

REPUBLICAN financing has saved the country thirty-seven millions per annum in interest on the National debt.

With the announcement that Thurman is weakening mentally, come daily bulletins of the improved and now robust health of Samuel J. Tilden. The "old man of the mountain" has his grip fairly around the neck of the Democracy, and the sooner it recognizes the fact that it is bound to carry him the better it will fare.

This public need to be informed that the average Democratic politician is a mighty mean one, and therefore it will not be a matter of surprise to know that an attempt is now being made by the friends of Tilden to kill off Senator Thurman by allegations that he is not only in bodily ill health, but that his mental faculties are dangerously impaired.

COLONEL BURTON, the new Secretary of the Confederate Senate, has ordered the New York Tribune, Chicago Inter-Ocean, and other Northern papers, to be stricken from the list of journals taken for the use of Senators, and Southern papers to be substituted in their stead.

We don't hear much now-a-days about the scarcity of currency, and there isn't much demand for the repeal of the resumption act, that was going to produce such an awful condition. Nevertheless, we presume that, with the assembling of the Greenback convention, we shall hear the stereotyped cry for more money, although we now have in actual use in the country more than eight hundred millions of currency in gold, silver and paper.

THE appearance of a few cases of yellow fever at Memphis has created a panic throughout the South. It is to be hoped that the scare is groundless, and that the disease will not become epidemic. Good results may ensue from the present alarm if it induces sanitary measures to be enforced by the authorities, who, with the usual selfishness of the people of that section, have been awaiting the advent of the scourge, instead of taking precautionary action in advance.

In Ohio the "Nationals" and Democrats called their State conventions on the same day and at the same place, and a quasi-amalgamation was formed, against which however, a portion of the Greenbackers revolted. The sign, in this State point the same way, the Nationale meeting at Altoona on the 15th, the Democrats at Harrisburg on the following day. Doubtless this close amalgamation, in point of time, of these two anti-Republican elements "means business," and the conjuncture is strengthened by the awkward and laughable attempt of the Harrisburg Patriot to create the impression that Col. Quay, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is manipulating the Greenback convention in advance.

SECRETARY EVARTS sums up the pretensions and the outcomes of the extra session in the following laconic style: "The Democratic revolutionists made a sorry fizzle of the high-sounding program with which they began the extra session. They began with a blare of trumpets, saying to the President, 'Sign our political measures or we will withhold \$40,000,000 of the appropriations for running the Government.' That does not frighten me," replied the President; "I shall go ahead and do my duty just the same." "Very well," said the Democrats, "if that's your intention we will keep back \$20,000,000." Finding the President still unmoved, they cried out: "If you don't back down we will refuse you \$10,000,000." As this threat had no effect, they finally held back \$600,000, and ran away. It was a remarkably well-developed case of the small end of the horn."

It is now asserted that a private letter has been received in Washington, from General Grant, in which he says he shall defer his return to this country till after the Republican nomination for the Presidency is made next year. He says that, though he has been received everywhere with the greatest consideration, more than, as an ex-official, he had any right to expect, he is extremely anxious to return home as soon and as quietly as possible; but in view of the superservicable zeal of some persons, whose acquaintance does not justify their officious intentions to receive him on his arrival, he has determined to sacrifice his own wishes and remain abroad. He expects that his Australian tour, and possibly a voyage along the west coast of South America, the Isthmus and Mexico, will consume the time till the early part of June next, by which time he expects the question of a Republican candidate will be settled.

A STATEMENT of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, shows that the revenues have increased over those of the last year, about sixteen and a quarter millions, and yet the net surplus, which last year was nearly \$21,000,000, is this year not quite \$8,000,000, which will go to the sinking fund. The falling off in the net surplus notwithstanding the increase of \$16,000,000 is due mainly to the action of the Democratic Congress. There was an increase in the ordinary expenditures of over \$26,000,000. Of this amount \$5,500,000 went to the Fisheries award, \$1,800,000 to Capt. Eads' improvements at the mouth of the

Mississippi, and \$5,500,000 more to pay the arrearages of pensions. After deducting these really extraordinary expenses, we have left about \$19,000,000 as the excess of expenditures over those of last year, for which the last Democratic Congress is responsible, notwithstanding its blatant professions of economy and reform. Not an inconsiderable item in this excessive expenditure of the people's money are the expenses of the extra session of Congress, made necessary by the tactics of the Democratic majority in the preceding House of Representatives. It is a part of the price the country must pay for teaching the Democracy a severe lesson as to what a party majority cannot be allowed to do in bulldozing the President and attempting to starve the government into submission.

