



ANGLO-AMERICAN TOPICS.

FOURTH OF JULY IN LONDON.

NOTABLE ABSENCE OF LEADING AMERICANS FROM THE CRISTAL PALACE DINNER—THE COUNTY FRANCHISE BILL—THE LATE PROFESSOR CAIRNES AND THE ENION CAUSE—TRAVELING AMERICANS—LITERARY GOSSIP.

LONDON, July 10.—There was, I believe, a Fourth of July dinner at the Crystal Palace on the Fifth, at which some Americans and Englishmen were present.

With a single exception no American of distinction, resident in London, was present. Mr. McCulloch (whose charity got the better of his judgment) was there, but the other great American banking houses were unrepresented.

Neither Mr. Morgan's, nor Mr. Russell Sturgis's, nor Mr. Peabody's name appears among the guests. Sir Curtis Lamson was absent. So were Mr. Conway and Mr. Stillman, and so far as I am aware, all the resident Americans known to be connected with literature or art.

I should except the Chevalier Wilkoff, and perhaps Col. Fensy may be reckoned among our residents and among the sympathizers with Gen. Schenck. Perhaps, also, I ought to contradict the report that the bill of fare was printed on the Ace of Spades, with a device at the bottom wherein you saw the head of the American Minister emerging from the mouth of an Egyptian mummy.

The allusion to Chancery, though apt, can hardly have been meant to hint at the numerous proceedings before that court in the Emma Mine cases. Mr. Lowell's verses date from the Mexican War. The papers omitted to state that a likeness of Mr. Albert Grant adorned each of the four corners of the card, and that the various dishes bore names of other persons most intimately connected with the affairs of the Emma. And I believe it is not true that a pack of cards was laid by each plate, or that the ceremonies of the evening concluded with draw-poker.

The House of Commons enjoyed itself this week. It is never so happy as when thoroughly illogical, and this it shows itself in rejecting the County Franchise Bill. That bill proposed two things—to give the franchise to members of the class which now possesses it in boroughs, and to give it to agricultural laborers. The former are denied it simply because they live outside certain artificial limits. Their brother artisans have had it since 1836. The laborers have hardly begun to agitate for it. Stated more simply still, the bill is one to extend Household Suffrage to the Counties. Of course, nobody expected it to pass. This is a period of political stagnation. The Government is in a do-nothing, and it fulfills its mission with signal ability. The argument that prevails most in the House of Commons is not one of convenience or propriety. It is one of timidity. Convince the House that the country wants a measure, and it will go through. This bill will go through some day—Mr. Disraeli himself will very probably pass it. Now he did not even think it worth while to oppose it, and was content to put up the feeblest member of his Cabinet, Lord John Manners, to say no to it—for the present. The Liberals are generally for the bill, in spite of the Tory members that were discovered in the last enfranchised "residuum." Mr. Forster is for it strongly. The independent members have taken it up as a cardinal measure. Lord Harrington spoke against it, and voted neither way, which was a characteristic performance on his part. He very nearly provoked an open rebellion between the gangway.

Lord John Manners said as much, and the Liberals to whom he referred answered with loud applause. They did a not less significant thing in welcoming Mr. Gladstone, who entered the House almost immediately after Lord Harrington sat down, with a burst of cheers unusually prolonged. Mr. Gladstone did not speak, but voted for the bill. The majority against it was 102, which does not much vary from the majority of last year.

The death of Prof. Cairnes on Thursday is an event which we as Americans have peculiar cause to deplore. He is one of the greatest services ever done by an individual to a foreign nation. We knew nothing of his remarkable book, "The Slave Power," till the time of its publication in 1861 or '62. We could judge of its singular power and ability, but not so well of its influence on English opinion. The testimony of English witnesses is on that point, and none could be better than that of the Spectator, which says that it "did more, at the time of the American civil war, to turn the intellectual elements in English society against the South than any other literary effort of the period." The Examiner says:

"His work on 'The Slave Power,' published during the Civil War in America, produced a great influence here on the minds of the English people. It was one of the most important contributions to the knowledge of the people of the United States. It was a matter of great value at the time, and it is still a powerful work proving that slavery is economically as well as morally indefensible. In the sensitive condition of American opinion, the book characterized the most influential English newspapers and the speeches of many of our leading statesmen. It was a valuable contribution on the side of those who were engaged in the struggle for the freedom of the South. This is evidence from unimpeachable sources; from those who were themselves among the most sincere influences on our side. Let me quote also the more guarded, but hardly less significant estimate of the Times:

