NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR.,
MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

Volume XXXII..... No. 167

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—FAUST, OR THE DEMON, THE DOCTOR AND THE DEVIL'S DRAUGHT—A KISS IN THE DARK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, and Sixth avenue.—RICHARD III.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—TREASURE TROVE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE MARBLE HEART—FOOL OF THE FAMILY.

BANVARD'S NEW YORK MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—HUSBAND OF AN HOUR—JENNY LIND. Afternoon and Evening.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS, at 8 o'Clock P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—IN THEIR ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.—THE WALRUS HUNTERS FROM RUSSIAN AMERICA.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—IN THEIR SONGS, DANCES, ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.—NORMA—THE JAPS.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, BALLADS, BURLESQUES, &c.—THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS—LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUES, BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, &c.—THE BRIGAND BOY.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—BALLET, FARCE, PANTOMIME, BURLESQUES, ETHIOPIAN, COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL VOCALISMS, &c.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE, No. 630 Broadway.—THE GEORGIA MINSTRELS, OR SLAVE TROUPE, IN THEIR PECULIAR PASTIMES.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, BALLADS AND BURLESQUES.—THE TERRIFIC FLIGHT OF THE JAPANESE.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway, at 8.—MOVING MIRROR OF THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS—SIXTY MAGNIFICENT SCENES. Matinee every afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

SUNDAY (THIS) EVENING.—GRAND SACRED CONCERT AT TERRACE GARDEN, Third avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, at 8 o'Clock.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, June 16, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By special telegrams received in London, Constantinople, through the Atlantic cable dated early hour on Friday morning, Ireland, Cronstadt and Madrid at an very interesting hour yesterday morning we have important and Lord Stanley's advices from Europe. during the discussion's action in the London Peace Conference sharply criticised the negotiation of the Luxemburg treaty was that, assailed in Parliament, the opposition asserting England in consenting to the guarantee clause, he pledged England to armed intervention in the event of a war between France and Prussia. Lord Stanley defended his course on the ground of the existence of an urgent necessity for the prevention of war.

Omar Pasha officially claimed a very important victory over the Christians in Crete, entailing heavy losses on the insurgents.

A debate in the British House of Commons on Fenian affairs goes to show that the English reform leaguers sympathize with the Irish revolutionists to some extent.

Queen Isabella of Spain has despatched a Special Envoy to Washington, with instructions to the Spanish Minister relative to the war situation with Chile and the other Spanish-American republics.

British reinforcements have been despatched by steamship to the army in Canada. The King of Prussia and Count Bismarck have reached Berlin from Paris. The Czar Alexander was at Darmstadt, *en route* to St. Petersburg. The military, with the police, were in severe collision with the Fenians in Waterford, and two of the Fenians died from bayonet wounds.

Consols closed at 94¼ for money in London. Five-twenties were at 73¼ in London and 78 in Frankfort.

In the Liverpool cotton market middling uplands was at 11¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Produce heavy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The second instalment of the Attorney General's opinion on the Reconstruction law is said to be ready for the press. It relates more especially to the duties of the military commanders. Prominent officials state that he argues that two governments are provided for in the rebel States by the military act—one civil and one military, and both provisional, the military commanders merely acting as conservators of the peace, and not as abrogators of the law. Not having the power to remove from office, they are in consequence without authority to appoint.

Thad Stevens publishes a letter in the Washington *Chronicle*, suggesting the propriety of holding the July session of Congress. He says the opinions of the Attorney General require explanatory or supplemental acts.

The Albany tragedy has assumed a new and curious phase. Mr. Hadley, counsel for the prisoner, was yesterday presented by the Grand Jury of Albany county for contempt in not fully answering certain questions before them relative to certain papers of the prisoner which had come into his possession professionally, and an order of the court was asked for to compel him to produce a letter said to have been written by Cole at Syracuse just before the tragedy occurred. The order was granted and served upon Hadley, who made return that the paper was received by him as counsel for the prisoner, and as such was a privileged communication. After an argument between Lyman Tremaine, counsel for Hadley, and the District Attorney, the court issued an order for the production of the paper, which Mr. Hadley thereupon placed in the possession of the Clerk of the court. General Benjamin F. Butler, upon whose staff the prisoner Cole served during the war, is said to have been retained for the defence.