The Democratic journals are all laboring in their vociferous, to make it appear the truth, by vigorously asserting that Congress passed an appropriation bill for the pay of Marshals, and Hayes vetoed it. Therefore, if criminals escape unpunished, the President is to blame. The Inter-Ocean replies to these historical inaccuracies as follows: "We infer from the Register that Congress loved the United States Marshals devotedly. It was just wild to pay them, and the President was guilty of a 'crime against honesty and truth' in not signing the bill. The Democratic Congress and the Register reasoned a good deal like the first Democrat in the wilderness." He said: "Command that these stones be made bread." "He showed, also, 'the kingdoms of this world and the glory of them,' and said: 'All these things will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me.' The devil was not half so anxious for bread as he was for an acknowledgment of his power and the advancement of his kingdom. The language of the Democracy was even more plausible than that of his satanic majesty: 'Just worship our doctrine of States' rights, and don't unfurl the flag of our nation (with a little 'a') at our sacred voting places, and we will acknowledge you a great and good man.' The President, by his veto, simply made the old response: 'Get thee behind me, Satan,' and the loyal, freedom-loving people everywhere said: 'Amen!'"

ADY-GEN. STEELE, of Texas, reports that there are between 4,000 and 5,000 fugitives from justice from that State, of whom 851 are murderers.

A MONUMENT, to cost \$50,000, is to be erected over the grave of the late Governor Geary, in the Harrisburg cemetery. The Legislature appropriated the money to pay for it at the last session, and the contract for its erection has been awarded to a Scranton firm.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press reiterates the story upon the authority of a Pennsylvania Democratic politician who arrived at the capital on Wednesday, that the war upon Senator Wallace is to be renewed, and that an independent committee is to be organized in Philadelphia in the interests of Tilden and Randall.

The political campaign in Ohio will be opened on the 20th of August, to close in the second week of October. This has been arranged by the chairman of the respective State committees. The contest will be a severe one, but there is a substantial certainty that the Republicans will win.

A SPECIAL agent of the Post Office Department has just arrested a mail robber in New Mexico. The Judge granted an order of removal to Texas for trial, but the United States Marshal had no money to pay the necessary expenses. He telegraphed to the Marshal of Texas, but the latter was in the same condition. The post office agent thereupon started to Texas with the prisoner, the stage company carrying him on trust, and the agent providing provisions for the 800-mile journey, and guarding the desperado himself.

The Des Moines Register is enthusiastic over the prospect in Iowa, and says: "There has not been so much enthusiasm in Republican meetings since the Grant campaign of 1868 as there is this year. The meetings are as largely attended, as much interest shown, and as much interest manifested as in the days following the war. What is true of Polk county is true of the whole State. The party is today 30,000 voters stronger than it was last year."

This Petersburg (Va.) Index-Apprentice says: "We do not believe Mr. Hendricks stands much chance of the Democratic nomination; but we are very sure that the Democrats and Conservatives of this part of the world would greatly prefer to see Mr. Hendricks chosen for the honor than Mr. Tilden. Causes that operated with effect three years ago may again make Mr. Tilden the candidate of the party, but he is not the choice of the people, as everybody ought to know, and it is even doubtful whether the masses can be got to vote for him with anything like the solidity which distinguished the party front in the last election."

Not Born to be Drowned. The ten-year old daughter of Mary D. Cogswell, of New Albany, Ind., went to the well to get some water. She toppled over the curb and fell a distance of 35 feet to the bottom. In her descent she caught hold of the rope of the windlass, holding on to it until she reached the water, which was five feet deep. She clung to the rope, which had run out its full length from the windlass, and thus saved herself from drowning, and then, holding one hand to the rope, she commenced climbing up the stone curb, reaching the top in safety, and with few bruises.

The Music of Mississippi from the Harp of Osokosh.

