

News of the Week.

July 6—July 13.

The President has had an interview with Mr. Rose, the Canadian Finance Minister in regard to Reciprocity. No negotiations for the purchase of Cuba are contemplated, and it is interestingly said in diplomatic circles that Spain should sell the island to the Cubans. The rival parties in Mississippi and Tennessee have had hearings and interviews. The "boys in blue" have promised that their request for offices for some of their number shall be considered. Gen. Grant on Monday attended the National Saengerfest at Baltimore, [which opened on Saturday with singing the xxviii Psalm (in Latin) in chorus.] This week he goes to Long Branch with his family. A Mexican gentleman has sent costly presents of leopard skins and silver wares to Gen. Grant, and of silver wares to Sherman, Seward and Mrs. Lincoln. He does so in gratitude for the abolition of slavery.

The Departments.—The U. S. notes in circulation amount to \$371,159,458.61. Of this \$325,825,939.25 is in green-backs, and \$45,333,519.36 in fractional currency. The rest bears interest. Bonds will be bought in this month at the rate of \$3,000,000 weekly. The currency in the Treasury is \$30,000,000. Gen. Cochrane refuses the Collectorship of the Vth N. Y. District because he would be required to receive money till 3 o'clock, while the Sub-Treasurer will not receive deposits after half past two. The office was robbed June 30th.

The Land Office at Sioux City, Iowa, disposed of 111,529 acres in June. The Post Master General has discontinued Western mail contracts to the amount of \$774,864.56, that of Wells, Fargo & Co. being the largest, and being superseded by the Pacific Rail road.

The Frigate Sabine has sailed from Boston for England with our sixty new midshipmen. General.—The National Committee of the Union League has had a meeting in New York (Gov. Geary presiding) to take action in regard to the elections in Texas and Mississippi. It meets here in August. At the banquet of the Army and Navy of the Gulf at Long Branch, on Thursday, Frank P. Blair (queer) was hissed by the company, and called to order by Farragut, for eulogizing the rebels. Of over 3,500 newspapers, five-sevenths are Northern. In 1868 there was exported only 18,000,000 of the 980,000,000 bushels of grain raised in the U. S. Pennsylvania is ahead of the other Eastern States in the ratio of bushels per capita.

New England.—A U. S. steamer brings the yellow fever from Key West to Portsmouth, N. H. The Mass. constabulary have begun to enforce the Prohibitory Law by seizing liquors. It is said that the lager beer saloons in Boston have been allowed to reopen. It is claimed that there was more drunkenness July 5th than on any previous holiday. The Romanists have finished a church at Fall River which cost \$200,000, and took 18 years to build. The Hoosac Tunnel will be finished in three years and will cost as much more as it has already. The late Richard Fletcher, of Boston leaves \$100,000 to Dartmouth College and half as much to our Baptist Publication Board. The telegraph line from Boston to meet the French cable at Duxbury is being rapidly pushed.

The Conn. Legislature adjourned on Saturday, after a session which cost \$26,000 less than last year. The monument to Fitz Greene Halleck was dedicated with a poem from Oliver Wendell Holmes. The Women's Christian Association of Hartford has been incorporated, for the advancement of the welfare of young women dependent on their own exertions for support. Middle States.—New York city is building twice as many grand houses as plain ones. A. T. Stewart is to buy the Hempstead Plains (7,000 acres) on Long Island at \$5 an acre and cover them with houses. A bark from Mantanzas with the yellow fever is at quarantine and that port and Havana have been declared suspect. Several brokers are sued for violating the usury laws. Alfero and Bassora of the Cuban Junta have been held in \$5,000 bail. The British shipping in the harbor were decked with flags July 4th. A city clergyman wants to keep his mother in a Lunatic Asylum as crazed by ritualism, but the courts have been applied to. The real and personal property of the city and county is valued at \$64,100,597, an increase of \$5,664,270 within a year. Real estate has increased, the personal decreased. In the first six months of this year 142,227 emigrants landed in New York, nearly a third more than for the same period in 1868. Forty Mormon missionaries have sailed for Europe.