The obstacles in the way of a trial of John H. Surratt seem to thicken as the case proceeds. Judge Fisher was ill yesterday, and Judge Wylie presided, for the purpose, as he said, of empanelling a jury, as unless a jury is empanelled before Monday the proceedings must be commenced *de novo*. Objection was made by counsel for the prosecution to Judge Wylie officiating, but the Court overruled it. Twelve jurors were finally drafted out of the large panel summoned, and they were dismissed until ten o'clock at night, when they were sworn and again dismissed until Monday morning. Judge Wylie then adjourned the court until that time.

General Grant is at West Point. He will present their diplomas to the graduates on Monday.

An explosion of fireworks occurred at the store of Pardey & Co., Maiden lane, yesterday, by which two men were injured, one of them it is supposed fatally.

The second annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn takes place at noon on Tuesday. The course will be from the club house in South Brooklyn to the stakeboat beyond the Narrows, off the Southwest Spit and return. Eight first class and eight second class sloops are entered for the contest.

The Long Island and Flushing Railroad Companies have always been at odds with one another, and on Friday, while workmen employed by the latter company were laying a track across the track of the former, they were interrupted by a constable, who arrested them for trespass. The tracks they had put down were torn up by the adherents of the Long Island Company, who were arrested in turn on the same plea. Their adversaries being thus *hors de combat*, the Flushing Company continued their work, and under the protection of a squad of metropolitan police completed it yesterday.

Additional intelligence from Japan is to the effect that the American Minister has made public for the benefit of Americans the information that Osaka, Jeddo and other ports will be opened on the 1st of January next.

An interesting article elsewhere in the columns of the HERALD this morning gives an account of the internal revenue, the law of 1861, increasing that mode of government income to meet the requirements of the war, how it was received by the people and how it operates at present.

Senator Wade's excursion party were entertained at a banquet in St. Louis on Friday night by the Mayor and Common Council of the city. Most of the members of the party made speeches favoring government aid for the completion of both Pacific railroads.

The Convention of Workingmen's Trade Unions was held at Early Closing Hall, in the Bowery, last evening. About thirty-one societies were represented, but no business beyond the election of permanent officers was transacted. The object of the convention is to put into operation the new law of the Legislature making eight hours a day's work.

An imperfectly reconstructed judge at Tarboro, N. C., is reported to have adjourned court recently because negroes were summoned as jurors. He claims that the State laws which he has sworn to support do not recognize black jurors, and therefore he will not recognize them either.

The till of John L. Street, 27 Dey street, was tapped by two fashionably dressed gentlemen yesterday, and over $1,500 taken.

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe yesterday were A. T. Stewart, Commodore Garrison, Bierstadt, the artist, Maggie Mitchell and George Bancroft, the Minister to Berlin.

Devastating storms passed over Texas on the 2d and 3d inst., destroying many lives and much property.

In the Louisiana Republican Convention yesterday a resolution asking Congress to buy or seize Cuba was tabled.

George Winnemore, the convicted murderer of Mrs. Magilton in Philadelphia, was sentenced to be hung yesterday.

The stock market was dull, but steady, yesterday. Gold closed at 137¾.

The amount of business consummated in commercial circles yesterday was exceedingly light, and domestic produce was generally lower. Merchandise, however, ruled very firm at previous rates. Cotton was not essentially changed. Coffee was steady. On 'Change flour was dull, irregular, and 15c. a 30c. per bbl. lower, with some forced sales at a decline of 50c. per bbl. Wheat and corn were dull and nominal. Oats opened a shade firmer, but closed heavy at the improvement. Pork was a shade lower, though more active. Beef ruled firm, while lard remained heavy. Freights, though quiet, were firm. Whiskey was unchanged. Naval stores were dull and depressed. Petroleum ruled heavy, with a limited demand.

The Puritanism of New England—Its Character and Its Manifestations.

A devout, pious, sarcastic and rather witty journal, called the *Christian Advocate*, has for some weeks past been pointing out with a tolerable amount of ability the shortcomings of the religious and the infidel characteristics of the secular press of this country. The editor of the *Christian Advocate* is evidently a reading and thinking man, not indifferent to the welfare of his country and not unwilling to do good to the extent of his ability. Like many other well meaning men, however, Dr. Curry sees the evil which he deplores through a distorting medium, and fails altogether to trace it to its root. He knows it is there, but he neither sees it clearly nor tells us whence it comes. He is one of those men whom Bacon would unscrupulously have put in the "cave." In the "cave" he lives and out of the "cave" he looks. He sees nothing but what is in the "cave" or what happens to pass its mouth. His vision, therefore, is limited. His logic is faulty by defect. With some of the opinions advanced by the editor of the *Christian Advocate* we decidedly agree. From some of them, for the reasons just given, we as decidedly differ. Some of his statements are singularly correct; some of them are strikingly at fault. We cannot agree with him, for example, in the distinction which he draws between a secular and a religious newspaper. In our opinion no newspaper should be purely secular or purely religious; but every newspaper should be both secular and religious. A great newspaper conducted on purely party principles, whether religious or secular, is as impossible as it is undesirable, and Dr. Curry's growing experience will yet convince him that a newspaper must be both religious and secular or nothing at all. We agree with him, however, in much which he says regarding certain literary journals and newspapers of the day.