"In 1861 Prof. Cairnes delivered a course of lectures to his class at Dublin, which brought his name much more prominently before the English public. His book, which is a history of nations has been largely affected by the action of economic causes he studied the characteristics of a society dependent upon the organization of slave labor, and in this way he traced the connection between the two. His book was one of the most timely and valuable contributions on the side of those who were engaged in the struggle for the freedom of the South. This is evidence from unimpeachable sources; from those who were themselves among the most sincere influences on our side. Let me quote also the more guarded, but hardly less significant estimate of the Times:

"The Centenary of Daniel O'Connell. Public Exercises at Washington. Washington, July 25.—The various Catholic societies here will celebrate the O'Connell centenary on the 6th of August. There will be a street parade, the church bells will be rung, and an oration will be delivered by the Rev. F. E. Boyle.

THE SUICIDE OF A BOY OF THIRTEEN. Boston, July 25.—Harry P. Hayes, 13 years of age, residing with his parents at No. 30 Irving St., shot himself through the head with a pistol yesterday, the ball entering the back of his head and coming out of his face. The wound will prove fatal. He was a very wild boy for his years, and was recently detected in the theft and sale of his mother's gold watch and chain.

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When Mr. Delano received this letter on his return to the Department, a few days later, he left at once for Long Branch. He had a most remarkable interview with the President, in which he insisted that he should be allowed to remain till the pending investigations into Indian affairs were finished. He finally ended with what was virtually a threat, that if he was forced out of the Cabinet, the Administration would regret it. This is exactly where Mr. Delano now stands. He says boldly to those about the President that if he is put out there will be exposures made that will not affect his personal or his official family alone, and rather than have a prospect of that character, the President has chosen to let Mr. Delano's response to his letter go unanswered for the present.

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GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC EPISCOPATE DISPOSED TO BE CONCILIATORY—THE LAW REGULATING CHURCH PROPERTY ACCEPTED—PROSPECTS OF REFORM. BERLIN, July 25, 1875. The North German Gazette, commenting on the recent submission of Catholic clergymen to the law for the administration of church property, says: "The Episcopate has thereby abandoned the principle hitherto maintained that politico-eclesiastical matters can only be regulated by means of independent arrangements between State and Church." The Gazette infers that the Roman Curia has given permission to the clergy to decide for themselves, at the same time assuring them that a decision in favor of submission to the law will not be regarded as an act of disobedience to Papal authority. "This," continues the Gazette, "may be considered as changing the struggle between the political and ecclesiastical powers, and the Catholic Episcopate will probably urge upon Rome the necessity of extending still further freedom of action in these matters."

ALLEGED PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM. COUNT DZEMBECK ARRESTED AT LANSDECK. LONDON, Monday, July 26, 1875. A special dispatch from Berlin to the Standard says Count Dzembeck, his mother, and a chamberlain were arrested at Lansdeck in the District of Breslau. They are charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to assassinate Prince Frederick William.

MR. PLIMSOLL SUSTAINED. PUBLIC MEETING AT BIRKENHEAD. LIVERPOOL, July 25, 1875. A meeting was held at Birkenhead to-day to endorse Mr. Plimsoll's course in Parliament in denouncing the Government for proposing to abandon the Merchant Shipping bill. Several thousand sailors and workmen were present. Resolutions expressing sympathy with and pledging support to Mr. Plimsoll were adopted.

THE BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY. A LOCK-OUT BEGUN IN LANSHIRE AND CHESTER—EXTENSIVE STRIKE AT OLDHAM. LONDON, July 25, 1875. In accordance with the notice given by the cotton masters of Oldham, Staleybridge, Dukinfield, and Mossley, a lock-out began in several of the mills on Saturday. Unless the operatives yield by the end of the month, the mills still open will be closed as the time of the notice given expires, in which case several thousand people will be thrown out of employment.

THE BAVARIAN ELECTIONS. THE ALTIEMONTANS IN A SMALL MAJORITY. MUNICH, July 25, 1875. The Electoral Colleges of Bavaria have met and chosen members of the Lower House, which stands 79 Ultramontanes to 74 Liberals.