From the Osokosh (Miss.) State, July 2, 1879. O, the Fourth of July! O, the Fourth of July! Since the morning, yesterday, Yankee band, Swung down like demons, with blades and brand. To conquer and crush our level land. And to trample on all with its iron hand. And to do the deed that has made us free. To a Sovereign State its own command. While they shouted the "Yankee Doodle!"

Read our paper this week, carefully, prayerfully—aye, seawarfully, if you must—read it, Messrs. Yankers, and see the sentiment with which we salute the Fourth of July since the American flag became a festering eye-sore, the American eagle a carrion crow, and the American Union a leprous leech from the pits of perdition.

We don't live in the Fourth of July or any other kind of a life. We don't get that, Captain.

We have always thought, and we think yet, that if Lincoln had been taken from the White House at the breaking out of the war, and had his chains, it would have been the heaviest blessing that ever befell any country in any century.

Yes—and another thing we want to whisper in your ear while holding the pen: If Lincoln were the man who used to see the sentiment with which we salute the Fourth of July since the American flag became a festering eye-sore, the American eagle a carrion crow, and the American Union a leprous leech from the pits of perdition.

It was really right, we say, that the Stars and Bars should wave its bright and beautiful folds over "the dead who died for it." Its stripes are as spotless as the lilies of our Southern savannas. It symbolizes the highest, the purest, the holiest patriotism of the human heart, and it is therefore a fit type of the high, the pure, the holy patriotism of the heroes who fought and fell for it.

Keep your star-spangled swindle for your traitor dog who died while murdering our people and stealing our property. We will have none of it. No! The Bonny Blue shall toss its spotless folds over the dust of our departed, whether you like it or not, and our Southern winds will flutter it, and our Southern sunbeams will kiss it, and our Southern hearts will love it forevermore.

One other thing the session which "petered out" on Tuesday has accomplished which deserves recognition and record. It revealed the poverty of the mother tongue. Language fails to furnish any adequate description of the three months' performance. It began with proclamations of the most stirring and startling character; martial music that almost defened the public ear; the waving of banners; the howl of orators; the peal of newspaper organs; and the heavy tread of high-heeled boots with nose up and nostrils dilated with the scent of plunder. It tapered off to a sneaking lull after a gravered whistle, and ended with a "Thank God, there's enough left of us to adjourn." How grandly they entered on the scene! How before they entered, with what blare of trumpets and thundering of blank cartridges they heralded themselves, and flung abroad, with their summons to an unconditional surrender, the frightful catalogue of their determined purposes and great alternatives! And how differently they went away! When one considers the vast parade with which these drama-dramas drew up their lines and let loose their bass-drums, and kettle-drums, and chins, and all their wild instruments, at the beginning of the siege, three months ago, it is hard to believe that this fraction of a quorum which drizzled away on Tuesday to the tune, on a cracked fly, of Grandfather's Clock—"never to go again."

The Des Moines Register is enthusiastic over the prospect in Iowa, and says: "There has not been so much enthusiasm in Republican meetings since the Grant campaign of 1868 as there is this year. The meetings are as largely attended, as much interest shown, and as much interest manifested as in the days following the war. What is true of Polk county is true of the whole State. The party is today 30,000 voters stronger than it was last year."

This Petersburg (Va.) Index-Apprentice says: "We do not believe Mr. Hendricks stands much chance of the Democratic nomination; but we are very sure that the Democrats and Conservatives of this part of the world would greatly prefer to see Mr. Hendricks chosen for the honor than Mr. Tilden. Causes that operated with effect three years ago may again make Mr. Tilden the candidate of the party, but he is not the choice of the people, as everybody ought to know, and it is even doubtful whether the masses can be got to vote for him with anything like the solidity which distinguished the party front in the last election."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1879. During the extra session of Congress, which terminated to the satisfaction of every one, 123 bills and 46 joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate, and 139 joint resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives. The following are among the principal bills which were passed and have become laws: To prevent the introduction of contagious diseases; to contract for the construction of a refrigerating ship for the disinfection of vessels and cargo; to extend the time of postal service; bill relating to vinegar factories operated prior to March 1, 1879; extending the pension of General James Shields to his widow and children, and granting a special pension to Colonel Fletcher Webster, ex-minister to the Prussia, expelled or license, vessels propelled by sail or internal motive power of their own; joint resolution relating to the national board of health; the legislative, executive, and judicial, the army and the judicial departments to exercise the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money, &c.; to provide for a Mississippi river commission; to authorize the District of Columbia to issue twenty year five per cent bonds, supplementary postal appropriations; Baltimore post office; to put Quilino and cargo to a test, the completion of the foundation of the Washington monument; directing a monument to be erected to mark the birth place of Washington.

