WEEKLY EXPRESS

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Wednesday Morning, July 6, 1870.

Senator Morton.

The Republican Executive Committee of this county has been exceedingly fortunate in securing the promise of Senator MORTON to speak here on the evening of the 18th inst. There is no man in the United States—in or out of Congress—in whose views the people at large place more confidence than in those of our distinguished Senator. It is a happy circumstance that he will be here to inaugurate the new wigwam, and we predict that, however large it may be, its capacity will be severely tested on that occasion. Let our friends, throughout this part of the State, be informed of the time and place of the proposed meeting, by general publication in Republican papers, and we shall have a gathering of the Union hosts worthy to inaugurate the campaign upon which we are about to enter under the most flattering auspices.

THE Chicago *Republican* calls attention to the significant fact that every Republican State Convention held since the inauguration of Gen. GRANT has cordially indorsed his administration. Meanwhile, the wise, liberal and patriotic way in which the Government is carried on, will more and more endear it to the people.

IT IS confidently predicted that in a very short time California will be able to supply the country with raw and manufactured silk. This will prove a very valuable addition to our home industries, and do much toward bringing the balance of trade with Europe permanently in our favor.

THE New York *Methodist* contains a fiery diatribe against the neglect of church going during the summer. The article concludes with the proposition that the devil takes no vacation during July and August. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* admits that this may be entirely true, but thinks it should be remembered, in favor of human sinners, that they are not quite so well accustomed to the heat as his satanic majesty.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* mentions the interesting and instructive fact that while the managers of other competing railroad companies have fought their stockholders, their bondholders, and even each other, through one expensive suit after another, without resting from litigation anywhere or at any time, the Pennsylvania Central has pursued the plainer, easier, wiser course of equity, and as a result it stands to-day impregnable against all the devices of those who envy its success.

WHILE our revenues during the past year have shown a steady and gratifying increase, those of Great Britain for the quarter just ended show the marked falling off of nearly £3,000,000 from the corresponding period in 1869. Whether this decrease is owing to stagnation in business or dishonesty on the part of the officials holding the money is not yet clear; but be the causes what they may, the result shows American Government finances to be in a more wholesome condition than those of our great commercial rival.

THE attendance of the heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain at the opening of the public schools of East London, is mentioned as evidence that liberal ideas have not only taken deep root but are producing fruit in England. Education for the masses is fast becoming an English as well as an American institution. That it will benefit the realm in every way there is no doubt; that it will do much toward obliterating class distinctions is true; poverty and ignorance will cease to be synonymous terms; the Peer and the merchant, the gentry and the workingmen can assimilate in intellectual tastes and pursuits. Knowledge is a leveler, but it levels upward.

THE imminent prospect of most lively competition on some of our railways, gives additional interest to the stories that we hear of the battle among railway kings in New York. In this, as in other wars, "the weeds are better than one," as GOULD and FISK have demonstrated in their contest with VANDERBILT in regard to freights. In addition to the Commodore's having hauled their cattle through to New York at great loss to himself and profit to them, it now transpires that he has been hauling large quantities of wheat for the same gentlemen at equally ruinous rates. The Commodore and his corporations have long purses and can afford to lose much, but it seems that he can take no turn but GOULD and FISK avail themselves of it to their personal advantage.

THE Democratic party exhibits a lamentable, but not unusual want of harmony, in regard to the income tax question. Will the *Journal* please define its position thereon? Is it with Mr. VOORHEES for the tax? If so, why does it attack Mr. DUNN on the mere supposition that he, too, is in favor of the tax? It is really melancholy to see such great statesmen as Senator McCREERY, of Kentucky, and your illustrious M. C. at swords' points on this plain question. And it is still more painful to find the war coming nearer home, and dividing the Democracy of Indiana. We see the Democratic organ of the First District rending its garments in frantic abuse of all who favor the tax on incomes, while VOORHEES goes through this District denouncing all those who are opposed to it. Will our amiable Democratic neighbor oblige us by intimating which side of the family difficulty it intends to espouse?

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, a leading Radical organ in the West."—*Journal.*

It is hardly to be supposed that the *Journal* is so ignorant as not to know that the Cincinnati *Commercial* is an "independent newspaper." It is no more "Radical" than Democratic, and utterly disclaims any fealty to, or connection with, any party. It is run in the interest of its owners, who care not a picayune which party goes up or which goes down so that their business prospers. It is the custom of the *Journal* not only to quote the *Commercial* as a Republican paper—"a leading Radical organ"—but to speak of DON PIATT as "a prominent Radical." Now the truth is, DON PIATT's business is to write letters that are adapted to the columns of an "independent" journal. His instructions are to avoid partizan expressions, and he distributes his abuse on both parties with great impartiality. We remember when the *Journal* was accustomed to quote "MACK" with the same gusto that it now quotes "D. P." But all the world knows that "MACK" never was anything, politically, except a very copperY Democrat.

