

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The testimony given in the Fitzjohn Porter trial nearly led to a duel. The friends of General Smith construed the recently-published article as a reflection on himself. Mosby, a friend of Smith, called upon General Robertson, an ex-Confederate officer, who wrote the article and asked if General Smith was the man referred to. Robertson said not, and so the matter ends.

An unusual number of reformers of labor appeared before the congressional committee this morning. A recess will be taken to-morrow till an early day. After recess the committee will invite business men, bankers and merchants to appear before them.

Mrs. S. M. Smith, the alleged murderess of her husband, was arraigned before the Judge of the First District Police Court, in Jersey City, this morning, and pleaded not guilty. She was then formally committed to await the action of the coroner's jury. Matthew O. Lee, an Indian tramp, has been arrested charged with being accessory to the murder of officer Smith.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., 5.—Chester L. Parkhurst, wife and son, of Pottsdam, N.Y., were drowned on Saturday, by the capsizing of a boat.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The Pacific Railroad Companies, affected by the recent land decision of Schurz, have formed a combination and propose active resistance. They have issued a circular informing all parties that any attempt to pre-empt their lands under the decision of the Interior Department, will be resisted and the parties ejected. They also give notice of their purpose to ignore what they term "The so-called decision of the Secretary of the Interior," and that they will continue the sale of lands as heretofore, at prices fixed by the respective companies. It is probable that a test case will be made shortly in order to have the question at issue adjudicated by the courts. Numerous applications are being received at the Interior Department from persons desiring to pre-empt under Schurz's decision, asking for information as to the character and location of the unsold lands. No steps have yet been taken to furnish the information asked and the applicants are simply supplied with copies of the Secretary's decision.

PHILADELPHIA, 5.—Charles Anderson was killed and John Smith seriously wounded this morning, by Captain James C. Fisher, of the schooner *Zephina Stelman*. They were caught in the act of robbing Fisher's vessel.

PORTSVILLE, Pa., 5.—After a week's suspension there were several resumption of mining in the Schuylkill region, this morning.

BALTIMORE, 5.—Seven prisoners escaped from the jail at Cumberland, Md., last night. They surprised the keeper when he was on his round.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—A Boise City dispatch says: Five men and two women are reported murdered by the hostiles on Bruneau River, last Thursday, namely, George Miller, a heavy stock raiser, Joshua Miller, wife, daughter, and son, Robert McMurray and one other man.

Letters from Weiser Valley say the Indians attempted to cross Snake River, below the mouth of Weiser, yesterday, but were driven back by volunteers and a few regulars. The mountains are evidently full of Indians.

Gen. Howard, with his staff and main body of the troops is between Silver City and Jordan Valley.

It is reported that 35 of White Bird's Nez Perces have surrendered.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 2.—In the House of Commons, this evening, the debate on Lord Hartington's resolution was resumed.

Lord Elcho, conservative, vehemently assailed the opposition, attributing the Russo-Turkish war to their conduct.

W. E. Forster, liberal, attributed the war to government isolating itself from the other powers. Like other opposition speakers, he based his principal attack on the Anglo-Turkish convention, which he declared was unconstitutional in the manner of its conclusion.

O'Donnell, home rule, supported the government, declaring that the opposition had not a rag of a foreign policy.

The debate was continued at length by less known members. At one time as many as thirty op-

position members rose to their feet simultaneously.

Roebuck said the conduct of the liberals throughout the crisis had been such that he did not think either himself or Gladstone would live to see them in power again.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, liberal, declared that he thought the government was insecure; that it had no belief whatever that any danger was to be apprehended from Russia in Asia Minor, but that it wanted a pretext for acquiring Cyprus.

Dr. Isaac Butt, liberal and home-ruler, announced that he would support the government.

Sir Wilfred Lawson, radical expressed surprise that Plunkett's vote of confidence was not more strongly worded, so as to obtain a definite decision before the dissolution of Parliament, which was imminent.