This last bill appropriates \$3,000 for the purchase and erection of a suitable monument to mark the birth place of George Washington, the patriot, the General of the Continental army, and the first President of the United States. Secretary Evarts has the money at his disposal for the purpose indicated. In order that the design as well as the inscription may have the admiration of the people, the monument, Mr. Evarts has concluded to visit the spot in person, and it is quite probable, on account of the national character attached to the proceedings, that the President himself will see fit to accompany Mr. Evarts.

The contemporary historians locate the place of the patriot's birth at Bridge-creek, Westmoreland county, Virginia. This name seems to have been lost in the progress of time, the present name of the nearest stream, being Pine-creek, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The present manor stood one mile north of Pope's creek, and on a swell in the land overlooking the broad bosom of the river. The old family Bible noting the birth days, in the handwriting of the father, "George Washington, son of Augustine and Mary, his wife, was born the 11th day February, 1731, at ten in the morning, and was baptized the 31st of April following; Mr. Beverly Whitney and Captain Brooks god-father, and Mrs. Mildred Gregory, god-mother."

The city of Irkutsk is the capital of East Siberia and of the Government of the same name, and is situated on the right bank of the Lower Angara River, about 50 miles from Lake Baikal, its source. The city lies on both sides of the mouth of a tributary of the Lower Angara, called the Ucha-Korka, and opposite the confluence of the Irkut with the former river. It is well built, paved and lighted; has a population, according to the latest information, of about 30,000, and an important trade is carried on by the inhabitants.

Among the principal public buildings in the city are the Governor-General's offices, the Governor-General's palace, and several Government factories, in which convicts are employed. A handsome public square is situated in the centre of the city, and on the face of the houses of many of the officers and the guard-house. The city contains a high school, a female orphan school, a high school for navigation, a theatre, a school for medicine, and a gymnasium, besides a citadel and strong fortifications. There are also 15 churches and several convents and hospitals. Nearly all the houses are of brick, and the streets, which accounts for the extent of the conflagration. Irkutsk is the great commercial entrepot between the Chinese Empire and European Russia, exporting to the latter tea, rhubarb, furs, porcelain, paper and silk, and importing in exchange furs, metals, and general merchandise.

Baltimore, July 11.—The boiler of the National steam packing box manufactory of Adams & Setzer, on Fourth street, exploded at 6:40 this morning, killing and injuring a number of persons. The body of August Setzer, one of the proprietors of the box factory, was recovered from the ruins at nine o'clock. The features were unrecognizable and the body had a large beam resting across the breast. At 10:30 the body of John Ulrich, engineer, was found in a palp at the mouth of the boiler flue. The head was off, and one leg was twisted. The body was recovered from the ruins at nine o'clock. The features were unrecognizable and the body had a large beam resting across the breast. At 10:30 the body of John Ulrich, engineer, was found in a palp at the mouth of the boiler flue. The head was off, and one leg was twisted. The body was recovered from the ruins at nine o'clock. The features were unrecognizable and the body had a large beam resting across the breast.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8.—At 7:20 this morning fire broke out in the upper story of Denham's planing mill, Scranton avenue, and spread rapidly, destroying the Variety iron works, the Atlantic and Great Western freight depot, the two story building occupied by Bus, King & Child, cigar dealer, and a large quantity of rough and finished lumber belonging to different yards. A brick wind was blowing and only by great exertion was the fire gotten under control. At one time it bid fair to burn both sides of Scranton avenue from the "Living Bridge" to the Atlantic passenger depot.