OF all the Presidents of the United States, Grant is the first that ever incurred so much as the suspicion of being influenced by pecuniary motives in State affairs.—*Journal.*

If you have any such "suspicion," perhaps you might tell what act of the President has given rise to it? Would it be a violation of Democratic tactics to file specifications along with your charges? An honest accuser, in charging high crimes or misdemeanors, will specify acts. Will you attempt to? A failure to do so will be equivalent to an admission that your "suspicion" is a gross libel.

IT was often remarked of DANIEL WEBSTER that no matter where he spoke he had something appropriate to say of the local surroundings. This habit made the "great expounder" popular wherever he addressed an assemblage, for the inhabitants of obscure towns and villages felt very kindly toward the great man who recognized the importance and merits of places overlooked by the world at large. In this respect, remarks a cotemporary, General SHERMAN conducts himself on the Websterian plan. The General makes a good speech, and talks not of himself or his deeds, but of his auditors. A few days ago he was called upon to address the leather dealers of Boston. What could the leader of the march from Atlanta to the sea have to say of interest to the leather trade? But he was equal to the occasion. He told his hearers that—

"No manufacturing interest does more for comfort than the one which furnishes the community with good shoes. In his marches, when making a "post," the first thing was to purchase good shoes for the barefooted. The General said he preferred sewed shoes to pegged shoes. He should remain a friend of the trade if the members furnished the army with a serviceable article, until the time when, so far as he was individually concerned, shoes would be no longer needed. His marching army had worn out a large amount of leather, and an immense number of shoes, some of them bad, which he did not believe came from Boston."

Of course the leather men were delighted with the oratorical powers of a General who, like a true soldier, attacked them at their weakest point.

Republican Financiering.

While the Democrats are howling about the extravagance and mismanagement of the Republicans, we do not know of any more interesting reading than the regular monthly statements of the public debt. That of the first inst. is particularly pleasant, and we commend its consideration to every patriotic citizen of whatever party.

On the 1st of July, 1869, the debt was stated at $2,489,002,480.58. Now it is $2,386,358,590.74. Showing a reduction for the year of $102,643.889.84. The maximum of the debt Sept. 1, 1865, was $2,757,689,571.43. This shows a total reduction in five years of $371,330,980.69, an annual average of $74,266,196.14!

And in addition to all this let it be remembered

1. That this includes the term of ANDY JOHNSON, one-half of which was run in the interest of the Democratic party, and followed the usual financial policy of that party by *increasing* the debt.

2. That in these five years the taxes have been reduced, on both customs and internal taxes, to an amount estimated at $300,000,000 a year.

3. And that under GRANT's administration the monthly reduction has steadily increased, until for June it reaches $20,203,782.84, or at the rate of nearly $250,000,000 per year.

To this record of success in governmental financiering, the history of the world furnishes no parallel; and the American people will not be so silly as to turn out of power a party which has shown such competency to deal with the grand problems of debt and taxation.

The Corset Business.

In the discussion of the Tariff bill by the Senate last Thursday, an amendment was proposed to fix the duty on Corsets at $3 per dozen when valued at $10 a dozen, and 35 per cent. *ad valorem* on those of higher value.

SHERMAN, under instruction from the committee, proceeded to withdraw it, but SPRAGUE rising to his feet the withdrawal was held in abeyance. SPRAGUE said:

There are a million dozen corsets imported into this country. It is an article of very great traffic. It has become so within the last ten or fifteen years. It was not known to the tariff of the olden time.

He proceeded to say that foreign corsets were greatly undervalued in the invoices, and the government was swindled out of half of the revenue that corsets should pay at the present *ad valorem* rate. Hence the necessity of a specific duty. He also stated that the manufacturers of corsets in this country needed protection. As to the first cost he said:

The actual appraised cost of the corsets imported into this country, is $4 80 per dozen, whereas I have before me letters in every form, and a list of the prices that the consumers are obliged to pay for them in this country, the lowest of which is $6 25, and the highest $50.

The speech of Mr. SPRAGUE caused the adoption of the amendment—so that the Government will be certain of about $5,000,000 revenue from this single article which a well-informed Cincinnati editor speaks of as a "murderous contrivance for deforming our women, choking their lungs, chasing the glow of health from their cheeks, inducing consumption as well as every other disease, rendering them utterly unfit for wives and mothers, a torment to themselves and a misery to their husbands, whose feeble children soon go to the cemetery—in short, converting the jewels of the church into the greatest sinners of the land."

Idolatry of the Thermometer.

It is hard to explain on any intelligible basis, except, perhaps, that itching for unprofitable knowledge born into our nature, the eager curiosity of most people during very hot wheather to know the variations of the thermometer. All day long an eager crowd may be found studying, under the full blaze of the sun, the weather bulletin of the Western Union Telegraph Company. We all seem to take a certain pride in being a little warmer than our neighbors, and to know that to-day is the hottest on record for a number of years fills us with secret satisfaction. It is something to be ahead of the rest of the world, even in discomfort.

