Affairs in England and on the Continent.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Hansa, we have mail dates from Europe to

GREAT BRITAIN.

Taxation and Revenue-Statistics of Trade and Vinance. The official statistical abstract of Great Britain shows that the gross revenue taxes of the tast financial year amounted to £2 6s, 2d. per head of population. Only once in the last twelve years—viz., in the year 1865-66—has the fatto of taxation been lower than this, and only once has it been so low-viz., in 1858-59. The expenditure, however, exceeded the income, and amounted to £2 7s. 3d. per head, but that ratio has been exceeded in six of the in theelve years. This statement does not juclude the expenditure upon fortifications, which amounts to about half a million a year, the annual payment of which goes to swell the charge for the national debt. The unredeemed funded debt has been reduced to £741,190,328 on the 31st of been reduced to £747,130 320 on the out of March last; the terminable annuities at that date, £3.447,270, represented a capital of £47 930,222, or double the amount of the 31st March, 1867; the unfunded debt in March last

was £7.911,100. In 1867 there were imported and retained for home consumption 141 pounds of corn per head of the population, 40°58 pounds of raw sugar 3°68 pounds of tea, 1 35 pounds of tobacco, 4°1 pounds of butter, 3-32 pounds of cheese, 1-93 pounds of bacon and hums, 5-10 pounds of pota-toes, 0-45 gallons of wine, 13-19 eggs, 0-27 gal-lons of spirits, and 0-71 gallons of hone mate spirits paid excise duty. The number of vessels registered as b longing to the United King long at the end of 1607 was 28,773, of 5.753,063 tons, whereof 2931, of 901,062 tons, were steamers: 1216 vessels, of 282,990 tons were built, and aret registered in the United Kingdom in 18 The quantity of British wheat sold in 150 market towns was only 2,724,673 quarters, being 400,000 fewer than in 1866, and 800 000 fewer than in 1865. The capital in the hands of savings banks at the end of 1807 was £36,476,408 in the trustee banks, and £9.749,929 in the PostOffice banks. The December average of bank notes in circulation reached £41,106,120; Bank of England, £24,447,000; English country banks, \$5,187,025; Scotland, £5,055,704; Bank of Ireland, £2,713,400; frish private banks, £3,702,901. The bank rate of Discount averaged 22 per cent, being the lowest in fitteen years, exec 1862. The average price of consols was 93.
The population in the middle of the year was
20,157,473, exclusive of army, may, and scamen
abroad. At the in-pection of elementary schools
in the United Kingdom 1,391,199 chilicen wars found present. The number of paupers-excluding vagrants—in receipt of relief were, on the 1st of January, 1868;—In England, 1,634 823; in Ireland, 72,925; in Scotland, on the lith of May, 1967, 121,169. The year's expenditure for the relief of the poor rengled £6,959,848 in England, £807,681 in Scotland, £707.134 in Ire-land. The m-tic able offences (committals) in England were 18,971-3305 in Scotland, and 4561 in Ireland. The emigrants of the year were

The Proposed Catholic University. The two Catholic prelates charged, on behalf of the Catholic Church in Ireland, with the conduct of the negotiation with the British Government in respect of the proposed Catholic University, wrote to Lord Mayo to protest against his lordship's assertion that the negotiation was broken oil owing to the unreasonable

mature of their demands. THE CONTINENT.

The New French Loan-Serious Deficiencies in the Badget-Cost and Objects of the Vast Armaments.

Paris (June 1) correspondence of London Times. The long expected report on the loan has at last been distributed to the members of the Legislative body. As it is somewhat lengthy, a few principal points will be sufficient. With respect to the first question, whether a loan necessary, M. Gressier, the reporter, observer that the defects previous to 1868 amounted to no less a sum than 727,000,000f. That of 1867 is 183,606,000t. The cost transforming the muskets of the army, for which the Minister of War had paid out of the credits of 1867 only 21,900,000f., is estimated at 113,500,000f., leaving a remainder due of 91,600,000;; and the cost of putting in proper condition the fortified places comprising only what is most preent. mated by the Minister of War at 36,000,000t

Finally, the transformation of the artillery and the portable arms for the navy, being estimated at 26,400,000f, of which only 4,00,000f. was paid but year, there remains a sum of 21,500,000 to be provided. The necessity of that expenditure cannot be called in question. It is calculated, with the addition of some accessories, at more than 337,000,000f., Including the deficit of 1867. Such as it is it cannot be charged on the budget, and still less can it carried to the floating debt, "which," the Reporter aids, "is already too large in consequence of previous deficits." The loan, then, is not merely necessary, but is positively indispensable.