Sir Stafford Northcote declared that in regard to the prerogative of the Crown, government had acted strictly in accordance with precedent. He pointed out that it was unfair for Lord Hartington to compare the treaty of Berlin with that of 1856, as the keystone of the treaty of 1855, namely, the independence and integrity of Turkey, had been destroyed by the treaty of San Stefano. Government had succeeded in restoring much of Turkey's independence and integrity, though, after the results of the war it was impossible to insist upon their maintenance as defined by the treaty of 1856. He entered into details of the refutation of Gladstone's statement in regard to the attitude of the British plenipotentiaries at the congress. Government had used its influence to prevent Turkey from attacking Greece when she could have done so with an overwhelming power. In regard to the Anglo-Turkish convention, he said it was necessary to prevent Russia from undermining the British influence in the east, and secrecy was necessary for speedy negotiations.

The principal point of his speech was the emphatic denial of the existence of any other secret engagements, although he admitted it was quite true that there had been confidential communications. In conclusion he maintained that it was the duty and interest of England to maintain Turkey in as strong a position as practicable.

Lord Hartington briefly replied, closing the debate.

The House then divided on Lord Hartington's resolution, and it was rejected—195 affirmative, 338 negative. The announcement of the vote was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

The amendment moved by Randle Plunkett, as a vote of confidence, was then adopted without division.

A Constantinople dispatch, dated July 31st, says: The Russians are endeavoring to charter steam transports for the conveyance of 100,000 men to Odessa in about a month hence, but this operation will depend upon the evacuation of Varna.

The Russian imperial guard has been ordered to be sent home as soon possible.

The Russian ambassador at Constantinople urges the Porte to accelerate the evacuation of Varna, but the date of the event is still uncertain.

LONDON, 3.—The following is the programme of the civic honors to be paid to Beaconsfield and Salisbury, to-day: The distinguished guests will arrive in the city at 5 p.m., and will be received at the entrance of Guildhall by the city lands committee, wearing their robes and carrying, as badges, their wands of office. Their lordships will be escorted through the temporary pavilion in the Guildhall yard, conducted to the library and received by the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress and the civic dignitaries wearing their official robes. Subsequently a procession will be formed, and moved to the great hall, where Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury will be conducted to the dais, and take their places at the right of the Lord Mayor. The mothers of the common council of the city of London will be provided with seats in front of the dais. The usual formalities will be gone through with as if an ordinary court of common council was held. The town clerk will read the resolution agreed to by the common council for presenting the freedom of the city to the plenipotentiaries. The city chamberlain will then address their lordships, and invite themselves to take upon them the

freedom of the city, and offer to each the right hand of citizenship. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury will reply, and the court will at once adjourn.

On their arrival at Guildhall, Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury were enthusiastically received and loudly cheered by the immense crowd lining the approach to Guildhall. The weather is bright.

The division list on Lord Hartington's resolution, in the House of Commons, last night, just published, shows that seven liberals voted against the resolution, also seventeen home rulers. No conservatives voted for the resolution.

The Roumanian army is expected to make a triumphal entry into Bucharest, accompanied by Bulgarian trophies.

A Belgrade telegram says: The Cabinet council, under the presidency of Prince Milan, has resolved to proclaim the independence of Serbia on the 22nd of August, with the cessation of the state of siege and martial law.

LONDON, 4.—During the ceremony at Guildhall, on Saturday, of presenting the freedom of the city to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, considerable sensation was created by a person who, on the appearance of the plenipotentiaries, shouted "Traitors to the constitution!" The disturber was immediately ejected.

In his speech, at the Mansion House banquet, Lord Beaconsfield said he felt confident that Her Majesty's ministers had not only maintained the interests of their own country but had secured the independence of Europe. He drew a sanguine picture of the prospects from the Anglo-Turkish convention, in support of his view, that it was not hopeless to expect reforms in the administration of the Porte. He cited the statement sent to the Emperor of Germany by American missionaries, setting forth the toleration enjoyed by the Christians, the progress of education in the Ottoman Dominion, etc., since the Crimean war. Lord Beaconsfield said this testimony was preferable to any official report. It was that of men of the highest principles and of sublime character who devoted their lives to the benefit of their fellow-creatures. His lordship said, that never, within his experience, had the relations of the powers been so friendly. Russian statesmen were convinced that the restless, warlike spirit must subside, perhaps even ruin that empire. The estrangement of France he should regard as one of the greatest misfortunes that could happen to England.

