

News of the Week.

June 17—June 24.

The President. It is now said, listened quietly to Sec. Fish's instructions to Mr. Motley, which were thereupon handed over to that gentleman as approved, but as our Minister was about to sail, sent him another set of a much more pacific and conciliatory character. Gen. Grant takes ground (against Mr. Sumner) that the Alabama treaty was good as far as it went, and that the English recognition of Southern belligerency gives no ground of complaint. Negotiations are not to be reopened until English warmth has abated.

Departments.—See Boutwell orders enough bonds to be bought this quarter to comply with the law ordering the redemption of one per cent. of the debt yearly. The Department has removed thirty employees. Senator Ramsey is empowered to negotiate a new postal treaty with France. Disputes between the Indian Bureau and the General Land Office have caused the land troubles in Kansas, which at times have verged on a civil war. The dispute is as to the right of the Cherokee tribe to some 800,000 thousand acres sold by them to settlers. The sales of gold will be on every alternate week hereafter.

General.—If our population is 38,000,000 our debt is \$66 05, in gold, per head; while that of Great Britain is \$126.75; Holland \$106.35; France over \$60. Yet we pay \$3.70 interest per head, while England pays but \$4.53.—Thus far the nation has lost \$17,000,000 by fires this year.

New England.—The new Prohibitory Law has passed the Mass. Legislature. The Peace Jubilee (Gilmore's) was a great success in enthusiasm and receipts (nearly \$1,000,000) but did not do much for music. Pres. Grant was present. The chorus numbered 10,000; the audience 25,000. An attempt to detain the steamer La Havre [alleged filibuster] has been defeated by the U. S. Attorney. The Republicans of Vt. nominate Gen. Washburne for Governor. "Commodore" Nutt and Minnie Warren were married on Thursday.

Middle States.—Hon. H. J. Raymond of the N. Y. Times, died of apoplexy on Friday morning. He was a native of Lima, N. Y., a graduate of Vermont University, was once on The Tribune's staff, founded The Times in 1851, was elected Governor in 1854, helped to organize the Republican party, wrote its platforms in 1857 and 1864, and committed political suicide by supporting Johnson in 1866. His funeral took place from the Presbyterian church at 4th st. and University Place. The Cuban Junta have been indicted by the Grand Jury and held to bail for violating our neutrality laws. The Quaker City has been released on bonds for \$38,000, and is lying to off the coast of New Jersey. It is said that another filibuster expedition is soon to sail. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals makes two arrests a day. Gen. Dix is home. The Supreme Court decides that if a passenger looks for a seat and can't find one, the R. Road is responsible for accidents if he stands on the platform. Beecher spoke at Raymond's funeral. The yellow fever is in quarantine in the bay.

The Gettysburg Monument will be inaugurated July 6th. Senator Morton is the orator; Bayard Taylor the poet; Beecher the Chaplain. Several Democratic counties "instruct" for Cass.

The Delaware fruit crop will far exceed all estimates. Of strawberries 1,018,750 boxes had been shipped on Saturday. Blackberries, huckleberries, raspberries, and peaches will be in proportion.

City.—Our death rate fell 14 last week, being 236. No epidemic indicated. Judge Sharswood decides the new Registry law to be unconstitutional.

South.—The proposal to admit Lew. Douglas to membership in the Typographical Union, was only defeated by the rowdism of the minority. The Government printers demand his admission. The Medical Society of the District refuse to recognize two colored physicians, and the bricklayers take the same grounds. Baltimore insures her firemen for \$1,000 each. Judge Fisher orders both white and colored men to be summoned on the grand and petit juries of the Criminal Court at Washington. The Gov. Printing office will retain Douglas (col.) in service whether the Union elect him or not.

A Cuban recruiting office in Richmond has been broken up, and the leader held to bail. The State election to vote on the new Constitution and elect a Governor, &c., comes off July 6th. Many of the conservatives refuse to vote. This party refuse to withdraw certain candidates for the Legislature who cannot take the test oath, although Gen. Canby says that it will be required, and that Executive pardon does not remove political disability. The wheat crop in the Shenandoah Valley is estimated at \$5,000,000. Twenty-four delinquent Sheriffs are under prosecution in the Circuit Court of Richmond.

The Ga. Supreme Court decides that negroes are eligible to office. South Carolina will pay two years interest on her bonds, July 1st.

