

The President has signed the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment.

CHARLESTON.—An election for member of Congress in the place of B. F. Whittemore, resigned, was held in the first district of this State, to-day. The candidates were Whittemore and T. C. Dunn, both claiming to be Republicans. Rainey, a colored citizen, who had been a candidate, having withdrawn from the contest, left the field to Whittemore and Dunn. The returns are meagre but indicate the re-election of Whittemore.

CHICAGO.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that the Gentiles (?) of Utah have representatives here to get an act of incorporation, to open an irrigating ditch about twenty miles long, from a point in Bear River Canyon down by Corinne to Salt Lake. The land grant is four sections per mile; capital stock of the company to be a quarter of a million. The project meets with considerable favor among Congressmen.

The conference committee on the income tax bill, to-day, agreed upon a report. It provides for the continuation of the tax as it is at present through the present year, and the laws to remain in force until the tax is collected next spring; also to legalize the action of the officials in collecting the tax on salaries since the first of January.

The expectation is general among members of Congress of Whittemore's re-election. A few appear settled as to what course they will pursue. It appears that there is no precedent for the case. Members who have been expelled have been returned to succeeding Congresses, but never before in the same session.

To-morrow the enumeration for the census begins. Blanks sufficient for beginning the work were sent from the office here in time to reach California and Oregon and no delay is expected in any quarter from the failure to supply blanks as fast as needed.

The *Times* special says that the President to-day transmitted to the Senate a brief confidential message on the San Domingo treaty, enclosing an additional article extending the time for ratification to July 1st. He suggests certain amendments, which he deems it desirable that the Senate should incorporate into the treaty. In these amendments it is proposed that a paragraph, giving the United States a lien upon public lands of the Republic as security for its undefined public debt, shall be stricken out and that the sum proposed to be paid for the island shall be a million and a half, which shall be absolutely the entire amount, the same to be paid by the government. It is also proposed that two commissioners shall be appointed, one by the Dominican government and one by the United States, to receive this money and apply it to the extinguishment of the Dominican debt.

It was decided at the cabinet meeting to-day, to hold the grand Indian peace conference on Monday next, at which Spotted Tail and Red Cloud will be present.

It was further decided that all Fenians under arrest should be tried in the U. S. Courts for violation of the neutrality laws.

The President signed the Northern Pacific Railroad bill to-day. The representatives of the road are now here, and say that preparations will be commenced at once to build the road, and work on the eastern end will be vigorously prosecuted this summer.

NEW YORK.—In Tuesday's session of the synod of the Presbyterian church the following statistics of the church in the United States were given: eighty-six ministers, eighty-four elders, 309 deacons, 208 families, 2,050 baptisms; total increase during the year 708. The total contributions by the church for religious purposes, during the year, amounts to \$1,471,806.

MALONE.—There is great excitement over the arrest of Major Fitzpatrick, of New York, and Col. McNeil, two of the principal Fenian officers who have heretofore eluded the officers. They were confined in the guard house and will probably be arraigned before United States Commissioner Bannan to-day.

NEW YORK.—A special says government officials at Malone wound up the war, yesterday, by arresting some New York newspaper reporters for being Fenians and sending them to prison.

Late advices from Remedios confirm the slaughter of forty of the most respectable citizens, by volunteers, in revenge for the many defeats they had suffered. Portello, the military commander of the district, knew the butchery was meditated, but passively endorsed it.

A London letter says Napoleon has authorized the Directors of the Grand Opera at Paris to engage Christian Nilsson for ten years, with a pension added to her salary and to pay Strakoshe fifty thousand pounds, the penalty of her breaking her engagement in the United States.

The public debt statement will show a decrease during May, of \$14,310,962. The coin balance in the Treasury is \$10,677,731, and currency \$14,243,816.

CLEVELAND.—The loss by the fire on the Atlantic and Great Western railroad to-day is estimated at from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. Sixteen tank cars, containing 1,400 barrels of oil, and six empty cars were burned, on which there was no insurance.

FOREIGN.

MADRID.—Prim issued a circular to all the deputies of the Cortes, informing them that it is of the utmost importance for them to be in their seats on the 6th of June. He will then explain all the efforts the government has been making to settle the question of the throne, and will appeal to the Cortes to arrive at some conclusion.

MONTREAL, 29.—Gen. Meade has refused transportation, and the select men of Malone will give a bond on the citizens for four thousand dollars to pay the Fenian fare back to Rome. Father Mahony says he has telegraphed to twenty places, including St. Louis, for money, and he advises the men to stay here till Monday, when a fight can be made.

Great anxiety is felt regarding the future disposition of the captured Fenians by the government. Five are in jail at various points, and public feeling is so intense that extra precautions have to be taken for their security from lynch law.