We should not have dwelt at such length on Dr. Curry, were it not that in the columns of the *Christian Advocate* he unconsciously endorses certain sentiments to which the HERALD has again and again given expression. It is a curious thing that the journals and the special features of journalism to which Dr. Curry takes exception should have a direct connection with New England and should be Puritanic in their origin. Such, however, is the fact. A Christian journal bewails the irreligion and infidelity of the press. That portion of the press chiefly complained of either exists in or derives its inspiration from New England, the home of the Pilgrim fathers and the still boasted centre of religious life and thought in the United States. We do not say it was the object of the *Christian Advocate* to give New England this prominence. But, consciously or unconsciously, the prominence is given, and it is only because in our opinion the prominence is merited and just we call attention to the fact. We can homologate all that the Doctor has said of the *North American Review*, of the *Atlantic Monthly*, of the *Liberal Christian*, of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, and of the New York *Tribune*. We could add other names, such as the *Radical*, a Boston journal of the extreme rationalistic school, not excluding from our list the sage and once saintly *Independent*, of New York. Not one of these journals but is steeped in New England sentiments. In all of them—in some more, in some less distinctly—we behold reflected, as in a glass, the religious as well as the intellectual character of New England. It is a strange character. It appears all the more strange when we remember its origin. The contrast between the New England of the present day and the New England of an earlier period; the New England of every religion or of no religion, and the New England of unbending and intolerant orthodoxy; the New England that can listen to a parson avowing from a Christian pulpit his unbelief in the Holy Scriptures, and the New England that punished with merciless severity every departure from the one inviolable standard—the contrast, we say, is very great. It would be difficult for the orthodox fathers of old to recognize the features of their pious descendants. And yet the children are not so unlike their fathers, after all. The religion has been changed or abandoned, but the spirit which gave life and character to that religion still remains. New England has less religion or it has more "isms" than of old; but it is as selfish, as ambitious, as greedy of power, as impatient of opposition, as pretensious, as opinionative, as bigoted, as intolerant as ever.

These are the characteristics which mark New England of the present day, and which have marked her at every previous period of her history. It is necessary in all things to yield her the supremacy. She is never without her whims, and whatever is the whim of the moment—whether it be a religious, philosophic, philanthropic or transcendental whim, whether it be negro rights or woman rights, whether it be the extinction of witchcraft or the extinction of intemperance—she is equally imperious and equally to be obeyed. New England is the soul and centre of America, and as she eats, drinks and sleeps, so must America, so must all the world. If she is intolerant, she is also full of force and energy. It is not to be denied that these characteristics have at times proved useful to the country. It is as little to be denied that they have oftentimes led the country seriously astray. If we must admit that from New England has emanated influences blissful to the Union, it must also be admitted that from her, too, have gone forth influences which have proved in the last degree disastrous. In accepting good from her we must be fearful of evil. That she is daring enough to push her peculiar opinions, and intolerant enough to be impatient of all opposition, is a special reason for watchfulness. In nothing is her influence more to be dreaded than in her literature. We are thankful, therefore, to Dr. Curry for the note of alarm which he has so unconsciously sounded as to the dangers to be apprehended from New England journalism.

The Reconstructionists in Need of Reconstruction.

The radical reconstructionists are themselves just now sadly in need of reconstruction, and are in some instances making experiments in that direction, although with very little prospect of success. In Virginia, for instance, Botts has been endeavoring to groom the party on one side, and Hunnicut has headed the negroes against him on the other side, until an entire breaking up of the organization is inevitable. A Congressional committee from Washington and a number of "narrow-minded blockheads" from the Union League clubs of New York and Philadelphia recently made a pilgrimage to Richmond to harmonize the conflicting elements, and succeeded in patching up a temporary peace and securing a single call for a convention in Virginia. But Botts proved himself a smarter jockey than Hunnicut in the negotiation. He obtained all that he wanted; and as the negroes will not trust Botts and cannot be induced to follow his lead, the labor of the "narrow-minded blockheads" will be all thrown away.