Florida ratifies the XVth Amendment, by 5 majority in the Senate and 13 in the House. Wholesale smuggling in New Orleans is bringing Cincinnati merchants under investigation. Gen. Hamilton of Texas declares that if elected Governor, he will pardon no fairly convicted criminal. The smugglers of the State have killed a customs inspector,—their third in six months.

Interior.—A new R. E. route from Chicago through Indianapolis to the South, has been opened. A Terre Haute preacher is also a liquor guager. The colored people of Indiana are to have separate public schools. Illinois promises to pay both the principal and interest of her debt in gold. The Ways and Means Committee left St. Louis for San Francisco on Wednesday. Indian depredations in Western Kansas continue, and Gen. Harney is gone thither. The cavalry are scouring the country.

The Mormons brought 93,799 acres under cultivation last year by artificial irrigation.

Pacific Coast.—Some of the San Francisco Board of Education propose to banish the Lord's Prayer from the schools as distasteful to the Jews, but the latter deny this. Valuable mines of cinnebar (protocryde of mercury) have been found near San Francisco. Over 1200 coolies reached that city on Thursday. The cereals are suffering greatly from drouth.

Canada.—The Government's Banking Scheme has been so riddled in debate, that they have abandoned it. The Repeal

League of Nova Scotia want annexation. The French of Ottawa, who have come to "the States," deny any desire to return to a land of "many priests and few schools." Gov. Seymour, of British Columbia, died June 10, on a tour of inspection.

Mexico.—The Queretaro rising seems to gain strength, and 1500 more soldiers have gone thither. The quarrel is between a deposed and a new Governor, the latter being supported by the people, the former by Juarez. Revolutionary movements are reported also at Zacatecas, Toluca and Sonora.

Cuba.—The rebels claim two victories and admit one defeat in the recent engagements. The cholera is epidemic in Nuevitas. Six hundred filibusters from the U. S. are said to have landed at Sandy Point and joined the rebels. In Havana beat, the vomito, and a rule of terrorism and espionage combine to make the city unpleasant.

South America.—Gen. Webb ends his squabble with the Brazilian authorities by demanding his passports. It grew out of a demand for \$70,000 damages for a U. S. ship wrecked on the coast in 1856. An English officer has taken despatches to Gen. McMahon and brings back his answers. The Allied iron clads have approached Lopez's position, but fell back for want of deep water.

Great Britain.—The debate in the Lords on the Irish Church Bill has ended in its passage by a majority of 53. The Archbishop of Canterbury urges its passage with amendments, as did several other Tories, while Archbishop Trench and fifteen bishops voted in the negative. Only the Bishop of St. David's voted Aye. The debate evinced very great oratorical ability, but at some points great want of self-control. The ablest speeches in the majority were by Earl Granville, and Russell and the Marquis of Salisbury. The Duke of Argyll objected to the Bill that it was an onslaught on the rights of property. Earl Gray gives notice of an amendment striking out the clause forbidding any of the confiscated endowments to be used for the support of religion.

Among the sensations of the week was a letter from John Bright, saying that if the Lords reject the Bill, they will thereby bring the propriety of their own abolition under discussion, and hinting at "unpleasant accidents." The papers commented on this letter with general censure, and when the Tories in each House attempted to saddle the responsibility of it upon the Government, Gladstone, in the Commons, pledged himself to secure the fullest freedom of speech and action to each branch of the Legislature, and denied that Bright had any other intention. Earl Granville in the Peers said that the Ministry declined to announce their policy beforehand, and that none of Mr. Bright's colleagues had any knowledge of his letter till its publication.

The Ministry claim that as Mexico first broke off friendly relations, she ought to take the first step to return them. The Commons refuse to go into Committee on the new treaty with France by a vote of 101 to 155. As Mr. Bright opposed the measure, we presume that the new Treaty is not sufficiently Free Trade to meet the views of the Manchester School.

A Fentan attack on the house of a magistrate near Cork, was resisted with the loss of one life. Six thousand emigrants left Liverpool last week. The Great Eastern is gone to Brest. Prince Arthur is to visit Canada. The C. S. A. steamer Alexandria is ordered to be sold, and the proceeds lodged with the Admiralty Court for adjudication. The Times wishes the Government had stretched the Neutrality Laws to stop the Alabama.

Newspaper postage is to be reduced to a half-penny. The London Metropolitan Railway is seven and a half miles long, and carries nearly 800,000 passengers a week. It is going to run a tunnel under the Thames.