The next question is as to haw the proceeds of the loan are to be applied and in what made. The Minister of Finance, in his report to the Emperor, stated that the extraordinary sources should be applied to the deficit of 1807, which is 189,000,000t., and the transformation of the war material 187,000,000f., and to the public works for 1868 and 1869, 82,000,000f., in all, 458,000,000%, and to provide for this the Government proposed the loan of 440,900,000f. the same time the expositions, or exposes des motifs, emanating from the Council of State, of the amended budget of 1868, and the primitive budgets of 1869, which are still under considera-tion, include the exceptional are his of the army and navy in the estimates of expenditure adopted for those services.

as regards the Department of Public Works, the Minister has not set apart any special and distinct credit for the aggregate of works which are to be provided for from the loan. This mode of proceeding makes the sum supposed necessary to balance the budgets of 1868 and 1869 404,576,8971., VIZ.: -

Applied to the budget of 1860 ...

.404,576,897 This would leave a remainder of 35,423,1937. which might be reserved to pay in 1870 for muskets, or for arms for the navy, or for the

repairs of fortified places.

This first point established, the committee next determine the amount of expenditure which the loan is to meet. As to the dencit of 1867 there is no difficulty. Neither is any objection raised to the greater part of the sums for armaments required by the Minister of War, with the exception of those concerning the transformation of fortified places. They dispute, however, two sums demanded by the Minister of Marine, which are not so exceptionably urgent as to be turnished by the loan.

Finally, the sums to be furnished by the loan, comprising the deficit of 1867, and the sums demanded by the Ministers of War and Marine,

2.	Deficit in 1867 The sum required to complete the 1,240,000 new maskets, plus 35',000 muskets transformed.	Pranes. 183,606,000	
2,	Complement of material for arti-	91,600,000	
4.	Military telegraphs	2,500,000	l
6.	Cloth, spare clothing	24,000,000 5,622,500	
4	Bum to complete the new artiliery and portable arms for the marins		۱
8.	Special constructions, navy, not somprised in the programme of	21,500,000	l
0.	Expedition to Italy	3,000 000	I
4).	Workinen, extra	2,500,000	l

Now that there sums are carried to the special

... 337,580,534

budget of the loan, the corresponding sums of the budgets of 1868 and 1869 must be struck out, and after that operation those budgets will

After deducting from the divers badgets under consideration all the expenses rejected in the special account of the loan, and minutely calculating and adding up all the savines practicable in the two budgets, the tosufficience of resources s found to be, for 1868, 35,514,270t., and for 1869, 24,693 820t.

The concluding passages of the report deserve stiention:—"Neither in France per elsewhere should the outlay on armaments be regarded as dictated by the idea of aggression. Toe, have dictated by the idea of aggression. Toe, have but one object—to put the delenses of the codu-try on a leval with netual facts and to secure peace by maintaining the dignity of the nation and at the same time the samety of the territory. The third part of the report maintains the dota-tion for public works for the years 1868 and 1869, and permits the completion of those useful afterles which serve so powerfully for the circulation of the products of industry, commerce, and agriculture. It will be a manife-taxion of the confidence of the Government and of the

Chamber in the maintenance of tranquility."
It is said that the Minis er of Finance has declared to the Committee on the Budget that the Government considers that there is nothing to be done on the subject of the alleged dent of 64,776,132), due by England to France.

PALESTINE.

British Explorations in the Holy Land-Important, Discoveries,

From the London Times, Jone 12. Yesterday evening a meeting was held under the presidency of the Ar hillshop of York, in support of the Palestine Exploration Fund, which has for its ourpose the accurate and systematic investigation of the archeology, topo-