Loss on Variety iron works, \$35,000 to \$40,000; J. F. Denham's planing mill, lost \$20,000. Wood, Perry & Co.'s loss on lumber \$15,000 to \$20,000; fully insured. Loss of stock in Atlantic and Great Western, the loaded cars were pulled out and \$600 will cover the loss of small freight. The loss on the building is about \$20,000.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—Frank Mulbrandon, an Irishman, aged 47, a shoemaker by trade, was taken sick last Saturday afternoon and died today. A post mortem examination, held by six of the leading physicians of the city, has shown that the cause of his death was cholera, which he contracted at the Howard Association, and at present a member of the National Board of Health, and Dr. G. E. Thornton, President of the City Board of Health, revealed the fact that the patient had died of yellow fever. All the physicians declare it is a sporadic case. Considerable excitement prevails.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 10.—During a heavy thunder storm this afternoon two countrymen, on their way to the city in a wagon loaded with green corn for market, took refuge under a bridge near California, Ohio. Lightning struck the bridge and killed both the men and their four horses.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1879. During the extra session of Congress, which terminated to the satisfaction of every one, 123 bills and 46 joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate, and 139 joint resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives. The following are among the principal bills which were passed and have become laws: To prevent the introduction of contagious diseases; to contract for the construction of a refrigerating ship for the disinfection of vessels and cargo; to extend the time of postal service; bill relating to vinegar factories operated prior to March 1, 1879; extending the pension of General James Shields to his widow and children, and granting a special pension to Colonel Fletcher Webster, ex-minister to the Prussia, expelled or license, vessels propelled by sail or internal motive power of their own; joint resolution relating to the national board of health; the legislative, executive, and judicial, the army and the judicial departments to exercise the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money, &c.; to provide for a Mississippi river commission; to authorize the District of Columbia to issue twenty year five per cent bonds, supplementary postal appropriations; Baltimore post office; to put Quilino and cargo to a test, the completion of the foundation of the Washington monument; directing a monument to be erected to mark the birth place of Washington.

This last bill appropriates \$3,000 for the purchase and erection of a suitable monument to mark the birth place of George Washington, the patriot, the General of the Continental army, and the first President of the United States. Secretary Evarts has the money at his disposal for the purpose indicated. In order that the design as well as the inscription may have the admiration of the people, the monument, Mr. Evarts has concluded to visit the spot in person, and it is quite probable, on account of the national character attached to the proceedings, that the President himself will see fit to accompany Mr. Evarts.

The contemporary historians locate the place of the patriot's birth at Bridge-creek, Westmoreland county, Virginia. This name seems to have been lost in the progress of time, the present name of the nearest stream, being Pine-creek, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The present manor stood one mile north of Pope's creek, and on a swell in the land overlooking the broad bosom of the river. The old family Bible noting the birth days, in the handwriting of the father, "George Washington, son of Augustine and Mary, his wife, was born the 11th day February, 1731, at ten in the morning, and was baptized the 31st of April following; Mr. Beverly Whitney and Captain Brooks god-father, and Mrs. Mildred Gregory, god-mother."

The city of Irkutsk is the capital of East Siberia and of the Government of the same name, and is situated on the right bank of the Lower Angara River, about 50 miles from Lake Baikal, its source. The city lies on both sides of the mouth of a tributary of the Lower Angara, called the Ucha-Korka, and opposite the confluence of the Irkut with the former river. It is well built, paved and lighted; has a population, according to the latest information, of about 30,000, and an important trade is carried on by the inhabitants.

Among the principal public buildings in the city are the Governor-General's offices, the Governor-General's palace, and several Government factories, in which convicts are employed. A handsome public square is situated in the centre of the city, and on the face of the houses of many of the officers and the guard-house. The city contains a high school, a female orphan school, a high school for navigation, a theatre, a school for medicine, and a gymnasium, besides a citadel and strong fortifications. There are also 15 churches and several convents and hospitals. Nearly all the houses are of brick, and the streets, which accounts for the extent of the conflagration. Irkutsk is the great commercial entrepot between the Chinese Empire and European Russia, exporting to the latter tea, rhubarb, furs, porcelain, paper and silk, and importing in exchange furs, metals, and general merchandise.

Baltimore, July 11.—The boiler of the National steam packing box manufactory of Adams & Setzer, on Fourth street, exploded at 6:40 this morning, killing and injuring a number of persons. The body of August Setzer, one of the proprietors of the box factory, was recovered from the ruins at nine o'clock. The features were unrecognizable and the body had a large beam resting across the breast. At 10:30 the body of John Ulrich, engineer, was found in a palp at the mouth of the boiler flue. The head was off, and one leg was twisted. The body was recovered from the ruins at nine o'clock. The features were unrecognizable and the body had a large beam resting across the breast.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8.—At 7:20 this morning fire broke out in the upper story of Denham's planing mill, Scranton avenue, and spread rapidly, destroying the Variety iron works, the Atlantic and Great Western freight depot, the two story building occupied by Bus, King & Child, cigar dealer, and a large quantity of rough and finished lumber belonging to different yards. A brick wind was blowing and only by great exertion was the fire gotten under control. At one time it bid fair to burn both sides of Scranton avenue from the "Living Bridge" to the Atlantic passenger depot.