TORONTO.—A fire swept over a vast tract of woods near Fort William, at Thunder Bay, on the 18th. The burned district is on the route to Red River, and it will give the expedition some trouble in making the road.

LONDON, 30.—The Colonial office has despatches from Canadian authority, representing the Fenian war as having collapsed.

The small pox is increasing in Paris. Ashbury declines the challenge for the *Cambria* to take part in a new race.

Extraordinary precaution has been taken by the police, owing, it is said, to the discovery of a plot to release the Fenian prisoners in Clerkenwell prison.

The Danish cabinet has been reorganized.

A conflagration at Constantinople destroyed fifty buildings in the wealthy section of the city.

Some of the brigands who captured some English travelers several years ago, have been sentenced to be executed, and the rest are imprisoned.

The Viceroy of Egypt has ordered the sale of lands adjoining the Suez Canal, the estimated value of which is four millions; the proceeds to be divided between himself and the canal company.

The Emperors of France and Austria and the king of Prussia will meet this summer in Germany.

Rio Janerio advices state that there is great disorder in the interior. President Neaire, with ten thousand troops, are marching against the insurgents. The latter, who are only two thousand strong, have worsted the Argentine advance guard on several occasions; a heavy battle is expected.

The Irish land bill was received from the committee and read the first time in the Commons. Gladstone made the closing speech. He warmly defended the bill, as amended, and thanked the House for its steadfast support. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

MAZATLAN.—The weather is unusually warm, and it is attributed to the atmospheric influence of the volcano at Cebrouco, which is still in a violent eruption. The cotton crop is a failure from frost.

HAVANA.—The Captain General has received official information that Col. Benegasi has captured the son of President Cespedes; Aguebera and Rubacacaba escaped during the surprise of Cespedes. An American Colonel, John Clancery, was killed.

General Cavada has ordered the destruction of the plantations in Camaguary district and a number of the largest are already burned.

Among the prisoners recently captured, were the party who killed seven woodcutters near Puerto Principe. Derodas had seven of the band executed, in retaliation. A telegram from Principe says, positively, that Cespedes has been trying to escape to the United States, but has been prevented by his partisans.

The insurrectionists continue to present themselves in large numbers for pardon.

HAVANA.—The rainy season has set in in Cuba and the yellow fever has broken out at Nevatas and Puerto Principe, greatly to the consternation of the Spaniards. There are reports of Cuban successes in several small engagements.

The execution of Cuban prisoners by the Spanish authorities continues.

PARIS.—Yesterday, more than twenty persons, imprisoned in St. Mazas prison, charged with complicity in the late plot, were unconditionally released, and it was announced more will be released to-day.

LIVERPOOL.—The steamer *City of Rogers* leaves this afternoon for New York; she is only twenty-one feet long. She is provisioned for three months. The Captain counts on making the passage inside of fifty days. The crew is one man besides the Captain. A Newfoundland dog goes out as a passenger. New York is the nominal point of destination, but the Captain will make any convenient port in the United States. A large crowd witnessed her departure.

LONDON.—The *Daily News* pleads for an international copyright treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

The weather for the past few days has been unseasonably dry and warm, and the growing crops are already suffering. Apprehension of a serious drouth is felt.

Dispatches from Bombay state that within a few days thirty one thousand bales of cotton have been shipped to Europe by way of the Suez canal.

The statue of Palmerston, by sculptor Jackson, was unveiled in Westminster Abbey to-day; the ceremony was private, only relatives being present.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The fearful vindictiveness of the native Christians in the Roumanian Turkish provinces, against the Jewish population culminated on Sunday in a wholesale butchery of Jews: A thousand men, women and children were dragged from their homes and slaughtered. The work of slaughter goes on in the interior. The authorities have made no move to check it. The Christians took advantage of the absence of the reigning Prince Charles, and at a preconcerted signal began the extermination of their enemies.

PARIS.—Napoleon on his return from Chalon in July, it is said, will go to Munich.

It is reported that the Prince Imperial will soon be affianced.

GENEVA.—A large number of Italian refugees have collected on the border. The Swiss government has taken active measures to prevent their departure. A few eluded the authorities near Como, and entered Lombardy, but troops were sent in pursuit.