But the worship of the thermometer seems not only absurd, but also foolish in no slight degree. For it sets the imagination working, and so if it does not actually add to one's physical discomfort, at least disposes the system to succumb more readily to the heat. To prohibit, by law, the sale or exhibition of thermometers during a hot spell, would be, perhaps, an unwarrantable stretch of authority; but the wise man who possesses one will lock it up when the dog star rises, and steadily refuse to look at it until the setting of the same. Of the weather records one may safely say that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." The moment we see that the mercury is above ninety we begin to feel the heat ten times more than ever. In fact, watch the thermometer, and you need never expect to be cool. The best way is to go about your business, if you have any, and pay no attention to the heat.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Scott foundry, at Reading, Pennsylvania, has just completed the manufacture of a rifled cannon which is to throw a hundred pound ball ten miles.

An Idaho girl is abused for patting on style because she cleans her teeth with the butt end of a blacking brush. She says she was brought up neat, and doesn't care what folks think.

The Overland Monthly

For July has come to hand. Its contents are as follows:

My First Visit to Brook Farm; Joe of Lahaina; An Evening and a Morning in Colima; Sail Ho! A Dark Night on Picket; The Donner Party; Through the Lower Coast Countries; Lumbering in Washington Territory; If Only; The Spectre Bull of Salinas; The Farmsley House; Sacramento Etchings; Yosemite on Foot; Dickens in Camp; Mr. Thompson's Prodigal.

This is one of the best and most welcome of all the magazines that come to our table.

The Great Boat Race.

From the St. Louis *Democrat* extra, of July 4th, we clip the following:

THE HOME STRETCH.

At twenty-five minutes past 11 o'clock the Robert E. Lee passed her place of mooring, at the New Orleans wharf boat, firing a gun as she got opposite. Now the pent up enthusiasm of the people broke forth in shouts and yells, waving of handkerchiefs, and tossing of hats. The salute was returned by those on board the Lee. As she passed we observed two colored men sitting astride the cross timbers of her jack-staff; one seemed to be playing a banjo, while the other was yelling at the top of his voice—the mouths of both were gaping wide, displaying the whitest of teeth. The Lee

PASSED ON

to the head of Bloody Island, where she rounded to. The multitude followed her up the levee, and there was a scene of wildest confusion—men, women and children hurrying along as in chase of the boat; baggage wagons and hotel coaches dashing through the crowd—people rushing on shore from the steamers and wharf-boats, and everybody panting with excitement.

The shouts were not so loud as were expected they would be from the size of the crowd. The enthusiasm was not so demonstrative as became the importance of the occasion. The colored boatmen, however, made a great deal of noise, some of them yelling at the top of their voices, some lolling on the ground and rolling over in the agony of delight.

Slowly the victor backed about, and gracefully moved down stream, then rounded to again and came up alongside of the wharfboat, to which she was made fast. Then there was a grand rush on board, and the friends of the officers grasped their hands and tendered their congratulations.

The following dispatches were delivered to Captain Cannon immediately on his arrival:

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.

Captain John W. Cannon, steamer R. E. Lee:

Your friends rejoice with you—none more sincerely than myself.

N. A. GREEN,
Commander steamer Richmond.

NEW ALBANY, July 4.

John W. Cannon, steamer R. E. Lee:

Accept our congratulations for your success and safety.

J. J. BROWN AND WIFE.

TIME THREE DAYS, EIGHTEEN HOURS, TWENTY-SEVEN MINUTES.

The time of the Lee from New Orleans to St. Louis was three days, eighteen hours and twenty-seven minutes—beating the time of the Natchez on her former fast trip three hours and thirty-one minutes.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Opinions of a Mongolian Merchant.

Since the completion of the Pacific Railroad, now nearly a year since, several individuals and parties of the Mongolian race have visited the interior of the United States. We are informed by telegraph dispatches, that the indefatigable Koopmanschap has 1,500 *en route* for Tennessee, but these are mainly laborers; a few have been of the better class—merchants and merchants' clerks. On yesterday there arrived in Chicago a gentleman representing the more advanced class of Chinese, Mr. Kim Wing, who is making a tour of the Western and Southern States, to examine for himself the facilities for providing homes for such of his people as may be desirous of permanently settling in America. He represents a class who have not as yet made their way to our shores, and who will come not to interfere with labor, but to build up and develop portions of the country not yet settled. Kim Wing is accompanied by an American gentleman, Mr. Webster, and they are now visiting friends of the latter at Madison, Wis. He is about thirty-five years of age, is connected with a business house in San Francisco, where he has resided for twelve years, with the exception of a brief visit to China. He reads, writes and speaks English with ease, and is master of some dozen or more of the different Chinese dialects. He says of the Plains, "I think my people will some time make this waste land worth something." The beautiful rolling country, the cultivated farms, and the operations of plowing, cultivating corn, mowing grass and reaping grain between Omaha and Chicago on the Chicago, Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, excited his admiration, and were the subject of numerous notes. He believes that if a more liberal policy is pursued by our Government towards the Chinese, many of the better class will come here, not to accumulate a little money and then go back, but to live here permanently. A short stay will be made in Wisconsin, when a leisurely tour will be taken through Missouri, Tennessee and several other Southern States, particularly Texas. —*Chicago Post.*

FEMALE JOURNALISTS.