Loss on Variety iron works, \$35,000 to \$40,000; J. F. Denham's planing mill, lost \$20,000. Wood, Perry & Co.'s loss on lumber \$15,000 to \$20,000; fully insured. Loss of stock in Atlantic and Great Western, the loaded cars were pulled out and \$600 will cover the loss of small freight. The loss on the building is about \$20,000.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—Frank Mulbrandon, an Irishman, aged 47, a shoemaker by trade, was taken sick last Saturday afternoon and died today. A post mortem examination, held by six of the leading physicians of the city, has shown that the cause of his death was cholera, which he contracted at the Howard Association, and at present a member of the National Board of Health, and Dr. G. E. Thornton, President of the City Board of Health, revealed the fact that the patient had died of yellow fever. All the physicians declare it is a sporadic case. Considerable excitement prevails.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 10.—During a heavy thunder storm this afternoon two countrymen, on their way to the city in a wagon loaded with green corn for market, took refuge under a bridge near California, Ohio. Lightning struck the bridge and killed both the men and their four horses.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1879. During the extra session of Congress, which terminated to the satisfaction of every one, 123 bills and 46 joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate, and 139 joint resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives. The following are among the principal bills which were passed and have become laws: To prevent the introduction of contagious diseases; to contract for the construction of a refrigerating ship for the disinfection of vessels and cargo; to extend the time of postal service; bill relating to vinegar factories operated prior to March 1, 1879; extending the pension of General James Shields to his widow and children, and granting a special pension to Colonel Fletcher Webster, ex-minister to the Prussia, expelled or license, vessels propelled by sail or internal motive power of their own; joint resolution relating to the national board of health; the legislative, executive, and judicial, the army and the judicial departments to exercise the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money, &c.; to provide for a Mississippi river commission; to authorize the District of Columbia to issue twenty year five per cent bonds, supplementary postal appropriations; Baltimore post office; to put Quilino and cargo to a test, the completion of the foundation of the Washington monument; directing a monument to be erected to mark the birth place of Washington.

This last bill appropriates \$3,000 for the purchase and erection of a suitable monument to mark the birth place of George Washington, the patriot, the General of the Continental army, and the first President of the United States. Secretary Evarts has the money at his disposal for the purpose indicated. In order that the design as well as the inscription may have the admiration of the people, the monument, Mr. Evarts has concluded to visit the spot in person, and it is quite probable, on account of the national character attached to the proceedings, that the President himself will see fit to accompany Mr. Evarts.

The contemporary historians locate the place of the patriot's birth at Bridge-creek, Westmoreland county, Virginia. This name seems to have been lost in the progress of time, the present name of the nearest stream, being Pine-creek, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The present manor stood one mile north of Pope's creek, and on a swell in the land overlooking the broad bosom of the river. The old family Bible noting the birth days, in the handwriting of the father, "George Washington, son of Augustine and Mary, his wife, was born the 11th day February, 1731, at ten in the morning, and was baptized the 31st of April following; Mr. Beverly Whitney and Captain Brooks god-father, and Mrs. Mildred Gregory, god-mother."

The city of Irkutsk is the capital of East Siberia and of the Government of the same name, and is situated on the right bank of the Lower Angara River, about 50 miles from Lake Baikal, its source. The city lies on both sides of the mouth of a tributary of the Lower Angara, called the Ucha-Korka, and opposite the confluence of the Irkut with the former river. It is well built, paved and lighted; has a population, according to the latest information, of about 30,000, and an important trade is carried on by the inhabitants.