In this State the German Republican Central Committee have just issued an address declaring their intention to secede from the republican party unless it shall wipe out the Metropolitan Excise law and provide in the new constitution against any "Sabbatarian and temperance legislation" in the future. The republican factions in the State Constitutional Convention are also represented as preparing for a struggle among themselves. But all this squabbling and fighting will amount to nothing; for the time has come for the people to take upon themselves the work of political reconstruction, and in doing so they will entirely set aside all the old organizations and factions. The Virginians have already signified their intention to do so in a brief, emphatic and sensible manner. The copperhead democracy is dead and can know no resurrection. The radicals, with their financial blunderings and their oppressive, fanatical laws, will soon sleep in peace by the side of the copperheads. In New York the great political regeneration of the country will commence, and its starting point will be the issue to be fought out on the new State constitution next November. That will inaugurate the new era, and the party formed then in this State will be the nucleus for the national movement next year, with Grant as its candidate for President, independent of all organizations, parties, cliques and factions. By this means alone can the country be restored to real peace and prosperity; and this is the "reconstruction" for which the people are prepared.

The Contagion of Crime.

A fresh instance of the contagious influence of crime is furnished by the Elizabeth street tragedy, which has so quickly succeeded the tragedy in Nineteenth street. Murder and suicide were the elements villanously compounded in each of these dreadful tragedies, although in the second the intention of murder failed to be consummated. At the inquest on the body of Henry Bundy, who attempted to kill his wife and succeeded in shooting himself last Thursday night, a letter which had been found in his pocket revealed the fact that his wife, like the reputed wife of King, had been a concert saloon girl; and one of the witnesses testified that the other day, after reading the account of King's killing himself and wife in Nineteenth street, he said, "In a few days there will be another account in the paper like this; only it will be Henry Bundy and wife." It is obvious that the weak mind of the suicide and intentional murderer was supplied with a proximate impulse to crime by the deed which he tried to imitate. In Paris whenever one poor fool leaps from the top of the column on the Place Vendome it is likely that he will be followed by as many imitators as can elude the vigilance of the guards. In New York suicide complicated with murder seems to have become equally contagious. In all individual cases of crime, however, the predispositions to it exist, although latent, long before some proximate cause arises to determine the fearful shape which it may assume. Hence we must repeat the moral to be drawn from the recent outbursts of crime, that its seeds should be carefully extirpated by a thorough early education of the reason and the will.

Smuggling and Other Frauds Upon the Government.

Hardly a day has passed lately without some news having been published in our columns about smuggling, distillery frauds, or robbery of the Treasury in one way or another. There is something radically defective either in the revenue system itself or in the management of it. Perhaps in both. There is, too, a deplorable laxity of morality in government officials, and in those having transactions with the government. We seem to be fast running into a state of fearful demoralization, which, unless checked, will inevitably bring us to bankruptcy and revolution. It is not surprising that the revenue of the government has fallen off greatly, when there are so many leaks and evasions of the law. One of the first things Congress should attend to, when it meets, is a thorough investigation and overhauling of the revenue laws, and of the causes of fraud. Unless these frauds be stopped, the revenue better collected, and the government funds be made more secure from robbers, we shall soon find an empty Treasury, and the people unwilling to be taxed heavily for the benefit of plundering rascals, official and unofficial. Let us have an investigation, and such laws as can be carried out without evasion.

The Herald's Special Cable Despatches—An Interesting European Budget.

The HERALD's special cable despatches to-day will be found very full and interesting, laying before our readers the latest intelligence from London, Ireland, Constantinople, Cronstadt and Madrid up to an early hour yesterday morning. From London we have a concise and comprehensive report of a Parliamentary debate on the Luxemburg treaty question, arising out of an attack made by the opposition upon Lord Stanley for an alleged lack of statesmanship and prudence in his capacity of representative of Great Britain in that important conference. Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Ayrtoun, two of the liberal members, took the ground that by guaranteeing the neutrality of Luxemburg England had in fact bound herself to an armed interference should the terms of the treaty be violated in the event of a future war between France and Germany. Upon this view of the case they endeavored to excite the jealousy of Parliament over its privileges by attempting to show that in such an event Parliament would be virtually deprived of its constitutional power of granting to or withholding from the Crown the war supplies. This Lord Stanley denied, holding that Parliament would still possess the power to decide whether the country should go to war or not; and he justified his course in the Peace Conference, and claimed that by England's interference a general European war had been averted.

