

NEWS SUMMARY.

Colton in New York quiet, Middling Uplands 26 1/2. Gold closed 88 1/2. It is reported that the old church leader, SANTA ANNA, was shot at Sial on the 26th ult. The skeleton of a small dog, having on the neck a collar of pure gold, was dug up in Portland, Maine, a few days since. "Waluana, where the day is now twenty-four hours long, is the only place in the United States where a SUMMER speech can be read in a day. The Hudson River has been fully stocked with carp or goldfish. They originally got into the river from a private pond at Newberg. Ten years ago the number of working horses in New York city amounted to some 60,000; five years ago it had increased to 70,000, and is now estimated at 110,000. The wreck of the rebel gunboat Jeff. Thompson, sunk in the battle of Memphis, has been blown up. The wreck of the Beauregard will next be blown up. The total loss of the Anstrian army in the late war with the Prussians, was 84,011 officers and men, or more than one-fifth of the men put into the field. The degree of Mistress of English Literature has been conferred on Miss AUGUSTA J. EVANS, author of "Macaria," "Deulah," etc., by the Baltimore Female College. McDONALD, the sculptor, who made such fine portrait busts of JOHN VAN BUREN and CHARLES O'CONNOR, is modeling a life-sized female figure, which he calls Sonambula. Seventy-three years ago the first boat started from Cincinnati up the Ohio. It was bullet-proof, equipped with two cannon and small arms. The round trip to Pittsburg was made in four weeks. The dinner given to the President on board the Naval School ship in Boston harbor, included peaches at \$18 a dozen, and grapes at \$5 a pound, one cluster of four pounds costing \$20. Ex-Confederate General LOUIS T. WIOFALL, formerly United States Senator from the State of Texas, is about entering upon the practice of law in England in connection with American cases. A new attempt will be made to connect Europe and America by cable. This time it will be undertaken by a French-American Company, which will lay a cable between Brest and some point on the American coast. In Portland, Me., the liquor business is a thing of the past. All the old resorts on Fore street are closed. One of them has put up the following placard: "Bar taken out; prayer meeting at four o'clock." A memorial of John Gibson has been placed near his grave in the Protestant cemetery at Rome. This comprises a medallion, with the portrait of the deceased sculptor in profile, the work of his pupil, Mr. SPENCER, and an epitaph written in feeling terms by Lord Lytton. It is stated that great alarm exists among the whites between Forts Yankton and Randall, in consequence of an expected raid of Indians. Vigilance Committees have been organized at Julesburg, the western terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, for the protection of the persons and property of the citizens. Napoleon and the Sultan are reported to be distant cousins. The Emperor's mother was a daughter of JOSEPHINE by her first husband, while the Sultan's grandmother was a cousin of JOSEPHINE, having been captured by an Algerine corsair and sent to the Seraglio at Constantinople. There is a remarkable artificial fountain at Bennington, Vt. The water is brought in a six-inch pipe from an elevation of 826 feet and is thrown in an inch jet to the height of 164 feet. The entire works cost \$20,000. The celebrated fountain at Chatsworth, England, throws a jet only ninety feet high. The steamer Ben Johnson has reached Omaha from Fort Benton, with one hundred thousand dollars in gold dust. Twenty-five hundred stand of arms and a battery of artillery had arrived at Fort Benton for use in the territory of Montana. No Indians had been seen in Gallatin Valley since the arrival of General MAQUIER and the volunteers. The Hartford Press suggests that for the soldiers' monument of that town a "lofty and massive bell, towering even above our highest church spires, and containing a clock and chimes, would be novel and impressive. Perhaps a triumphal arch would be more so. Neither of these are to be found in any American town." The gunboat Palao made a third trial trip in Boston harbor on Wednesday, using petroleum for fuel. The trial was even more satisfactory than the previous experiments. The rate of twelve knots was made against wind and tide, with a pressure of thirty-two pounds of steam. The vessel was fourteen inches deeper in the water than on the previous trials, and was in bad trim. A Montreal dispatch says that "Confederation Day" was celebrated everywhere in the Dominion with rejoicing and gladness. The Dominion was divided into five districts, which sustain this broad statement. Two newspapers in Halifax, it would seem, appeared in mourning, the national societies, Scotch and English, refused to take part in the procession, flags were shown at half-mast, and other signs of dissatisfaction were apparent. The pleasantest feature of the celebration of the Fourth of July in Philadelphia was the banquet given by Mr. CHILDS to those employed by him in the new Ledger building. Editors, reporters, compositors, clerks, pressmen, feeders, carriers and newboys were all generally provided for. Five tables, accommodating five hundred persons, were set in the press-room, and over a hundred newboys were dined in the gallery. Several speeches were made by those who are among the veterans in the Ledger establishment. It is one of the curious facts connected with the great exposition, that so impressed are the English employers with the superiority of the products of the French machine shops, that they are devising cheap excursions for their workmen, in order to give them the opportunity to take advantage of French skill. Engines, locomotives, and other machinery, have been imported considerably from France of late, and at last John Bull is waking up to his own deficit.