THE INCURSIONS IN FRANCE. THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$1,000,000. PARIS, July 25, 1875. An official statement, made by M. Calixtus, Minister of Public Works, in the Assembly, estimates the total damage done to property by the inundations in the south of France at \$1,000,000.

SPANISH AFFAIRS. DON CARLOS COUNSELS MODERATION—A NEW LOAN TO BE NEGOTIATED. LONDON, Saturday, July 24, 1875. Don Carlos has written a letter to King Alfonso, reproaching him for allowing the civil war to be conducted with such excessive rigor, and counseling moderation on the side of the Alfonsists. The text of the letter has been made public.

THE INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA. AN UPSETTING OF THE CHRISTIANS PROBABLE. PARIS, July 25, 1875. The Monitor, commenting on the insurrection in Herzegovina, says a very little time will show whether it is a false alarm, or whether a final configuration in the Christian districts of Turkey has begun. In any case the situation is sufficiently serious to give uneasiness to European diplomacy.

FOREIGN NOTES. LONDON, July 24.—Schultz & Mohr, general merchants, No. 3 East India-st., have failed. Their liabilities are \$1,000,000.

THE FAILURE OF A WHEELING, VA., GLASS CONCERN. WHEELING, Va., July 25.—Messrs. Sweeney, McLuskey & Co. of this city, glass manufacturers, failed yesterday. Their liabilities are \$150,000, their assets estimated at \$142,000. A meeting of their creditors will be held to-day at 10 o'clock, at the office of Messrs. Sweeney & Co. to keep the works running. The firm employed upward of 300 hands.

NO MERCY TO VAGABONDS IN NEW-ENGLAND. BOSTON, July 25.—The unusual number of thefts, robberies, and burglaries of recent occurrence in this city and adjoining States excites general alarm and measures are to be taken to enforce stringently the laws applying to tramps and vagabonds, who are prowling throughout the country in hordes.

A REDUCTION OF PAIR FROM ST. LOUIS TO LOUISVILLE. ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The reduction of passenger fare by the St. Louis and Nashville Railroad between here and Nashville, Tenn., a few weeks since, in opposition to the Iron Mountain Road and the Southern connections, has been extended. The former road announces that it will hereafter carry passengers from Nashville to Louisville on the same terms as it carries them to Nashville. The latter road has been brought about by the Louisville and Nashville Road's tickets to Montgomery, Ala., and other points south.

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THE CENTENARY OF DANIEL O'CONNELL. PUBLIC EXERCISES AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, July 25.—The various Catholic societies here will celebrate the O'Connell centenary on the 6th of August. There will be a street parade, the church bells will be rung, and an oration will be delivered by the Rev. F. E. Boyle.

THE MURDER OF AN ENGINEER AT GARRETT CITY. CINCINNATI, July 25.—A special dispatch from Auburn, Ind., says that last night at Garrett City, two engineers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, named Andrew Keelan and John Graves, became involved in a quarrel during which Graves seized a hatchet and dealt Keelan a terrible blow on the head, burying the weapon in his skull, and causing his death in a few hours. Graves took refuge in a neighboring dwelling. The murder has caused intense excitement among railroad men who are related in the community, and provided with ropes determined to hang Graves. Sheriff Lewis hastened to the scene, and with the assistance of a posse captured the murderer from the mob, and lodged him in jail.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF RHODE ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—A six-oared race between the Pawtucket and Narragansett Clubs, yesterday, on the Seekonk River, for the championship of the State, resulted in a victory for the Pawtucket Club, on a three-mile course.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW TRIAL. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 25.—Yesterday was generally observed as a holiday in this Territory, it being the anniversary of the first arrival of the Mormon pioneers, 20 years ago.

THE POPULATION OF BUFFALO. BUFFALO, July 25.—The taking of the census of Buffalo was concluded yesterday. The total population is found to be 134,238. This is an increase over 1870 of 16,460, and over 1865 of 29,750.

THE DEDICATION OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH IN BOSTON. BOSTON, July 25.—The new church of St. James, on Harrison-st., which has been in course of construction for the past three years, was today dedicated by the most Reverend Archbishop of Boston.

WASHINGTON.