geology, and physical geography of the Holy Land. The secretary, Mr. Holland, read the report, which stated that though there had been an increased number of subscribers, the amount recerved in the year had father short of the some required to carry out the whole scheme operations proposed, and the committee had been compelled mainly to confine their attention to explorations in or near the city of Jerusalem. In spite of many distinctions Lieutenant Warren had succeeded in carrying on extensive excavations with little interruption, and had made discoveries of the almost importance, which not only tended to throw new upon the original leatures of the T-tuple Hill, but led to the hope that before long sufficient data would be obtained for forming a tolerably accurate opinion upon the various sites in the Huly City which had been so long matters of dispute. "For the first time "the report went on to say, "the actual streets of the ancient city have been reached, underground passages which have been hilden for centuries by the mass of superincumbent rules have been brought to light, and by degree a complicated network of drains and reservoirs is being taid bare, which, when fully explored, will, no doubt, and very considerably in estiling many difficult norms connected with the level of different portions of Jerusa'em. In the valleys of the Kedron and Pyroposini, by a succession of shalts, many of them some to enormous depths, discoveries of interest have been made with regard to the original course and character of those valleys. The limits of the full and position of the wait of Opbel have been in a great measure ascertained, and shafts suck on the south of the wall of the Hacam area have shown that the account given by Josephus of the gildy height of the battlements of the ancient city at this point is not, after all, the gross exaggeration that up to this time it has always been believed to have been." The report went on to speak of the difficulties to be met with in carrying out such an explanation as this among a population like that of Jernsalem, difficulties which had been increased by the treachere is character of the soil, and the imperient nature of the appa ratus which had to be employed.

General Amnesty Proclamation.

The following Proclamation has been issued by President Johnson, and was published on Friday

By the President of the United States.

Whereas, In the month of July, Anno Domin 1861, in accepting the condition of civil war which was brought about by insurrection and rebellion in several of the State-, which consitute the United States, the two Houses of Congress did solemnly declare that the war was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union, with and the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that so soon as the objects could be accomplished, the war on the part of the Government should cease; and whereas, the President of the United States has heretofore, in the spirit of that declaration, and with the view of securit for it ultimate and complete effect, set forth several proclamations offering animesty and parden to persons who had been or were concerned in the forenamed Repellion, which proclamations, however, were attended idential reservations and exceptions, then deemed necessary and proper, and which proclamations were respectively issued on the 8 h day of December, 1853; on 26th day of March, 186; on the 29th day of May, 1665; and on the 7th day of September, 1867; and whereas, the said lamentable civil war has long since all together ceased, with an acknowledgment by all the States of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and of the Government thereunder, and there no longer ext-ts any rea-on and ground to apprehend a renewal of the said civil war or any forcien interference, or any uplawful resistance by any portion of the people of any of the States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and whereas, it is desirable to reduce the standing army, and to bring to a speedy termination military occupation, martial law, military (ribanals, abridgment of the freedom of a each and of the press, and suspension of the previous habbas corpus, and of the right of trial by jury, such encroachments upon our tree institutions in time of peace ng dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual fights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our republican form of government, and exhaustive of the na-tional resources; and, whereas, it is believed that au negly and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establi-bosent and premy with the Constitution of the United States. and to remove all as pearances or presumptions of a retaliatory or vindetive policy on the part of the Government, attended by unnecessary qualineations, pains, penalties, confiscation, and distranchisements; and, on the contrary, to pro-more and complete traternal reconciliation among the whole people, with due submission to the Constitution and laws-

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson. President of the United States, co, by virtue of the Constitution, and in the name of the people of the United States, hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under pre-sentment or indictment in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of trea-on against the United States, or of a bering to their enemies during the late civil war, with the restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except also as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the eal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Done at the city of Washington the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the pinety-third. ninety-third. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:—
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State,

TAMMANY HALL.

Mayor Hoffman's Dedicatory Address. After the preliminary exercises in the new Tammany Hall, New York city, on Saturday morn no, the Mayor of the city and Grand Sachem of the Society, Ron. Joun T. Hollman, delivered the dedicatory address, as follows:-Brothers:- In obedience to the requirements