The American Lady who Writes Essays, Editorials, Poems, &c.

In England we have really very few female writers, after the half dozen or so of professional authoresses whose names are known to us all; and the English woman hardly ever becomes a journalist, or writes regularly for the newspapers. Here in the United States women are everywhere involved in the innermost recesses of the world of journalism. If a woman of education wants to make her living in one of these cities she seems now to think first of all of writing for the newspapers and magazines, just as an English girl's first idea would be to become a governess. And it must be owned that when an American girl thinks she can write she is not easily persuaded to the contrary, or discouraged from persevering in her efforts. I know something of the inner life of a certain New York weekly journal, and have been in the habit of spending some time more or less of every working day there; and I venture to affirm that of the amateur contributors who penetrated, wholly uninvited, into the editorial room, and presented there a bundle of manuscript, at least two out of every three were women, and a considerable proportion of these were girls under twenty.

How many times have I listened with profound interest to the debate which would take place between one of the editors of the *Journal* and one of the fair amateurs! How calmly, firmly, fluently, fearlessly she would expatiate on the peculiar attractions of her essay, poem or story; how gracefully she would wave away, not without a dash of gentle scorn in her tone, the mild and elementary objections of the editor—the objection, for instance, that he had already had seven successive articles on the same subject, of which the last was published that very day; or that the views expressed in the proffered essay were diametrically opposed to those of himself and the journal; or that his literary columns were filled up already for six months in advance; or that he never did or could accept long romances, and this seemed to be a preternaturally long romance. The lady, probably eighteen years of age, had meanwhile calmly taken a chair, arranged her skirts, and sat down to argue the question; and how eloquently, vivaciously, eagerly she did argue it! How her eyes sparkled and her tongue rattled! And when at last it became evident that the thing could not be accepted, the chances were that in nine cases out of ten the disappointed young woman took her defeat with the most perfect good-humor, and, dismissing the subject of the rejected manuscript altogether, started an animated talk on things in general before bidding good-bye to the inexorable editor and setting forth to try her fortune with some one else.—*Justin McCarthy.*

A Hymn by Dickens.

In the London *Daily News*, of February 14, 1846, Mr. Dickens wrote the following verses—which will be new to many—elicited by a speech at one of the night meetings of the wives of agricultural laborers in Wiltshire, held to petition for free trade:

Oh God, who by the prophet's hand
Didst smite the rocky brake,
Whence water came at Thy command
Thy people's thirst to slake:
Strike, now, upon the granite wall,
Stern, obdurate, and high,
And let some drops of pity fall
For us who starve and die.

The God, who took a little child
And set him in the midst,
And promise him his mercy mild,
As by thy son thou didst:
Look down upon our children dear,
So gaunt, so cold, so spare,
And let their images appear
Where Lords and Gentry are!

Oh God, teach them to feel how we,
When our poor infants droop,
Are weakened in our trust in thee,
And how our spirits stoop:
For, in thy rest, so bright and fair,
All tears and sorrow sleep;
And their young looks, so full of care,
Would make thine angels weep!

The God, who with his finger drew
The judgment coming on,
Write for these men what must ensue
Ere many years be gone!
Oh God, whose bow is in the sky,
Let them not brave and dare,
Until they look (too late) on high
And see an arrow there!

Oh God, remind them! In the bread
They break upon the knee,
These sacred words may yet be read,
"In memory of me!"
Oh God, remind them of his sweet
Compassion for the poor,
And how he gave them bread to eat,
And went from door to door.

G. A. Sala is goin to prosecute a newspaper that called his new magazine an advertising circular in disguise.

IRISH ANTIQUITIES.

Probable Relics of the Ossian age.