Wilmington, which has fallen off in commercial importance since the Railroads superseded turnpikes, is building a Rail road into Chester county. Our State Supreme Court in banc sets aside Judge Sharwood's decision at Nisi Prius, and rules the new Registry Law to be constitutional. Prayer was offered, at the request of the magistrate, in a Harrisburg police court, by a clergyman present, in behalf of a drunkard arrested for some petty offence, who desires to reform. A flash of lightning on Thursday set ten wells on fire at Tusville, and destroyed petroleum worth \$30,000.

City.—Our death rate rose 20 last week, ninety-three children dying of cholera infantum. Our Public School Commissioners vote to buy a church on XXXVIIth st. for school use. The Court of Common Pleas forbid the city to remove the tracks on South Broad st. until the Rail road is compensated. Our Keystone Base Ball Club beats the Harvard College Club 24 to 14. A city Alderman sends two boys to jail to answer a charge of arson because of their general bad character, although the Fire Marshall confessed that there was no direct evidence against them.

The South.—The journeyman house carpenters of Washington city have inserted "white" in their constitution. The Conservatives have elected Gilbert Carlton Walker Governor of Virginia. They claim a majority of 50,000 in the State, and 61 in the Legislature. Six Conservatives and three Radicals go to Congress. The Richmond Whig, their organ, pronounces for negro suffrage. Seven negroes are elected to the Legislature. Gov. Walker had an enthusiastic reception in Richmond, after which he proceeded to Washington. Miss Sarah R. Banks, a New England

"school marm," has been made deputy Collector at Americus, Ga. A negro has been admitted to the Florida bar.

Judge Dent consents to run as a Grant Conservative candidate for Governor of Mississippi. The election here (and probably in Texas) will not come off till November. The Colorado (Texas) valley has suffered from a great flood, which destroyed property and the crops and drove the inhabitants out of La Grange and Columbus. Col. Yeger, on trial before a military court in Mississippi, has sued out a writ of Habeas Corpus in the U. S. Supreme Court, and was to have a hearing before Chief Justice Chase on Wednesday.

The Interior.—The Michigan forest threaten to disappear before the wood-choppers. Minnesota has secured 75,000 Swedish immigrants for this summer, by sending an agent to Europe.

The saloon-keepers of Indianapolis forbid minors to enter their bar-rooms. The Democrats of Ohio nominate Gen. Rosecrans for Governor. Taxation of U. S. bonds, green-back redemption, free trade, and white suffrage, are the platform. Chicagoans are to explore the mercantile fields of California. Sioux City (Iowa) advertises proposals for 1,500 industrious New England girls.

A Cuban recruiting party turns up in St. Louis. A fire is raging in the Georgetown woods within sight of the city. Five hundred men are and fifteen hundred soon will be at work on the great bridge from St. Louis to Illinois. It is proposed to form a new State out of Indian Territory and Western Arkansas.

Mr. Vincent Colyer reports to the Indian Commission that the Quaker administration is working well; that the reported depredations are perpetrated by fragments and remnants of tribes, while the main bodies have gone to the reservations; and that a lasting peace can be made with the Apaches. The Pueblos are quite civilized, living by agriculture and manufactures in stone houses, and asking for teachers, schools, and tools; Gen. Sherman thinks well of the new management, and that the Indians now steal no more than average white men. The chief of the Cherokee is a Presbyterian preacher; he of the Choctaws a Baptist preacher, and of the Creeks a Methodist preacher.

The Pacific Coast.—The loss of the Illinois Explorers in the Colorado is denied. Ben. Wade has inspected the Pacific Rail road from the rear platform of a train. The Pacific R. R. Committee of the U. S. Senate have reached Puebla, Cal. The Colorado mines shipped up three tons of silver the other day. Seward is laid up with rheumatism in San Francisco. California offers a large gold bounty for silk cocoons and plantations. The fruit-beaters are to hold a Convention to discuss plans of shipping fruit East by Rail road. The Chinese, besides being experts in smuggling opium, are trying their hand, with good success, at counterfeiting gold dust. Lynching stopped that in Australia.