Another interesting item of Friday night's Parliamentary proceedings was the rejection of a motion to expunge from the journal of the House of Commons a record of a petition presented and received some weeks since praying for the extension of executive leniency to the Fenians condemned to death in Ireland. This petition was from the English Reform Leaguers and others, and contained severe animadversions upon British rule in Ireland, which the mover of the resolution for its obliteration from the records regarded as insulting to the British army and government. The House, however, rejected the motion—a result which evinces the strength of the reform party in the British Commons.

The news from Constantinople of a bad defeat of the Christians in Crete by the imperial Turkish troops will probably impart an additional anxiety to the great Powers of Europe for a speedy and final settlement of the Eastern question.

The Fate of Maximilian.

Our advices state that Maximilian and his principal officers will be banished from Mexico; the republican government considering this not only as a just concession to the wishes of the United States, but also a dignified proceeding in behalf of their own country. It may be considered as settled that Maximilian will not lose his life at the hands of the outraged Mexicans for his filibustering exploits among them; but at the same time we believe it to be unwise on the part of the Mexican government to banish him from the country by the decree of Juarez before a formal trial is given him. To treat the case of Maximilian as we have treated that of Jefferson Davis is child's play; and although the Mexicans have follies enough of their own, we hope they will not copy any of ours. The true way to proceed with the Austrian Archduke is to arraign him before the courts of the country and give him a thorough trial. Every effort should be made and no expense spared to glean from Europe all the evidence that can be gained relative to the original objects of the intervention and what bearings they had, not only with reference to Mexico, but to the United States. We are certain that some strange political developments would be made were this thoroughly carried out—that the restoration of the prestige of the Latin race in the New World by France meant the organization of a vast colonial possession, and a cotton monopoly that would make France the first nation in Christendom. The trial, moreover, would unveil the whole acts of the civilizing army of the Old World that marched over Mexico to distribute the blessings that they boasted lay concealed in the folds of the French flag. This is indeed a glorious opportunity for the Mexicans to vindicate their cause, to show what brought on their civil warfare, what great political questions have been pending between liberal and retrograde, the progressive and the priest party; to show whether the world has misjudged their struggle or given them credit for the progress they have made for the past fifty years in shaking themselves free from the curse which did not leave the land with the banners of Old Spain.

The Mexican people owe the republicans of this continent a debt which they can only repay by the trial of the royal filibuster in their hands. The day is past when blood pays for blood; and we have advocated for the life of the Archduke upon the principles that animate the age. But the dignity of the continent demands a formal trial for the blow struck at its system of government, and then the sentence of banishment for the crime. The traitors who have, in supporting the empire, committed a double crime—rebellion and the betrayal of their country to a foreign power—we leave to justice. The laws of their country will deal properly by them; but Maximilian, the central figure, should be dealt with as we have stated. How far his plea that he is a government may go is of little account; the Mexicans will doubtless settle that in a most summary manner. Let Mexico give him a trial, and perchance it may result in a willingness on the part of civilized nations to give Mexico the same, and see if she can or cannot govern herself.

Steamboat Racing.

We perceive that steamboat racing has been inaugurated for the season on the Hudson. Whether it shall continue throughout the season will depend on the frowns or the favor bestowed by the public on this culpable and perilous practice. It would be speedily checked—perhaps the sooner the better—by such a dreadful explosion as occurred two years ago on one of the very steamers engaged in this first of our Hudson river races during the present summer. That explosion involved the loss of two or three lives. No accident happened the other night, although the rival boats raced all the way from the city to Newburg Bay, where they ran side by side. In the morning one of them dashed through Athens channel half a mile ahead of her competitor. The officers of the latter boat, it is said, bore their defeat with composure; and we must add that the public might have heard with equal composure that the officers of both boats had been blown into the air and drowned in the water, if it could only be hoped that such a consummation would prove an effectual warning for the future.

Canada Under its New Regime.