Near Dereeen, in Kerry, is a singular mound covered with trees at the roadside with a secluded field behind it sprinkled over with hawthorns. The fields is the burying place of the babies that die unbaptised, unconsecrated by church but hallowed by sentiment, and treated, seemingly, with more reverence than the neglected graveyard. The mound is circular, with sloping sides 20 feet high and 60 feet in diameter at the top. It is a *rath*, of which there are six or seven in the glen, and many more in other parts of Kerry. This one has never been opened, being called the Fairy's House, and is protected by superstition; another like it, at the back of Derreen, has been cleared out, and can be entered without difficulty. The outer wall must have been first built of stone. The interior was then divided into narrow compartments, ten or twelve feet long by five feet broad, each with an air-hole through the wall, and communicating with one another by low but firmly-constructed doors. Massive slabs were laid at the top to form a roof, and the whole structure was finally covered in with turf. They were evidently houses of some kind, though when built or by whom is still a mystery. Human remains are rarely found in any of them, and whether these chambers were themselves occupied, or whether they were merely the cellars of some lighter building of timber and wickerwork raised above them, is a point on which the antiquarians are undecided. Whatever they were, however, they are monuments of some past age of Irish history; and the stone circles and gigantic pillars, standing wild and weird in the mountain gorges, are, perhaps, the tombs of the race who lived in them. No one knows at present, for Derreen lies out of the line of tourists. By-and-by, when the feeling of respect for burial places, however ancient, which still clings to Kerry, has been civilized away, the tombs will be broken into and searched, and then, as elsewhere, the curious antiquary will find golden torques and armlets among the crumbling bones of the chiefs of the age of Ossian.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

GOOD OLD TIMES.

A Reminiscence of Dr. Alexander Duncan—Log Cabin Life.

A writer for the Boston *Journal* is reviewing the recollections of old characters and old times. We quote the following reminiscence of Dr. Alexander Duncan, Congressman from Ohio in 1840:

Whether it was from personal choice, or from a secret desire to imitate in dress, as he resembled in figure, Mr. Webster, we cannot say; but certain it is, that whenever we saw him he wore dark pantaloons, buff cassimere vest, and blue dress coat with brass buttons, which was Mr. Webster's ordinary dress when in the Senate or upon the forum.

Dr. Duncan had the appearance of a lover of good things—good dinners, good wines, and good company—and such was his character. He was elected first to Congress in 1836 from Cincinnati, and was re-elected in 1838. In 1840 was defeated by his Whig opponent, Mr. Pendleton, but he was again elected in 1842, defeating Mr. Pendleton, and served in the House until 1845. About this time his health began to fail, and continued failing until the spring of 1852, when he died. We do not know his age, but should judge he had not reached the age, of three-score at the time of death. Men of all parties spoke kindly and respectfully of Dr. Duncan when we lived in Ohio, and yet probably there was no prominent person on the Democratic side—not even Amos Kendall nor Isaac Hill who was more cordially hated and abused by the Whigs than by the Representative from Cincinnati during the campaign of 1840. He was the cause of innumerable jibes and jokes in the Louisville *Journal*. Mr. Prentice appeared to take infinite delight in scoring him. Here is one passage which we remember: The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in speaking of Dr. Duncan, incidentally said: "There is no man in Congress who can bring an intricate question down to a *point* so quickly as Dr. Duncan." This Prentice quoted in the Louisvill *Journal*, and added: "We don't know how it may be with him in a matter of argument, but we know that there is no man in Congress that can bring a *quart* of whisky down to a *pint* as quickly as the Doctor!"

The following extract gives the Doctor's views and experience of log cabins and log-cabin life:

"Sir.—I delight in the very name of a log cabin. There is no name in the English vocabulary that dwells upon my lips with so much delight as log cabin. It brings fresh to my recollection scenes of youthful pleasures which I have never since, nor ever will again, enjoy. Many and oft is the time that I thought a day a month in anxious watch for the setting of the sun, which was the token for the rally to the frolic of the log cabin, where I met the comrades of my youth in dance, play and song. In the times of which I am speaking log cabins were what the term means—a house made of round logs, one story high of dimensions suited to the size of the family, who were to inhabit it, and sometimes with reference to an increase; a puncheon floor, tin-back loft, and a clapboard roof. The industry of the matron and her daughters was displayed by thick folds of linsey frocks, pantaloons and hunting-shirts which behung its walls. Its loft was underhung with strings of dried pumpkins, and its capacity heated and lighted with a large wood ire from its capacious chimney. So much for description; now for the frolic. It consisted in dancing, playing and singing love and murder songs, eating Johnny cake and pumpkin pies, and drinking new whisky and brown sugar out of a gourd. Our dancing in my youthful day, and in my neighborhood, was done to the performance of an old Irishman with one leg, with the heel of which he beat time to a fiddle with three strings to the air of

"Barney, let the girls go home,"

for, if I recollect right, I think our fiddler could only play one tune.

"But let me tell you sir, our girls were not to be sneezed at. They presented a form in beauty that marked the developments of nature when unrestrained by corsets and the withering dissipation of fashionable and high life, and their guileless hearts looked through a countenance that demanded confidence in their innocence and unsullied virtue. But, oh, their forms! When you applied your arms to their waist in the giddy waltz, with the twenty-five yards of warm linsey in which they were comfortably enwrapped, you had an armful of health and firmness. These constituted my pleasures in the days of log cabins, which, so far as it goes, will be recognized by those who have been round in the Western country."