Among the principal public buildings in the city are the Governor-General's offices, the Governor-General's palace, and several Government factories, in which convicts are employed. A handsome public square is situated in the centre of the city, and on the face of the houses of many of the officers and the guard-house. The city contains a high school, a female orphan school, a high school for navigation, a theatre, a school for medicine, and a gymnasium, besides a citadel and strong fortifications. There are also 15 churches and several convents and hospitals. Nearly all the houses are of brick, and the streets, which accounts for the extent of the conflagration. Irkutsk is the great commercial entrepot between the Chinese Empire and European Russia, exporting to the latter tea, rhubarb, furs, porcelain, paper and silk, and importing in exchange furs, metals, and general merchandise.

Baltimore, July 11.—The boiler of the National steam packing box manufactory of Adams & Setzer, on Fourth street, exploded at 6:40 this morning, killing and injuring a number of persons. The body of August Setzer, one of the proprietors of the box factory, was recovered from the ruins at nine o'clock. The features were unrecognizable and the body had a large beam resting across the breast. At 10:30 the body of John Ulrich, engineer, was found in a palp at the mouth of the boiler flue. The head was off, and one leg was twisted. The body was recovered from the ruins at nine o'clock. The features were unrecognizable and the body had a large beam resting across the breast.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8.—At 7:20 this morning fire broke out in the upper story of Denham's planing mill, Scranton avenue, and spread rapidly, destroying the Variety iron works, the Atlantic and Great Western freight depot, the two story building occupied by Bus, King & Child, cigar dealer, and a large quantity of rough and finished lumber belonging to different yards. A brick wind was blowing and only by great exertion was the fire gotten under control. At one time it bid fair to burn both sides of Scranton avenue from the "Living Bridge" to the Atlantic passenger depot.

Loss on Variety iron works, \$35,000 to \$40,000; J. F. Denham's planing mill, lost \$20,000. Wood, Perry & Co.'s loss on lumber \$15,000 to \$20,000; fully insured. Loss of stock in Atlantic and Great Western, the loaded cars were pulled out and \$600 will cover the loss of small freight. The loss on the building is about \$20,000.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—Frank Mulbrandon, an Irishman, aged 47, a shoemaker by trade, was taken sick last Saturday afternoon and died today. A post mortem examination, held by six of the leading physicians of the city, has shown that the cause of his death was cholera, which he contracted at the Howard Association, and at present a member of the National Board of Health, and Dr. G. E. Thornton, President of the City Board of Health, revealed the fact that the patient had died of yellow fever. All the physicians declare it is a sporadic case. Considerable excitement prevails.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 10.—During a heavy thunder storm this afternoon two countrymen, on their way to the city in a wagon loaded with green corn for market, took refuge under a bridge near California, Ohio. Lightning struck the bridge and killed both the men and their four horses.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1879. During the extra session of Congress, which terminated to the satisfaction of every one, 123 bills and 46 joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate, and 139 joint resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives. The following are among the principal bills which were passed and have become laws: To prevent the introduction of contagious diseases; to contract for the construction of a refrigerating ship for the disinfection of vessels and cargo; to extend the time of postal service; bill relating to vinegar factories operated prior to March 1, 1879; extending the pension of General James Shields to his widow and children, and granting a special pension to Colonel Fletcher Webster, ex-minister to the Prussia, expelled or license, vessels propelled by sail or internal motive power of their own; joint resolution relating to the national board of health; the legislative, executive, and judicial, the army and the judicial departments to exercise the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money, &c.; to provide for a Mississippi river commission; to authorize the District of Columbia to issue twenty year five per cent bonds, supplementary postal appropriations; Baltimore post office; to put Quilino and cargo to a test, the completion of the foundation of the Washington monument; directing a monument to be erected to mark the birth place of Washington.

This last bill appropriates \$3,000 for the purchase and erection of a suitable monument to mark the birth place of George Washington, the patriot, the General of the Continental army, and the first President of the United States. Secretary Evarts has the money at his disposal for the purpose indicated. In order that the design as well as the inscription may have the admiration of the people, the monument, Mr. Evarts has concluded to visit the spot in person, and it is quite probable, on account of the national character attached to the proceedings, that the President himself will see fit to accompany Mr. Evarts.