In a few days Lord Monck will arrive in Canada to assume his duties as Viceroy, under the powers conferred upon him by the bill reconstructing the British Provinces into a consolidated government. His position will be one of considerable difficulty, and will require more than usual tact to enable him to acquit himself satisfactorily of its duties. He has it in his power to make himself one of the most popular, as he can render himself one of the most detested, of rulers. Although the measure has been successfully engineered through the local and imperial Parliaments, there is no doubt that a large portion—we believe the majority—of the people of the Provinces are heart and soul opposed to it. On the new Viceroy will depend the question whether their dislike to it can be overcome. If he succeeds in reconciling them to it, then the measure of his personal influence will be very great, so great, indeed, that the imperial government will find it difficult to displace him. Who knows but that he may be destined to play as prominent a part in the history of the new dominion as did his ancestor, General Monck, in that of England? If he be ambitious, he may, like the Viceroy of Egypt, so strengthen himself in the affections of the people over whom he is called to rule as to compel recognition of his title to a more elevated dignity. If, on the other hand, he is sufficiently disinterested to appreciate the fact that the true interests of the Canadas are bound up with this country, he may contribute to bring about a union which cannot but prove advantageous to both. In either case the changes inaugurated by his assumption of office can only be regarded as experimental. There are few thinking minds who regard the scheme which he has been chosen to work out as offering any chance of permanency.

The Church Property in Italy.

The refusal of the Italian Parliament to ratify the convention concluded by Signor Ferrara with certain Paris banking houses for a loan guaranteed by a tax upon the property of the Church is significant of the fate to which the Church temporalities are destined. If this arrangement had been concluded it would have assured to the ecclesiastical establishments of Italy the continued possession of their endowments. They would have been heavily taxed, to be sure; but the revenue thus derived would have formed an obstacle to their confiscation, inasmuch as it would have constituted a recognition of the right to hold them. It was this view of the case which induced the clergy to withhold active opposition to the tax, and which also gave rise to the report that there was an understanding between the Pope and Victor Emanuel, in pursuance of which the King was to bring about a *coup d'état* and abolish the Parliamentary system altogether. This latter statement has been contradicted "on authority;" but it is evident that it has not had the effect of convincing the members of the Italian Parliament. They evince their belief in it by defeating a negotiation which seemed to them to be intended to constitute a guarantee for the inviolability of the Church temporalities. On a former occasion we gave expression to the opinion that such a compromise was impossible, and we are now borne out in it by the action of the popular representatives. Signor Ferrara will have to look to other sources to raise the money he wants, or he will have to face the question of confiscating the entire property of the Church and making such provisions for it as are deemed sufficient in France and other Catholic countries.

JAPAN.

Official Notification of the Opening of the Ports to Commerce.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13, 1867.

The following official announcement is published in the Japan *Herald* of May 25, 1867:—

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
OSACA, JAPAN, May 17, 1867.

In pursuance of previous arrangements, which have been duly confirmed in this city, the citizens of the United States are informed that the port of Hiago and one on the west coast of Niphon, also the cities of Yeddo and Osaca, will be opened on the 1st of January next. Grounds for the purpose of residences and trade have been set apart at Hiago and Osaca, and similar arrangements for Yeddo and the port on the west coast will be completed at an early day and notice given accordingly.

R. B. VAN VALKENBURG,
United States Minister, &c.

The following is a summary of the arrangements made for opening the Japanese ports:—

First—The Japanese government will form at Hiago a settlement for the foreigners of all the nations having treaties with Japan, the ground to be situated between the town of Kabe and the Ikuta river.

Second.—As soon as the ground granted in the proceeding article is occupied, if more space should be required, the settlement will be extended. The Japanese owning ground in the town of Kabe will be granted permission to lease the same to foreigners.

Third—The government will set aside a part of Osaca, within which foreigners may hire houses and reside; but no Japanese is to be compelled to rent his house to foreigners, who are to employ the same facilities at Osaca for leasing grounds as at other ports.

Fourth—Describes the limits of the grounds alluded to in the preceding articles.

Fifth—The Japanese government will prepare the sites at Hiago and in Osaca for the occupation of foreigners by the 1st of January next.

Sixth—The government is to be reimbursed the costs of preparing the sites for the use of foreigners by rents on the lands, which are to be divided into lots. The amount of their rents is to be based on the aggregate total outlay of the government.

Seventh. The ground leased to foreigners at Hiago and Osaca is to be subject to the payment of an annual rate sufficient to keep in repair, to drain, clean, light and maintain order in the settlement; and also to the ordinary land tax, payable at the present date to the Japanese government.

Eighth. The government is not to grant or dispose of the ground set aside in the preceding articles at Hiago and Osaca to any foreigner for government or private buildings or other purposes, except at public auction. Foreign consuls are not to be provided with separate grants of land within or without the foreign settlements.