Salisbury also made a speech indicating that government had resolved to fully avail itself of the right of interference in favor of the good government afforded by the Anglo-Turkish convention. He urged upon British statesmen the sinking of all party differences in support of such a policy.

The British bark *Onaway*, at Malta, to-day, reports that two Greek sailors mutinied on Thursday, and were dangerously wounded. The captain fired upon the mutineers, who jumped overboard.

BERLIN, 4.—It is stated in regard to the negotiations at Kissingen, that the Vatican demands the repeal of the anti-Jesuit law and unlimited control of the clerical patronage. It is not thought that these demands will be conceded.

It is announced that if an agreement is reached by Bismarck and the papal Nuncio, the German Parliament will again be dissolved.

LONDON, 5.—It is rumored that a serious unpleasantness has arisen between the Italian and Austrian consuls in Bosnia in consequence of the suspected connivance of the former in an agitation against Austria.

A Berlin telegram has the following: It is reported that Nobel attempted suicide on Saturday, with a pair of scissors.

The Columbia College Crew sailed on the steamer *City of Berlin*, from Liverpool, on the 1st inst., for New York. They took away with them the Visitors Challenge Cup, won at the Henly regatta.

The Williams & Guion steamer *Nevada*, which sailed from Liverpool August 3rd for New York, has put back in consequence of an accident to her machinery.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* in Cyprus reports that fever is prevalent at Nicosia in the northern side of the island, and that 17 men and two officers, out of a detachment of 120 stationed there, have been attacked by the disorder. It is reported at Vienna that the

insurrection at Mostar, Herzegovina, is fomented by the Montenegrins, and will be likely to lead to serious complications with Austria. Said that the state of affairs at Mostar is worse than at Nerapoo, the capital of Bosnia; that the governor and Mufti of Mostar have been assassinated, and the whole population are in arms, and the Musselmans from the surrounding country are fleeing in to join the insurgents.

The Religion Wanted.

We want that ingredient in religion that softens the step, tunes the voice to melody, fills the eye with sunshine and checks the impatient exclamation and the harsh rebuke. A religion that is polite, deferential to superiors, courteous to inferiors, and considerate to friends; a religion of heart, that goes into the family, but rises superior to it, and keeps the husband from being cross when dinner is late, keeps the wife from fretting when the husband tracks the newly-washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and door-mat; keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross, and amuses the children as well as instructs them; cares for the servants, besides promptly paying them; projects the honey-moon into the harvest-moon, and makes the happy home like the eastern fig tree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender blossom, and the glory of the ripened fruit. We want more in religion that interposes between the ruts, the gulleys and the rocks of the highways of life, and the sensitive souls that are obliged to travel over them.

Poisonous Pickles.

It is a common custom with housewives to pickle green fruits and vegetables, and to preserve ripe fruits. If they knew the evil effects resulting from the use of such articles, they would abandon them forever. Whatever condiment tends to preserve either fresh or green fruits and vegetables from decomposing or changing is unfit to be used as food. The same is also true of any article that has been preserved or pickled. In the process of digestion the food has to undergo organic changes. Therefore, whatever substance prevents organic change will also hinder digestion. Pickles are a most unwholesome article, and should never be eaten, especially if a bright, green color. The *London Lancet*, a first-class medical journal, says: "It is hardly to be credited that people will insist on having pickles, preserved fruits and vegetables of a bright green color; yet a complaint was recently heard from a well-known London firm, that they cannot sell their articles because they will not adulterate them with copper. All bright green preserves are unwholesome, because of the addition of some copper salt."—*Health Reformer*.

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