France.—The Emperor in reply to a letter from a delegate, refuses to concede new liberties under popular pressure. The Belgium commercial negotiations are progressing favorably. The editors and publishers of Le Rappel [Victor Hugo's organ, conducted by his son.] have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment. Of the thousand recently arrested, all but two hundred have been set at liberty. The city is tranquil. Mr. Burlingame is starting for Russia.

Germany.—The Zollverein Parliament will impose no duty on petroleum. The King of Prussia has been opening a new port at Heppens. A new treaty with Mexico is expected.

Austria and Hungary propose a thoroughly peaceful policy.

Italy.—The Parliament has been prorogued. The Pope and the Rothschilds have fallen out, to the financial embarrassment of the former.

Spain.—A Carlist has been pleading the cause of his party in the Cortes. No conversions. The resolution to establish a Regency under Serrano has been carried by 193 to 45 votes. It was announced that officers who refuse to swear adherence to the Constitution will be dismissed, and that Republican outrages in the streets will be punished. [Sensation.] A proposition to repudiate one third the interest on the debt has been under discussion. The Government prefer a suspension of its payment.

Serrano took the oath of office on Friday. His Cabinet is: Prim, Minister of War and President of the Ministry; Silveira, Secretary of State; Herreza Grace, Minister of Justice. The decrees of his government are to have the force of a law. A Republican resolution to disapprove of Montpensier's presence in Spain was rejected by a vote of 94 to 67. The President of a Republican Club in Cadiz has been arrested for a speech against Serrano, which causes great excitement. Prim says the Government must be hard, inflexible, and even cruel in repressing disorder. He proposes economical reforms in the finances.

Turkey has settled her difficulty with Persia by agreeing to a definite arrangement of the boundaries, by an international Commission, which has finished its work. The Sultan protests that the Vice Roy of Egypt has no right to invite crowned heads to the opening of the Suez Canal.

Russia and France have a disagreement about the imprisonment of a French Consul by the authorities at OJessa. The Czar has not been well since his visit to Paris.

China.—The Government apologizes for the insult offered to the French Minister by a High Mandarin.

Japan, it is said, is soon to adopt a constitutional monarchy, patterned after the

British Government. The Mikado has fitted out a great fleet against his Northern rebels. The English minister complains of outrages offered to British subjects.

Australia.—The Parliament of New South Wales having expelled some members for bribery, their constituents have re-elected them, and the courts have released the bribers.

The American Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., has a card in our columns, to which we invite the attention of our readers. This company is the pioneer in watchmaking in the United States, and thus far has been steadily growing, until they have become the largest watchmakers in the world.

The McDowell Sabbath-school, an offshoot from the Spring Garden Presbyterian Sabbath-school of Philadelphia, held its first anniversary lately. The report shows a prosperous year. The mission started with a total of thirty-four teachers and scholars; It now numbers nineteen officers and teachers, and two hundred and three scholars. The infant school numbers seventy-one scholars. Eighty-nine prayer meetings were held during the year. Its conductors think of enlargement into a preaching station and church.

The corner-stone of the new edifice at Twenty-first and Walnut streets, for the Second church, Rev. E. R. Beadle, D.D., pastor, was laid on Monday afternoon last. Prayer was offered by Mr. Barnes, the Scriptures were read by Dr. Grier of The Presbyterian, an address was delivered by Dr. Musgrave, Theodore Cuyler, Esq., placed the documents for the stone in a handsome glass jar; these included a MS. copy of a sermon by each of the pastors of the church, beginning with Gilbert Tennent, Dr. T. H. Skinner, and so on; also a volume containing portraits of all the ministers; and also part of the contents of the corner-stone of the building recently occupied by the church on Seventh street. This stone was removed before the sale of the building, and was made to serve the same purpose in the new building. Two large and very thick plates of glass had been engraved with the names of the present officers of the church, as the most desirable form of preserving them, and were deposited over the jar in the cavity. After prayer by Dr. Humphrey, the upper stone was lowered, squared and levelled, and the pastor, with three strokes of the mallet, declared it to be duly laid to the glory of the true God. Dr. DeWitt, of New York, pronounced the Benediction. The edifice is to cost \$200,000, and will be one of the finest and largest in the city.