Central America.—Our Minister to Mexico, Mr. Nelson, has entered upon his duties. A Rail road accident between Vera Cruz and the capital killed twenty-five persons. An Indian force of 5,000 men made a raid on Merida, the capital of Yucatan, and captured 150 Government soldiers throughout the country. The Queretaro Legislature has been disbanded, and the election of another ordered. The Governor of San Luis Potosi is under arrest.

Capt. General De Rodas claims in a proclamation that the Cuban Rebellion is partly suppressed and orders trial by civil authority, except in cases of murder, robbery and arson. He closes the Eastern ports, except twelve, and declares that armed vessels, or those loaded with filibusters, will be treated as pirates. The Spaniards have captured a rebel camp and arsenal at Nagua. Five hundred and forty estates have been embargoed. Three jurisdictions are reported as quieted and safe for travel. Free use of the telegraph is granted. A quantity of rebel correspondence has been seized on its way to New York. De Rodas orders his subordinates to strictly regard the rights of citizens and foreigners, and holds them responsible for good discipline. A negro General—Puel—succeeds Latone in command of the Central Military District.

Great Britain.—The Liberal Daily News declares that the nation cannot accept of the Irish Church Bill as amended by the Lords, as the changes affect its essential character. The Times takes the same ground, especially as regards the postponement of the clauses providing for the disposal of the surplus funds, which it holds the Duke of Argyll—regards as looking to conceal an endowment of the three Churches. It thinks the nation ready to go so far as to provide residences for the Romanist and Presbyterian clergy, but doubts whether the Lords really care for this. At all events, the Protestant supremacy must be destroyed without multiplying establishments. The Star thinks hardly one of the amendments endurable. The Liberals are preparing for a series of imposing popular demonstrations in favor of the Bill—to which Mr. Gladstone reluctantly consents—to show that no revolution has taken place in public sentiment. They are prepared to accept three of the unimportant amendments.

On Friday the Bill came up in the Lords on report of the Committee of the Whole. May 1st, 1871 was substituted for Jan. 1st, 1872 throughout. The motion to reject the crown the choice of three nominees of the Church for vacant Protestant and Romanist bishoprics was offered and withdrawn. The motion to put the Romanists and Presbyterians on a level with Episcopalians as regards glebe lands, by restoring clause 28, was rejected. Earl Denbigh said that the Romanists will not accept any glebe lands. It was voted to reject the Episcopalians \$500,000 as compensation for private endowments from 1569 to 1869. [The existence of these endowments is denied.] The report was then received, but the Tories announced their plan to move its virtual rejection on the third reading.

The motion asking information in regard to the Alabama negotiations was again postponed at the request of Mr. Gladstone, who thinks that as the U. S. do not regard the correspondence as closed by the rejection of the Johnson Treaty, things still under negotiation will advance better through silence. Negotiations, however, will be postponed, by mutual consent, for a time until public opinion is in a more favorable state. The Times rejoices in this decision, as debate is uncalculated for unless some censure had been thrown on Lord Clarendon or Stanley. It thinks that the next advances must come from the U. S.

since they have rejected a treaty made, cobbled and amended by their own statesmen for mere partizan reasons.

A Trades Union Bill is before the Commons, legalizing such organizations. It will not pass, but the discussions in regard to it indicate a great revolution in sentiment, brought about by the investigations and report of the Parliamentary Commission. The Times says a Bill on the same principle will be introduced by the Government next session. The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce petitions against it, as it leaves employers exposed to intimidation.

Gladstone announces that English policy in Asia is to benefit subjects by its rule, and that both ahead Russia wished Afghanistan to remain neutral ground between the zones of their respective influence. The Bill to buy up the telegraphs and combine them with the Post Office—making them a monopoly after New Year's day, involves an outlay of £7,000,000. The Lords reject the Life Peerages Bill.