VARIETIES.

Hickson, Louisiana, has a negro female postmaster.

Cornell University is to have a chair of Chinese and Japanese.

The English debt is now less than it has ever been since 1813.

Mr. G. B. McClellan is about to visit St. Paul with his family.

It is estimated that one-fifth of the meat supply of Paris is real.

Pennsylvania has a paper called the *Pennsylvania Pfaindealer*.

The weekly production of oil at Petrolia, Canada, is 4,500 barrels.

The sarracenia plant is the new French remedy for the small-pox.

In New Orleans they are selling "native champagne" at $10 a dozen.

Troy street railways are to have two palace drawing-room excursion cars.

A nephew of Douglas Jerrold is said to be a wood engraver in New Orleans.

A Philadelphia woman has eleven hundred flower pots surrounding her house.

A man in Morgan county, Tennessee, keeps a nest of eleven rattlesnakes as pets.

Old Aunt Tabby, of Harrosburg, Ky., the black woman that turned white, is dead.

The cotton crop in the western part of Tennessee has been badly damaged by the heavy rains.

A French barber's sign board reads, "To-morrow the public will be shaved gratuitously."

The ex-rebel Jeff. Thompson, it is reported, declares his intention of joining the Republican party.

An elevated railway above the houses is proposed to be constructed through Natchez, Mississippi.

A grand council of the Chippewa Indians is to be held near Fort Ripley, Minnesota, about the middle of July.

Twenty-five English noblemen have been driven into bankruptcy by gaming on the turf within twelve years.

Under the pertinent heading, "Whither are we tending?" the New York Star records a heat there of ninety-seven in the shade.

Miss. Kate Field is already preparing a lecture on "Charles Dickens," which she will deliver before lyceum audiences during the next season.

President Fullerton, of the Bellows Falls, Vermont, Bank, who is ninety-six years old, rides seventeen miles each day to and from the bank.

Mr. John Welsh, of Philadelphia, has presented to the Episcopal Hospital in New York city a check for $18,000, with which to cancel its debts.

The fence of a graveyard in Pennsylvania bears an inscription in large white letters, "Use Jones's bottled ale if you would keep out of here."

The Delaware peach crop this season is estimated by the best authorities to amount to a million and a third baskets of the fruit suitable for the market.

The Japanese have hitherto had a coinage of silver pieces and of silver and gold, but are about to replace them with a coin resembling the Mexican dollar.

Farmers in Berks county, Pennsylvania, are considerably excited over the appearance of a strange disease among their cattle, which they fear is the rinderpest. The cattle suffer for two or three weeks and finally die.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

FOURTH OF JULY.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The 4th was celebrated in the usual manner throughout the North and East. The entire division of the National Guard turned out here. The Tammany Society celebrated the day, T. Weed presided. The Standard of Freedom and the Declaration of Independence were read and Senator Cisserly, of California, delivered an oration. John G. Saxe recited an original poem. Hon. S. S. Cox made a short speech, and letters were read from Senator Thurman, Gov. English, Gen. McClellan, Gov. Hoffman and others. The Society of Cincinnati, of New York, selected Hamilton Fish President and partook of an annual banquet at Delmonico's.

TROTTING.

In the trot yesterday at Fashion Course Lady Thorne beat George Palmer, George Wilkes, Lucy and American Girl. Time 2:23¼, 2:23, 2:24¼.

CHICAGO.

THE FOURTH.

CHICAGO, June 5.—There was no formal celebration of the Fourth in this city yesterday, but the entire people gave themselves up to enjoyment in such way as their fancy suggested. Excursions and picnics were the most popular. There were quite a number of accidents during the day, but none of a fatal character. There were twenty alarms of fire during the day, but the entire damage will scarcely reach two thousand dollars.

THE ELECTION.

Very few official returns of the election held on Saturday, have yet been received but there is no doubt that the constitution with all the separately submitted articles is adopted by a large majority.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

At Lena, Illinois, on the 4th, one man was instantly killed, and two wounded by an accidental explosion of a quantity of cannon cartridges, while they were employed in loading a cannon.

A son af Richard Huges, aged 13 years, residing at Racine, Wis., was fatally injured on the 4th, by the accidental discharge of a pistol which he was loading.

OIL CITY.

FIRE.

OIL CITY, PA., July 5.—Fire at midnight of the Fourth destroyed a row of seven frame buildings on the west side of Union street, between the iron bridge and the Gov. Johnson well. Loss, twenty-five to thirty thousand. Little or no insurance. The Daily Oil City Times was located therein. Their loss five to seven thousand. No insurance.

ST. LOUIS.

A QUESTION OF TIME.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Capt. Leathers, of the steamer Natchez, claims that deducting six hours laid up by fog between here and Cairo, and thirty-six minutes lost in repairing a pump below Helena, the Natchez beat the Lee's time some twenty minutes.