of our constitution we have assembled to cele-

brate the anotversary of our national indepen We meet in this our great Wig warn full of pride in the past history of our brotherhood, full of joy at our present prosperity and power, and full of hope and anticipations of a sul more glorious future. One year ago this day we laid the corner-gione of this beautiful edifiee, to be devoted for all future time to the principles of liberty, independence, and national unity, for the preservation of which our society was instituted almost coeval with the foundation of our Government. On that day we reallimed and redeclared the sentiments of the great Declaration of Independence, and made a solemn pledge that before the sun should rise on this anniversary we would erect here an editice which, in the greatness of its proportions and the perfection of all its parts, would be emblematic of that perfect union of States and of people upon which pends the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the American ration. We have kept the pledge. The work is complete and will stand let us hope, an enduring monument of the sucrey and enterprise of our ancient brotherhood, and of its unswerving fidelity to all its obligations. We meet now to make the format dedication of this great Wigwam. The few moments at our conmand forbid that we should do more than this At midday the National Democratic Convention assembles in our Conneil Chamber, It is a fitting place for so great and important a convocation. Upon its walls are grouped the shields of all the States, made more beautiful than ever by the flag of our common country, which once more surrounds them, and within it will assemble representatives of all the States, to lusist that henceforth statesmanship, magnanimity, and patriotism shall the land; that the union of the States and the rurbts of the States shall be maintained; and that the people everywhere under the Constitution of our country shall forever be united in those bonds of concord, unity, and fraternity on which our nation was founded by our fathers. We east, therefore, to-day new fuel upon our council fires, which have for hearly a century burned on steatily and brightly and brightly, and renew our yows as brothers to keep alive the "patriot fisme," In the name of the Tammany -ociety, I dedicate this edince. I dedicate it to the great principles of civil and tellgrous tiberry, construct onal law and national unity-to truth and justice, to freedom and equality, to the Constitution and the Union, and to the great Democratic party, which has ever been and ever will be the champion and delender of them all. And now. While we invoke the spirit of the departed free as witnesses to the renewals of the pledge we make this day, our chain of union being formed, and its links continuing strong and bright, let us to bence in peace and friendship." Three times three cheers were tuen given for

the new hall, the members seprenced to give room to the state delegation and the ceremony of dedication was concluded.

"The Valley of Death," In Kinglake's new volume on the Crimcan war is a graphic and minute description of the

charge of the six hundred at Balaklava. He thus describes the ride, and Cardigan's appear-"The pace for some time was firmly governed, When borsemen, too valorous to be thinking of flight, are brought into straits of this kind, their tendency is to be galloping swiftly forward, each man at the greatest pace he can exact from his own charger, thus destroying, of course, the formation of the line; but Lord Cardigan's love of strict uniform order was a propensity having all the torce of a passion,

and as long as it seemed possible to exert authority by veice or gesture, the leader of this singular on et was firm in repressing the fault. Thus when Captain White, or the Seventeenth Laucers (who commanded the squadron of effection), became "anxious," as he frankly expressed it, "to get out of such a murderou two cyrls," and endeavoring, with that view, to "force the pace," pressed forward so much as Lord Cardigan checked this impatience by laying his sword across the Captain's breast, telling him at the same time not to try to force pace, and not to be riding before leader of the brigade. Otherwise than for this, Lord Cardigan, from the first to the last of the onset, did not speak or make Riging straight and erect, he never once turned in his saddle with the object of getting a glauce at the state of the squadrons which followed him; and to this rigid abstinencegiving proof as such abstinence did, or an up bending resolve-it was apparently owing that the brigade never tell into doubt concerning true path of duty, never wavered (as the best squadrons will, if the leader, for even an instant, appears to be uncertain of purpose), was guiltless of even inclining to any default except that of failing to keep down the pace.

* * * Eut atthough he rode singly, and although, as we have seen, he rigidly abstained from any retrograde glance, Lord Cardigan, of course, might infer from the tramp of the regiments close following, and from what (without turning in his saidle) he could easily see of their flacks, toat the momentum now gathered and gathering was too strong to be moderated by a con mander; and rightly perhaps avoiding the effort to govern it by voice or by gesture, he either became impatient biaself, and drew the troops on more and more by tirst increasing his own speed, or else yielded (under necessity) to the impatience of the now shattered squadrons, and closely adjusted his pace to the flow of the torrest behind him. In one way or in the other, a right destance was always maintained between the leader and his first line. As before, when advancing at a trot, so now, while fling ing themselves impetuously deep into the jaxs of an army, these two regiments of the arst line still bad in their front the same rigid hussar for their guide, still kept their eyes fastened on the crimson red overalls, and the white near hind bur of the chesnut which showed then the straight, honest way-the way

-In the collection of English and Scotch coins formed by Mr. William Forster, just sold in London, was a gold florin of Edward III. This beautiful and highly interesting piece, much the finer of the only two known, was found with the other in the Tyne, which latter piece is now in the British Museum. was knocked down to Mr. Webster, the numismatist, at the price of £113.

down to the mouths or the guns."