SLEEP AND HABIT.—Sleep is much modified by habit. Thus an old artilleryman often enjoys tranquil repose while the cannon are thundering around him; an engineer has been known to fall asleep within the boiler, while his followers were beating it out on the inside with their ponderous hammers, and the repose of a miller is in no wise incommoded by the noise of his mill, as sound ceases to be a stimulus to such men, and what would have proved an inexpressible annoyance to others is by them altogether unheeded. It is common for carriers to sleep on horseback, and coachmen on their coaches. During the battle of the Nile some boys were so exhausted that they fell asleep on deck, amid the deafening thunder of that dreadful engagement. Nay, silence may become a stimulus, while sound ceases to be so. Thus, a miller being very ill, his mill was stopped that he might not be disturbed by its noise; but this, so far from inducing sleep, prevented it altogether; and it did not take place till the mill was set agoing. For the same reason, the manager of some vast iron works, who slept close to them, amid the incessant din of hammers, forges and furnaces, would awake if there was any cessation of the noise during the night. To carry illustrations still further, it has been noticed that a person who falls asleep near a church, the bell of which was ringing, may hear the sound during the whole of his slumber, and be nevertheless aroused by its sudden cessation. Here the sleep must have been imperfect, otherwise he would have been insensible to the sound. The noise of the bell was no stimulus; it was its cessation which, by breaking the monotony, became so, and caused the sleeper to awaken.—*Macnish.*

CHINESE CHEMISTRY.

Conversing a few days since with a native teacher about the "miraculous" in chemistry, he informed us that the Chinese, from time immemorial, had converted *numi*, a species of glutinous rice, into candy. Such a thing we knew to be possible, but hesitating to believe the Chinese sufficiently scientific to have hit upon the process, our informant insisted that he could furnish ocular demonstration, which was willingly sought, and, following him, we came to a small shop on the *Malu*, where the wonderful work is performed.

The keeper at first hesitated to disclose the secret of the process, fearing, as he said, that a rival establishment might be the result; but, having assured him that nothing of the kind was under contemplation, he volunteered all the information he could give, which was quite enough to confirm our previous doubts, and confuse no little our now credulous informant.

But nevertheless the manufactory was well worth visiting, and discovered to us, what is certainly a new and very cheap method of producing excellent syrup for conserving fruits and making candies.

The process, which is exceedingly simple, is as follows: Barley in the husk, sprouted hastily in warm water, and then ground, is mixed with soft boiled *numi*, in the proportion of one of the former to four or five pounds of the latter, then subjected to pressure as in making bean curd. The expressed juice, containing the starch of the rice and the saccharine of the barley germ, is then boiled over a brisk fire until evaporated to a consistence slightly exceeding that of honey, if desired as a conserving syrup, or still further if intended for candies.

The syrup thus produced is not so sweet as that produced from sorghum or sugar cane, but is evidently cheaper, and for preserves almost if not quite as good. The Chinese have a proverb which says, "Everything has its appropriate use; even germinating barley may be made into candy."—*Shanghai News Letter.*

PADDING AND PAINTING.—Concerning the delicate question of padding the legs and painting the face, Miss Olive Logan enters into some curious details. "The woman," she says, "or man, either, who cannot exhibit a shapely figure on the stage, has not learned the way to the shop of the padmaker. There are quite a number of these professors of symmetry in this country, but they are the most numerous in Philadelphia. They advertise quite freely in the theatrical journal, and no one need be in ignorance of their whereabouts. They do not boldly advertise the unpleasant word 'padding,' of course. The popular term for padding is 'symmetrical goods.' Much need not here be said of the *modus operandi* of the padmaker. The science lies in weaving leggings and tights in such a way that they shall increase the thickness of the calf, thigh, etc., and putting woven silk or cotton in the place where flesh is wanted, and thus concealing leanness or deformity. Thus a tragedian, with lower limbs like pipe stems, can pull on his tights and stand before an admiring audience with the sturdy legs of an athlete.

"To make up the face is one of the subtle arts of the actor. Who that has witnessed the acting of Ristori in 'Queen Elizabeth' but will remember how from act to act she visibly grew older before our eyes? Not only by voice and manner, and gait, was this change effected, but her face, bright and joyous at the beginning of the play, became gradually wrinkled, pale and care-worn; her hair grew grayer and grayer, until at last, as she lay on the couch representing the dying Queen, she seemed reduced to a skeleton and livid as a corpse. This was brought about solely by her perfect knowledge of how to make up the face and hands.

"I was behind the scenes of the French Theatre in New York one night when Ristori was playing Elizabeth, and when I came to look closely at her face it seemed a meaningless mass of white and black marks, with deep dashes of red under the eyes; but at one step off the effect was wonderful. It is easier to make up the face to look old than to look young; nevertheless, a careful mingling of pink for the cheek, white for the forehead, black for the brows and carmine for the lips, will go a great way to make an old and homely woman look like a young and handsome one."

A man in Rhode Island has been sent to jail for ten days for sleeping in church. Nothing was done to the clergyman.