Banquets to both Captains will be given at the Southern Hotel to-night.

DIED.

Dr. Charles A. Pope, an eminent surgeon of this city, and well known throughout the country, died suddenly in Paris at five o'clock this evening.

WASHINGTON.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Democrats in Congress and elsewhere are making preparations for starting a party newspaper in Washington on the first of September. A large amount of capital has been contributed. James C. Hervey, ex-Minister to Portugal, is reported one of the editors.

PAT WOODS,

the Richmond policeman who assaulted Porter, still in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, lodges in the room heretofore occupied by Wooley, the recusant witness in the Johnson impeachment case.

PERSONAL.

Chief Justice Chase has accepted an invitation to visit Gettysburg Springs early in August, and will probably remain several weeks.

Vice President Colfax has returned.

CONCERNING ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

Some Senators are desirous of extending for ten days the time fixed for adjournment of Congress, being apprehensive that the necessary public business cannot be transacted by that time, but the House would not consent to such extension.

HAVANA.

BATTLES.

HAVANA, July 4.—The rebel leader, Sentieda has been attacked and routed by loyal guerillas in Puerto Principe Jurisdiction. The fight lasted an hour and a half. Sixteen Spaniards and sixteen Cubans killed.

CAPTURED.

Seven remaining men of the second Upton expedition, have been captured.

PITTSBURG.

FOURTH OF JULY.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—The Fourth was celebrated by a parade of military and various societies.

FIRE.

In the afternoon the tin shop of Graham & Coon, in East Liberty, was burned, fire caused by fire-crackers. The stock in the dry goods store of N. B. McConnell was much injured by water. Graham & Coon's loss about $3,000; insured.

FOREIGN.

TEA.

LONDON, July 4.—Advices from China announce the first tea shipment of the season. The Diomede sailed from Woosung, June 8th.

CENSORSHIP.

The Pall Mall Gazette has authority for announcing the censorship in France over foreign papers terminated.

MINISTER MOTLEY.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian predicts the early recall of Minister Motley on the grounds that his inactivity defers adjustment of the Alabama question.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

The brothers Scitza, tobacconists of New York, arrested on board the steamer Ottawa on her arrival from Quebec, are charged with forgery.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the Lords to-night Clanicardi moved the production, by the government of a letter from Rev. Corbett, a land owner in the Red River district, giving detailed accounts of the causes of the rebellion.—Granville stated, the expedition sent to that territory was not for conquest, but to effect a transfer of the Red River country from the Hudson Bay Company. The Crown motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the Commons Sir C. W. Dilke gave notice of a motion to abolish the sinecure of the Lord Privy Seal.

Gladstone moved postponement of the parliamentary election bill until the 14th inst., when the possibility of considering that and other important measures this session could be ascertained. He said several bills had already been abandoned for want of time.

The University tests bill was taken up in a Committee. Bentick moved an amendment that nothing in the bill should open the office to any person not a member of the Church of England when such office was intended for a member of that communion. The amendment was opposed by the Solicitor General, and lost. The third reading was fixed for the 5th.

The Education bill was taken up. Dilke moved that rate payers not known to the Council choose the school board. After animated debate it was negatived, 150 to 145. Foster accepted the amendment that rate payers and not the vestry choose the school board. Adjourned.

FOURTH OF JULY.

STUTTGART, July 4.—Americans sojourning in this and in neighborhood cities had a grand celebration here today. At the banquet Consul Young, of Baden, presided, and patriotic speeches were made by Consul Klonpatricht, J. Becket, Chas. Routh and others. The ovation was a great success.

ATLANTIC CABLES.

LONDON, July 5.—The steamer Robert Lowe sailed yesteaday from here with apparatus on board for the repair of the Atlantic Cable near Heart's Content, and the French Cable between St. Pierre and Duxbury. The steamer has just been built by the Atlantic Cable Company for the express purpose of repairing cables, and is fitted with the most approved appliances. She will be stationed permanently on the American side in readiness for any contingency.

OVERTURES TO A FOREIGN PRINCE.

MADRID, July 5.—The Government authorities to-day officially deny having made any but confidential overtures to a foreign Prince. The name of the Prince, the Government adds, it is not yet proper to divulge.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

PARIS, July 5.—Several members of the Left Centre have submitted interpellations concerning the proposed candidature of the Hohnimarlen Prince for the Spanish throne. They were assured that Duke Gamnont had informed the cabinets of Berlin and Madrid that France could not assent to the project. It was also stated that France would propose a Congress of the Great Powers to settle the question.

THE DROUGHT.

Recent rains light and afforded only temporary and partial relief from drought. In Britanny the drought is so severe that farmers are selling cattle at two cents per pound. In Paris, however, butchers keep up prices of meat.

THE OCEAN RACE.

The large fleet of yachts which came here to witness the start of the ocean race has dispersed. Seventy sail accompanied the Dauntless and Cambria out of the harbor.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill was briefly considered and amended to make action conditional upon completion of the whole road in 1878.