Overland Guramey & Co. will, in September, pay their creditors in full—interest excepted, and will give their stockholders one shilling in the pound. The cotton-trade in Lancashire is greatly depressed, and several firms have suspended. A British peer has been bound over to keep the peace for an assault on two editors, after which there was a disgraceful free fight in the court room over some papers.

Belfast had an Orange riot on "the glorious twelfth." Fenian outrages in the North occur almost daily. Bright and Forster have returned to the Reform Club.

France.—The ministry have resigned, and the reforms demanded by M. Thiers and the moderate men of the opposition, seem certain to be granted. The ministerial members have been offended by Napoleon's ignoring them in his action of January 15th, and would not heartily support him in resisting all demands. The new ministry, formed by M. Rouher, will include four members of the Tiers party. The great changes will be the creation of a responsible ministry chosen from the Corps Legislatif itself, the right of interpellation, and the right of taking the initiative in proposing new laws. Of the 1,700,000 residents of Paris, 200,000 are engaged in trade and 35,000 are in the army. The reported evacuation of Rome is denied by *La France*.

Latest.—The Emperor has convoked the Senate to consider measures of Reform which will secure to the Corps the right to elect their own officers, to revise constitutional treaties, to hold seats in the ministry, and [apparently] to propose laws. He will hereafter submit similar reforms in regard to the Senate, and thinks these will meet all demands, and yet leave intact the powers vested in himself by the people. They are regarded in Paris as virtually securing the responsibility of ministers.

Germany.—An agent has been sent to Mexico by the North German Confederation to secure a treaty of commerce. Prince Hohenzollern, the Bavarian Prime Minister, is organizing a league of opposition of Catholic princes to the Ecumenical Council. He requests the South German Cabinets to lay before the Catholic faculties of their universities a series of political questions of the doctrines of the Papal infallibility and of the notorious Papal syllabus, should these be proclaimed by the Council. Von Beust, in behalf of Austria, refuses to unite in the movement or take any action until the Council decides against the rights of States.

Spain.—The new Cabinet has been so selected as to leave Don, the President, the virtual autocrat—his associates being men of no weight, except Herrera, whom he has forced to resign. The complications which have arisen will probably compel the resignation of all. The press and the people are united against them. Disorders are expected in Barcelona, where a Republican demonstration was held recently. The Governor of Catalonia was dismissed for not preventing it.

Portugal.—Lisbon is greatly agitated over political questions, and outbreaks are feared.—The Queen—Victor Emmanuel's youngest daughter—is said to be dying.

As we go to press we learn that the house of worship of the old Reformed [Dutch] congregation at 10th and Filbert has been burnt down. It was once the scene of the late Dr. Beathune's labors, and had recently called Dr. Wadsworth of San Francisco to the pastorate.

In the year 1866 a star blazed up in the constellation of the Northern Crown, rapidly attaining the second magnitude. It soon began to decline in brightness, falling in twelve days to the eighth magnitude. It was subject to spectroscopic observation by William Huggins, shortly after it began to fade. This experienced observer was surprised with the phenomenon of two distinct spectra. One of these was the ordinary spectrum of dark lines, showing the existence of a photosphere of incandescent solid or liquid matter, inclosed in a vaporous atmosphere. Overlaying this was a spectrum consisting of four bright lines. This plainly proved the existence of a second source of light, shown by its peculiar spectrum to be a luminous gas. Two of these lines were the prominent hydrogen lines, and their great brightness showed the gas to be hotter than the photosphere. The conclusion was obvious: the beholder beheld a blazing world. A sudden flood of free hydrogen gas had apparently burst from the interior of the star, and was fiercely burning in contact with some other element. The intense heat of this conflagration had also heated the photosphere, so as to render its spectrum more vivid. If, then, the stars are thus liable to become enveloped in the flames of burning hydrogen, we may speculate as to what would be the fate of the inhabitants of the planets were our sun to emulate the vagaries of its sister orb, and burst out in mighty conflagration. —Lippincott's Magazine.

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