The contemporary historians locate the place of the patriot's birth at Bridge-creek, Westmoreland county, Virginia. This name seems to have been lost in the progress of time, the present name of the nearest stream, being Pine-creek, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The present manor stood one mile north of Pope's creek, and on a swell in the land overlooking the broad bosom of the river. The old family Bible noting the birth days, in the handwriting of the father, "George Washington, son of Augustine and Mary, his wife, was born the 11th day February, 1731, at ten in the morning, and was baptized the 31st of April following; Mr. Beverly Whitney and Captain Brooks god-father, and Mrs. Mildred Gregory, god-mother."

The city of Irkutsk is the capital of East Siberia and of the Government of the same name, and is situated on the right bank of the Lower Angara River, about 50 miles from Lake Baikal, its source. The city lies on both sides of the mouth of a tributary of the Lower Angara, called the Ucha-Korka, and opposite the confluence of the Irkut with the former river. It is well built, paved and lighted; has a population, according to the latest information, of about 30,000, and an important trade is carried on by the inhabitants.

Among the principal public buildings in the city are the Governor-General's offices, the Governor-General's palace, and several Government factories, in which convicts are employed. A handsome public square is situated in the centre of the city, and on the face of the houses of many of the officers and the guard-house. The city contains a high school, a female orphan school, a high school for navigation, a theatre, a school for medicine, and a gymnasium, besides a citadel and strong fortifications. There are also 15 churches and several convents and hospitals. Nearly all the houses are of brick, and the streets, which accounts for the extent of the conflagration. Irkutsk is the great commercial entrepot between the Chinese Empire and European Russia, exporting to the latter tea, rhubarb, furs, porcelain, paper and silk, and importing in exchange furs, metals, and general merchandise.

Baltimore, July 11.—The boiler of the National steam packing box manufactory of Adams & Setzer, on Fourth street, exploded at 6:40 this morning, killing and injuring a number of persons. The body of August Setzer, one of the proprietors of the box factory, was recovered from the ruins at nine o'clock. The features were unrecognizable and the body had a large beam resting across the breast. At 10:30 the body of John Ulrich, engineer, was found in a palp at the mouth of the boiler flue. The head was off, and one leg was twisted. The body was recovered from the ruins at nine o'clock. The features were unrecognizable and the body had a large beam resting across the breast.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8.—At 7:20 this morning fire broke out in the upper story of Denham's planing mill, Scranton avenue, and spread rapidly, destroying the Variety iron works, the Atlantic and Great Western freight depot, the two story building occupied by Bus, King & Child, cigar dealer, and a large quantity of rough and finished lumber belonging to different yards. A brick wind was blowing and only by great exertion was the fire gotten under control. At one time it bid fair to burn both sides of Scranton avenue from the "Living Bridge" to the Atlantic passenger depot.

Loss on Variety iron works, \$35,000 to \$40,000; J. F. Denham's planing mill, lost \$20,000. Wood, Perry & Co.'s loss on lumber \$15,000 to \$20,000; fully insured. Loss of stock in Atlantic and Great Western, the loaded cars were pulled out and \$600 will cover the loss of small freight. The loss on the building is about \$20,000.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—Frank Mulbrandon, an Irishman, aged 47, a shoemaker by trade, was taken sick last Saturday afternoon and died today. A post mortem examination, held by six of the leading physicians of the city, has shown that the cause of his death was cholera, which he contracted at the Howard Association, and at present a member of the National Board of Health, and Dr. G. E. Thornton, President of the City Board of Health, revealed the fact that the patient had died of yellow fever. All the physicians declare it is a sporadic case. Considerable excitement prevails.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 10.—During a heavy thunder storm this afternoon two countrymen, on their way to the city in a wagon loaded with green corn for market, took refuge under a bridge near California, Ohio. Lightning struck the bridge and killed both the men and their four horses.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER. Dress Goods Stock. Foreign and Domestic Fabrics. Never before shown in Philadelphia.

300 PIECES SUITINGS AT 18c. 300 PCS. FOREIGN FABRICS AT 27c. 500 PIECES SUITINGS AT 20c. 300 PCS. FRENCH TEXTURES AT 30c. 1000 PIECES SUITINGS AT 25c. 300 PCS. ALL-WOOL BEES AT 25c.

ONE THOUSAND PIECES BLACK HERNANIES & GRENADINES. At prices from 20 cents to \$2.50 per yard, and in assortment of styles quite extraordinary.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER. N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS., PHILADELPHIA. AT C. N. BOYD'S.

PH