-The water power company of Waterville, Maine, have decided, instead of repairing the old dam, a portion of which was recently carried away, to build a new one, to cost from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, within a very few months.

-Villemessant, who doesn't love Edmund About, describes him as old and fat, like nothing so much as a pig, and with eyes that give one the idea of little holes burned in a blanket.

-It is said a young helress is working in ognito in one of the Meriden manufactories in Connecticut, in order to escape from fortune. hunters, and be wooed and won for herself

-The Committee on Education in the Con necticut Legislature has agreed to recommend an entire abolition of rate bills, thus making the public schools actually free. The work of enlarging the canal at Stam-

ford, Connecticut, is in progress. About one hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet of earth have been removed. -There are 313,000 applicants for charity in New York yearly.

-"The Voices of the Night"-Those blessed

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This medical preparation is purely vegetable, composed of various herbs, gathered from the great storeneuse of nature, and selected with the utmost eare. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infantor adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt and specuy remedy for Diarracea, Dysentery Rowel (compaint Description Lowers) ettery, Rowel Compiaint, Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, Faintings, Sick Stomach, Headache, etc. It creates an appetite, proves a powerful digester of food, and will counteract the effects of liquor in a few minutes. As indisputable evidence of its medical properties, we append Strong Westimonial from Fire Marshal

Bisckburn.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1863.

Jacob Scheetz, Esq.—My Dear Sir.—Some eight mentrs ago, when suffering from great nervous prestration, the result of exposure and overlasked energies, I was induced by you (an old filed) to take as a Tonle your celebrates. overtasked energies, I was induced by you (an old filend) to take as a Tonic your celebrated Bitter Cordial; and so agreeably surprising have been its beneficial effects, that I cannot reftain from thus bearing testimony in its favor. As a beverage, it is as pleasant and delightful as a glass of rich dark-brown Sherry; as an appelizer before meals, perfectly marical, and as a digester of food, the mist potent conpound I ever knew. Altogether, I consider it one of the happiest combinations of medicinal herbs ever offered to the public as a curative. herbs ever offered to the public as a curative I most cheerfully and confidently recommend it to every sufferer from Debility, Dyspepsis, and Rheumatism. As a substitute for the vil-lanous alcoholic and vinous concoctions imbibed at too many of the public bars of the pre-sent day, it must also prove a blessing. Very truly yours, ALEXANDER W. BLACKBURN,

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W CODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY,
The following Managers and Officers have
been elected it r the year 1868;—
ELI K. PRICE, President,
Wm. H. Moore,
Esmuel S. Moon,
Gilles Ballett,
Edwin Greble.
Edwin Greble.

B. A. Keight. Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight, Fedretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND The Managers have passed a resolution requiring the hoth Loth-iders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Ticket may be had at the Uffice of the Company, No & ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers.

DENNSTLVANIA HOSPITAL. The attending Managers are:—
5. Morris Wain. No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1005 Attending Physician—Dr. 4.

Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 125
South Filteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 18
North Eleventh street;
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission,
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter.

227)

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Checked Silks, Plain Silks, Silk Poplins, etc. A large lot of BEAUTIFUL STRIPED MUSLINS Checked Musiins, Plain Muslins, Puffed Muslins, Fine French Organdies and Jaconet Lawns, French Chintzes, Percales, White Piques, and Mar-sellies. Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for Men's and Boys

Wear, Shawls, Skirts, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, etc. etc., at JOSEPH H. THORNLEY, W. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,

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631m

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Leaves Arch Street Wharf. Leaves South Trenton,
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Sanday July 5, to Burlington Brissol, and interemediate landinas, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M.,
and 2 P. B.; leaves Hristel at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mooday, July 6, 1 P.M. Monday, July 6, 8 P.M.
Tuesday, 7, 1½ P.M. Monday, "7, 5½ P.M.
Weddosy, "8, 1½ P.M. Weddosy, "8, 5½ P.M.
Thurnday, "9, 2½ P.M. Thurnday, "9, 6½ P.M.
Friday, "10, 2½ P.M. Friday, "10, 6½ P.M.
Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way: Intermediate
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