The workmen employed at a marble pit, Hanley, England, recently came upon an enormous fossil calamine seven feet in diameter and of present unascertained height. The outer rind of the thickness of about a quarter of an inch, has been completely carbonized, while the whole of the hollow portion of the rock is compactly filled with stone abounding with impressions of calamities, ferns, and other vegetable exuviae of the carboniferous period. The uncovered portion of the fossil is about seven feet from the surface. Mr. HAWKES, the proprietor of the pit, intends to present it to the museum of the Mechanics' Institution at Hanley. The Milwaukee Sentinel says that the Mississippi River steamboats of the Northwestern and Northern lines are amusing themselves now-a-days by trials of speed. Whenever two of them get within sight of each other, in the river, down goes the safety valve, on go the vessels, and up go the passengers—or would if there were. Providence did not interfere to prevent it. The Sucker State, of the Northern line, has just made the quickest time on record from St. Louis to St. Paul, viz., two days, twenty-three hours and forty-eight minutes, from part to part. The distance is eight hundred miles, and was made against a current of four or five miles an hour.

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IT APPEARS that the good people of St. Petersburg were rather loth to see their sovereign depart from their capital without being accompanied, as he has always been for the past eight or ten years, by an immense dog called "Mylord." This dog was one of the Emperor's last year, and when the Czar came to Nice to see his son, and was much talked of for his attachment to his master, whom he never left a moment, sleeping always on a rug by his bedside. Only a few days after the Czar's departure Mylord was taken ill and died, the news was telegraphed to Paris, but was not communicated to the Czar. The young Grand Duke concluded that it was best that he should not be told of it, as they were sure it would greatly mar the pleasure of the visit. The death of a dog is regarded as a bad omen in Russia, and the attempt on the life of the Emperor will confirm the superstition.

THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT begins its era of peace with unquestionable resolution. A volley of muskets makes short work of its enemies. SANTA ANNA was shot before he had scarcely time to issue a proclamation, and upon the ground, probably correct, that he intended a counter-revolution. It is very questionable whether his death was necessary to the safety of the country, as he was an old man—nearly 70 years of age—and ceased to be feared by any party, and it is still very doubtful whether his departure from Mexico was not altogether the result of a foul conspiracy against the old man's property. The Republicans have begun without showing mercy. It remains to be seen whether this severity is the evidence of strength or weakness.

NEWSPAPER EDITORS are well paid in Paris. It is affirmed in the journals that M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS, who was recently one of the writers of the Liberte, and who is about to become editor of the Epoque, is to receive a salary of \$4,000 a year and an "indemnity on entering on his duties" of \$20,000. A carriage is, moreover, to be provided for him. On some of the journals the remuneration is even higher than this; and it is to be remembered that a Paris editor does nothing like the amount of work that is expected in London. In fact, the Parisian presses the greater part of his time in smoking cigars and in talking, and if he knows off an article or two a week he thinks himself wonderfully industrious. Sometimes he lets weeks pass without writing a line.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Austin Revue writes from Nevada: "The country rock of the Hot Creek district is composed of porphyry, slate and granite, with an overlying crystalline limestone and carbonate of lime. The mountains are steep and rugged, and generally densely wooded. Both hot and cold springs abound, which would afford a good supply of water for mill purposes. The ledges run north and south and pitch east and west, with few exceptions. The ores are generally rich in silver and of simple combination; many of them are peculiarly beautiful, showing the various tints of blue, green and yellow, exquisitely variegated. Rich purple and greenish horn-silver is very common, and there is plenty of the new mineral called stellerite."

STATISTICIANS have calculated that if the population of the world amounts to between 1,200,000,000 and 1,300,000,000 persons, the number of deaths in a year would be 32,000,000. Assuming the correctness of this calculation, the deaths each day would be nearly 88,000, 8,800 per hour, 60 per minute, and thus every second would carry into eternity one human life from one part of the world or another. But reproduction asserts its superior power; for, on calculating the probable annual births on the globe, the result shows that whereas 60 persons die per minute, 70 children are born, and thus the increase of the population is kept up.

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