An amendment to prevent encroachments upon Indian reservations by any land grants to companies, was discussed without action.

The naturalization bill was taken up. Sumner's amendment striking out the word "white" from the naturalization laws having been adopted, the question was upon Mr. Williams' amendment to exclude Chinese from its benefit.

Mr. Stewart continued his remarks against placing Chinese upon an equal footing with other foreigners. While he would protect Chinese in their rights, he would never sanction the introduction of a system of slave labor in competition with white labor. He would not interfere with voluntary Chinese immigration, but would never agree to invest with political power imported Coolies.

Conkling appealed to Mr. Sumner to withdraw the amendment, which would jeopardize the whole bill.

Mr. Trumbull said the policy of the Republican party having been to make freemen, he could not understand how that party could refuse to admit Chinese to citizenship.

Mr. Sumner declined withdrawal of the amendment. He read from the New Testament relative to Peter denying his master, and remarked that a Republican Senator, (meaning Stewart,) had thrice denied the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and like Peter he might weep bitterly.

Mr. Stewart replied the charge of apostacy, applied with much greater force to the Senator from Massachusetts, as he had read from the Christian Bible in support of his proposition to commit our institutions to the control of Pagans, the enemies of christianity, who could not be bound by a christian obligation or oath.

Mr. Williams contended the Declaration of Independence, did not mean that heathens or cannibals were to be allowed equal political rights under our laws.—Such interpretation of that instrument was foolish and absurb. Its author had declared all men created equal, but they also declared it was the right and duty of a nation so to organize the powers of Government as would seem most likely to effect its safety and happiness.

Mr. Williams then made a lengthy argument against giving Chinese the benefit of naturalization.

Mr. Schurz thought the excitement about Chinese emigration needless. He feared no deluge of Chinamen, and cited figures to show it would take seventy-five years to import a million. He favored Stewart's bill to prohibit Coolie contracts, because they inaugurated a species of slavery.

Mr. Carpenter argued all bound by the law were entitled to a voice in making the law; the same principle that gave the right to the negro must be applied to Chinese.

Mr. Wilson opposed all amendments to the bill, which proposed to make a specific crime. He denounced the system of China's population as vicious to the African race.

After a lengthy discussion the Senate took a recess.

At the evening session the vote by which Sumner's amendment was adopted, was recon sidered, and it was rejected, 14 against 30.

Mr. Warner moved an amendment to the naturalization law to aliens of African nativity, and persons of African descent; adopted, 31 against 20.

Mr. Ramsey called up the bill granting land to the State of Minnesota to aid improvement of the harbor at Duluth; passed.

Mr. Sherman, from Finance Committee, reported back the funding bill and moved the Senate disagree to the House amendments and appointed a Committee of Conference. Motion agreed to.

Mr. Sherman also reported without amendment the House bill to declare construction of section fifty-five of the National currency act approved June 18th, 1864, the object of the bill being to clear up the ambiguity of the law.

Mr. Fenton introduced a bill to incorporate the Tehauntepec Railroad and Ship Canal Company, with a capital of thirty-five millions and power to acquire from the Mexican government all the franchises and privileges it may grant; referred.

The tax bill was proceeded with, the question being upon Trumbull's amendment authorizing transportation of goods in bond from the port of entry to the port of delivery in a city of not less than 15,000 inhabitants. By general consent, Messrs. Chandler, and Morrill, of Vermont, who are especially hostile to the bill, were given half an hour each to address the Senate.

Mr. Bayard spoke against Trumbull's amendment, and Mr. Scott in favor.

An amendment by Mr. Chandler was adopted to allow transportation to any city of a hundred thousand inhabitants, which was a port of entry.

Mr. Sherman stated this would include the cities of Portland, Maine, Milwaukee, Detroit, Louisville and Charleston.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment as amened was rejected, 25 to 2.

Mr. Edmunds replying to remarks by Trumbull that the amendment had been defeated through eastern selfishness in denying to merchants of the interior equal advantages with those of New York, said he had voted against it as a premium on dishonesty.

Mr. Trumbull denied that the measure printed for consideration next December so ordered.

Mr. Palmer presented a minority report accompanied by a bill to establish a postal telegraph system, and to incorporate a postal telegraph company.

The Kentucky contested election case of Barnes against Adams, was discussed for three hours, and the seat awarded Adams, the sitting member, without division. Five thousand dollars were voted for expenses of the contestant.

Mr. Benjamin from Committee on Pensions, reported a bill to pay arrears of pensions to some hundred persons named therein who had not made applications within the time required by law; passed.

The Virginia contested election case of Tucker against Booker, was discussed two hours and tabled, 99 to 24. Adjourned.

The Markets.

TERRE HAUTE MARKET.

TERRE HAUTE, July 5.

Wool—Unwashed	27