MR. DELANO INVITED TO RESIGN.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A statement originating at the Interior Department is in circulation, to the effect that at the Cabinet meeting last week the case of Secretary Delano was discussed, and only two members were in favor of his retiring from the Cabinet, namely Secretary Bristow and Postmaster-General Jewell, and that all the others favored his remaining. So far from this being true, the case of Mr. Delano was not even mentioned at that Cabinet meeting. Furthermore, every member of the Cabinet has, within a few weeks past, privately expressed the opinion that the time has come when the interests of the Administration and of the Republican party require that he should go out. Further than this, the President, about June 20, addressed Mr. Delano in writing, asking for his resignation.

When Mr. Delano received this letter on his return to the Department, a few days later, he left at once for Long Branch. He had a most remarkable interview with the President, in which he insisted that he should be allowed to remain till the pending investigations into Indian affairs were finished. He finally ended with what was virtually a threat, that if he was forced out of the Cabinet, the Administration would regret it. This is exactly where Mr. Delano now stands. He says boldly to those about the President that if he is put out there will be exposures made that will not affect his personal or his official family alone, and rather than have a prospect of that character, the President has chosen to let Mr. Delano's response to his letter go unanswered for the present.

In regard to these last insinuations, the President is said to be greatly provoked; but as he recognized the force of Mr. Delano's appeal to be allowed to remain at least till the Indian investigations are over, he has concluded to take no step at present, notwithstanding the last provocation. He will probably not act till the Indian Commissioners report. The assertion that the President wrote to Mr. Delano formally requesting his resignation, and that Mr. Delano declined to offer it when thus requested, can be implicitly relied upon as correct in spite of all denials from any quarter.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE REVOLT OF THE FURBERIES. WASHINGTON, July 25, 1875. The proprietors of 13 book and job printing offices in this city, and also the proprietors of the newspaper establishments of the National Republican, the Washington Weekly Sentinel, the Germania Daily Journal, and the Georgetown Weekly Courier have signed a paper stating that from and after the 24th of August they will not be governed by the rules and regulations of the Columbia Typographical Union, saying that they prefer to be governed by the laws of the State, and that they will not be bound by the rules and regulations of the Union. The Union has several months ago secured its business connection with the Typographical Union.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, July 25, 1875. The opinion of the Attorney-General in the Corporation case is to the effect that the sum of \$34,000.00, found to be due by the late Postmaster-General, cannot be paid, because the resolution was repealed which referred the case to the Postmaster-General before the money was paid. Under the law the Postmaster-General did not pay the money, and it is not in the nature of an award by an arbitrator, and the case does not differ in principle from the case of Gordon and the United States, 7 Wall. 103. The award of \$100,000.00 hereof paid by Postmaster-General Brown to Mr. Chapman, which was found due under a provision of the Postmaster-General Act, is not subject to the jurisdiction in this case; but that unless Congress intervenes the claim is barred by the statute of limitations.

THE NATIONAL CENTENAL. GOODS FOR EXHIBITION TO PAY NO DUTY. WASHINGTON, July 25.—In reference to the inquiries that have been recently made as to the admission of goods for exhibition at the Centennial fair of duty, it may be said that regulations governing that matter were issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in October, 1874. The ports of New-York, Boston, Portland, Portland, Me.; Suspension Bridges, N. Y.; Detroit, Port Huron, Mich.; Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, New-Orleans, and San Francisco, constitute the ports of entry at which importations for the Exhibition will be permitted free of duty. All goods properly marked will, without examination, be forwarded from the port of arrival to Philadelphia, there to be delivered to the Collector of that port. Articles entered at the Exhibition may at any time be withdrawn for sale on the payment of the duties. The Government of Pennsylvania, and the Collector and Solicitor for the Centennial Commission, have given their respective opinions that goods deposited at exhibition are not from or for the benefit of any individual, and are not liable to the debts of the person or corporation thus receiving them.

THE WINTHROP BANK ROBBERY. CAPTURE OF THREE SUSPICIOUS STRANGERS. PORTLAND, Me., July 25.—Three men, calling themselves Lewis, Clark, and Levy, were arrested at Bethel on Friday, on suspicion of having been connected with the robbery of the National Bank of Wintthrop. Yesterday they were taken on the first train to Wintthrop, in charge of the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Woodward