick, requiring the writ of *habeas corpus* issued in their behalf, argued the matter before the Chief Justice to-day. The issue involved was whether an attachment shall be issued against the Governor or Kirk. The Governor's counsel will close the argument this forenoon. The feeling is most intense on the subject, and the proceedings will be watched anxiety the decision of the