Ninth.—In determining the price of the lands leased to foreigners at Hiago and Osaca, the Japanese is to consult the foreign representatives.

Tenth.—Insurable warehouses are to be provided by the government at both Hiago and Osaca, in the same manner as is stipulated in the Convention of Yeddo.

Eleventh—The government is to lay out a cemetery for the use of all nations at Hiago and another at Osaca, the expense of maintaining and repairing which is to be borne by the foreign communities.

Twelfth.—The government will select at Yeddo, in concert with the foreign representatives, a port on the West Coast, in which another foreign settlement may be formed.

Houses can be rented by foreigners within Yeddo in accordance with the treaty and convention above mentioned on the basis of the present arrangements.

Her Majesty's steamer Serpent has gone to survey the new port on the west coast, which will probably be near the province of Ranga.

Four vessels had arrived at Hiago loaded with rice and coals for the Japanese, from American, English, Dutch and French ports. The exports of tea from that port for a fortnight were six hundred piculs, at $1,534 per picul.

Freights to New York per steamer were quoted at $45 per 40 feet. Exchange on London, six months, 4s. 6d. The exports for the season were—Tea, 7,593,000 lbs.; silk, 11,619 bales. The prospects for the new crop of silk were good. Trade has been exceptionally dull during the whole spring, and any improvement was unlooked for until the commencement of the new season.

Queen Victoria's birthday was celebrated at Yokahama by the British residents and the Japanese at Kanagawa. The ships in the harbor fired salutes in honor of the occasion; the English, however, were unrepresented by any war vessel at the time.

Another Japanese has arrived at San Francisco with the intention of studying the science of running machinery.

Doctor Hepburn has completed his Japanese dictionary. The words are in Japanese and Roman characters. The work is far in advance of anything of the kind yet attempted.

A severe earthquake was experienced at Nagasaki on the 5th of May and another on the 14th. This unusual phenomenon at that place caused great alarm.

A Mr. Brown and partner, formerly of the firm of Dos & Co., of Shanghae, have been seized and confined in a place called Sanboro, near Nagasaki, but by the intercession of the British Consul both were released.

The Voyage of the Colorado.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13, 1867.

The steamship Colorado during the first part of her outward voyage had heavy weather and strong westerly winds, after which she experienced fine weather the greater part of the time. She made the run from Yokohama to Hong Kong in five and a half days. There were three deaths among the Chinese passengers. On her return she was met off the Yantzee river by the steamer Yeddo, with passengers and freight, from Shanghae. She left Yokohama on May 25, with two hundred and thirty passengers for San Francisco and fifty for New York, and had nine hundred and forty tons of freight, including twenty tons for New York. From the 1st of June she had good weather nearly all the time. The general health of those on board has been excellent.

The Colorado left at Hong Kong the United States war vessel Monocacy; at Yokohama the Shenandoah, and at Osaca the Hartford and Wyoming.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1867.

Financial and Monetary Matters.

The securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the national banks, reported to-day, are as follows:—

For circulating notes	$340,586,500
For deposits of public moneys	38,983,950
Total	$379,570,450

During the week ending to-day there has been received at the Treasury, from the Printing Bureau, $495,438 in fractional currency. During the same period there has been forwarded to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, $100,000; to the United States depository at Pittsburg, $40,000, and to the national banks, $109,303. Total, $24,930,365.

The amount of national bank currency issued during the week was $75,650, making the total amount to date $303,012,456. From this there is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn out notes, amounting to $4,861,527, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,150,929.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed at the Treasury Department during the week was $384,600.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $745,850, and for the week $4,169,549. The total amount for the fiscal year to date is $256,201,336.

The amount of gold in the Treasury of the United States to-day was $153,000,000 of which sum $18,000,000 has been deposited by parties who hold gold certificates, while $35,000,000 belong to the government.

The Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans has, on its own application, been discontinued as a depository of public moneys and a financial agent of the United States.

A Witness in the Surratt Case.