The German Reformed Classis of Philadelphia met in Montgomery county, May 20th. Rev. J. C. Bainsauer was released from the pastorate of Emmanuel church in Bridesburg. The pastors were urged to press on their charges the duty of contributing weekly to benevolent purposes, as in the weekly Church. The action of the Eastern Synod in regard to Dr. Bomberger was complained of to the General Synod, as "extraordinary, seeming to lack all constitutional and parliamentary warrant, and reflecting on the moral character of our delegate." A vote of confidence in Dr. Bomberger was adopted, four (Dr. Fisher and Gans, and two others voting in the negative). The financial reports did not indicate any great degree of liberality in the churches of the Classis. The statistics show in the Classis 29 congregations (thirteen in the city), 32 ministers and 5671 communicants. During the year 401 were confirmed, 355 received on certificate and 168 dismissed and 395 died. The city pastors were directed to meet in conference and devise measures "to search out and bring into their churches such members and strangers as may have moved into their midst, and have not already formed a church home for themselves."

Lecky's History of European Morals sells rapidly and steadily in England, but according to the Book Buyer, will scarcely deepen the impression made by the author's first book, The History of Rationalism. His defence of the doctrine of a Moral Sense, in opposition to the prevalent Benthamite theory, is not considered satisfactory. Mr. Lecky's attitude towards Christianity is neutral.

Rev. H. P. Liddon's Bampton Lectures and University Sermons are tolerably well known in this country as among the most popular of their class of writings in Great Britain. The services under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral (a measure for utilizing what were mere waste space of that noblest of Protestant churches, introduced by the late Dean Milman) were recently brought to a conclusion for the season, and the last sermon was preached by Mr. Liddon. He is comparatively unknown, personally, in London; but for a full hour and a half he arrested the attention of the most miscellaneous possible of audiences, a proof that his sermons "tell" as much in the delivery as when submitted to paper and print.

Some day the world will see an edition of Mr. Morris' Earthly Paradise unique in the annals of illustrated literature. A distinguished Pre-Raphaelite artist, Mr. Burne Jones has made a very extensive series of drawings for the poem (over 300) to be cut on wood and inserted in the text after the manner of the ancient illuminations. It is intended that the edition shall be in small folio, and probably each story will first be published separately.

The Ruined Cities of Zulu Land, by Colonel Walmley, has just appeared in England and is exciting attention among ethnologists and all who are studying the early history and antiquities of the human race. Besides a lively and stirring record of adventures common to sportsmen in tropical countries, it affords us glimpses of vast masses of ruins, terraces—obelisks with colossal carvings—halls, &c., of hewn stone, or cut out of the solid rock, regarded by the natives with mysterious awe, and secluded from strangers under the apprehension that no rain will fall for three years if those sacred precincts are intruded on. It is said, indeed, that these mighty works are sufficient to prove the existence of an ancient civilization in the heart of Africa, unknown and unrecorded alike in its existence and its disappearance.—Book Buyer.

The riddle of the Sinitic inscriptions, it is claimed, has at last been solved, by a Captain Palmer, who has collected 1500 transcripts; among them, several bilingual inscriptions, Greek and Sinitic, which have performed the part of the famous Rosetta Stone in reference to the hieroglyphs of Egypt. Both the alphabet and language must have been employed by a late Semitic people—in all probability a commercial community who inhabited, or at least colonized, the Peninsula for the first few centuries of the Christian Era. That many of the writers were Christians is proved by the numerous Christian signs used by them; but it is equally clear, from internal evidence, that a large proportion of them were pagans.

Sir W. Hamilton's studies were pursued under the pressure of narrow circumstances; he was obliged to seek from an ungenial profession—the practice of law—the means that his own line of research failed to afford him; and when, almost disabled by paralysis, he in vain applied for a pension from Government as a recognition of his services, all he could at last obtain was a paltry pittance of £100 a year for his wife. His massive folio commonplace book of 1200 pages, "made up and bound by his own hands," is the master-key to all his acquisitions, the symbol of the unrelenting energy of a whole life.

A translation by the Rev. Mr. Beal of the Travels of two Buddhist Pilgrims, in the 5th and 6th century after Christ, which has just appeared in England, is a very interesting and important contribution to our knowledge of its subject. The introduction of the editor is full of information, and explains how Buddhism in China succeeded, as a protest against and supplement to the system of Confucius, whose precepts cannot be called a religion, and acknowledge no argument drawn from a future life, nor profess the least knowledge of man's destiny after death. The natural want of the mind—communion with the unseen world—was supplied by Buddhism, and the testimony of the editor shows that, though subsequently largely overlaid by superstition, "it has retained something of its natural vigor, and is still, however imperfectly so, a living witness in favor of virtue and purity of life."—Book Buyer.

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