Mrs. Dr. Benson, formerly Mrs. Mary Hudspeth, has arrived in this city from Canada to testify in the Surratt case. She will be remembered as the witness who testified on the assassination trial in regard to finding a letter in a New York street car signed "Charles Selby." The letter was addressed "Dear Louis," and goes on to say: "The time has at last come that we have all so wished for, and upon you everything depends. As it was decided before you left, we were to cast lots. Accordingly we did so, and you are to be the Charlotte Corday of the nineteenth century. When you remember the fearful, solemn vow that was taken by us you will feel there is no drawback. Abe must die, and now. You can choose your weapons—the cup, the knife, the bullet. The cup failed us once and might again," &c. Mrs. Hudspeth testifies to finding this letter in November, 1864, and describes the person who dropped it in the street cars as a young man wearing false whiskers, and whose delicate hands indicated that he lead a life of leisure. Mrs. Hudspeth took the letter to General Scott, and it was forwarded through General Dix to President Lincoln, who seemed to attach little importance to it, and threw it in his desk. It is probable that government will bring forward this testimony to show that the assassination of Mr. Lincoln had long been premeditated, and was not the result of a sudden change of purpose by Booth on the very day that it took place.

Return of General Grant.

General Grant returned to this city last evening from his trip to Washington, Pa., where he had been to attend the wedding of his cousin, Mr. Wm. Smith, Jr.

Negro Laborers Wanted for the Pacific Railroad.

An agent for the Pacific Railroad, California side, has arrived in Washington to obtain, through the Freedmen's Bureau, the services of from one thousand to five thousand colored laborers on that road, offering them steady employment and high wages. There are thousands of colored men out of employment in this city and vicinity, and this work would seem to secure not only good wages for those who go, but will leave more opportunities for employment to those who stay behind.

More Rebel Pardons.

Another batch of pardons for repentant rebels were acted upon by the President yesterday. The applicants were all of the unimportant classes—individuals worth over $20,000 and persons who held petty civil offices under the Confederate government.

Indictments Found by the Grand Jury at Richmond.

The Grand Jury at Richmond will, it is thought, adjourn on Monday till the 1st of July. They have indicted Colonel James, Collector of Revenue, besides whiskey distillers, tobacco merchants and a number of postmasters.

A New Internal Revenue Collector for Richmond.

From a letter received by a resident of Richmond a few days ago, from Washington, there is no doubt but the long expected change in the Collectorship of Internal Revenue will occur next week. The prospective appointee will not be General Mulford, as was generally hoped, but one, it is said, who was conspicuous through the war for his staunch adherence to Union principles in the midst of rebels.

Adjustment of Public Land Accounts.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has adjusted accounts between the United States and the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas for the five per cent fund accruing to said States in the year 1866 for public lands sold within their limits. The accounts have been sent to the Treasury Department for settlement. The amount due each State on December 31, 1866, is as follows:—Michigan, $11,747; Wisconsin, $5,674; Minnesota, $2,495; Kansas, $583; total, $20,502.

Naval Affairs.

The Minnesota, about to join the European squadron, sails immediately direct for Cronstadt. This destination may have some significance in the present relations of the United States to Russia. The Franklin, Admiral Farragut's vessel, has her destination probably to Cherbourg. It is rumored and understood that Admiral Farragut will be relieved next year by Vice Admiral Porter. Admiral Davis' flagship, the Guerre, is ready to sail from Boston to Brazil. Admiral Davis will cruise about a good deal and visit South Africa.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Governor Hunt's Volunteers to be Mustered in for Two Months—General Sherman's View of the Situation—Attack on an Emigrant Train.

ST. LOUIS, June 15, 1867.

Omaha despatches say that late Denver papers are full of accounts of Indian depredations and murders. They also contain despatches from General Sherman to Governor Hunt, in which the General says he has not troops enough to protect all the exposed points, and the people for the present must fight the Indians themselves. He also advises Governor Hunt to send three hundred men immediately to scour Republican River county; then send them to Fort Sedgewick, where he will have them mustered into service for two months. General Augur will scour the Platte to Laporte and cross Snydus. Another party will scour the Large Pole and another the Laramie.

General Custer is expected to strike the Cheyennes that were stampeded last month by General Hancock. Wagon trains, stages and ranchmen must collect and protect themselves.

General Sherman says the greater portion of the Sioux are not within fifty miles of Fort Sedgewick; that the depredations are committed by small scattered bands, who, being successful in stealing horses, may continue and do something worse.

L. L. Hill, Division Engineer Union Pacific Railroad, was killed on the 12th instant, about forty miles north of Laporte, and Mr. Archer, Inspector of the road, severely wounded. Mr. Hill's body was perforated by nineteen arrows and five pistol balls, and scalped twice.

An emigrant team was attacked at Douglass station, on the Atchison and Kearny route, on the 8th instant, and $2,000 worth of stock run off.

TORNADOES IN TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15, 1867.

Texas papers contain accounts of devastating storms of the 2d and 3d insts., by which many lives and much property was destroyed.