TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ABYSSINIA.

Napier's March to the Coast—Theodorus' Widow.

LONDON, June 2, 1868.

Despatches received by the London journals from Abyssinia state that General Napier reached Senafe with the rear of the expedition on the 24th of May.

The widow of the late King Theodorus was reported dead.

ENGLAND.

The Neutrality Laws Revision—The Alabama Principle Condemned—The Abolitionist Negro Party Defeated.

LONDON, June 2, 1868.

The royal commission on the neutrality laws have made a report in favor of granting the executive authorities additional power to detain ships supposed to be intended for belligerent purposes. They also recommend that the building, fitting out, or manning such vessels in a British port be declared a misdemeanor; that any ship built in Great Britain in violation of such law shall not be permitted to enter any British port, and that their prizes, if brought within British jurisdiction, shall be returned to their owners.

The Grand Jury have refused to bring a bill of indictment against ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, on the evidence adduced by the prosecution.

FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon's Movements.

PARIS, June 2, 1868.

Prince Napoleon has left Paris on a visit to Baden.

GREECE.

The Legislative Session—Candian Delegates at the Door.

VIENNA, June 2, 1868.

Advices have been received from Athens that the representatives of the foreign Powers in that city have formally protested against the admission of representatives from Candia to the Grecian Chambers.

VENEZUELA.

Flight of the Government Officials from Caracas—Escape of Falcon to Oruba.

HAVANA, June 2, 1868.

When General Rojas, at the head of the revolutionists, had entered the city of Caracas, the officers and partisans of the government, fearing treachery, subsequently fled from the city, and large numbers had joined General Monagas. The fighting was not ended, and much bloodshed was expected.

General Falcon had escaped to the Dutch island of Oruba.

HAYTI.

General Salomon to be Invited to Accept the Presidency—Salnave's Whereabouts.

HAVANA, June 2, 1868.

A commission has been sent to Europe from Port au Prince to tender the Presidency to General Salomon, now Minister to England and France.

The reports in regard to President Salnave are contradictory. Some say he has left the country, others that he remains and is preparing for another battle with the Cacos. Still another report says he has been assassinated by his own troops.

ST. DOMINGO.

Ex-President Cabral's Party Organizing a Military Campaign Against Baez—Queer Financial Measure of the Latter.

HAVANA, June 2, 1868.

The partisans of ex-President Cabral are actively at work to drive General Baez from the executive chair. In the southern part of the republic a force of about three thousand men have taken the field, and are to act in conjunction with another body of troops commanded by General Luperon from the Cibao districts.

General Luperon had issued a proclamation on May 13 against General Baez, whose position is now regarded as very insecure. Generals Cabral, Adon, Palanco, Pimentil and others are preparing to join the movement started by General Luperon.

General Baez was forced recently to borrow $50,000 worth of dry goods from a Curacoa house. He intends to bring them into this country free of duty and raise money on them to pay his employés.

ST. THOMAS.

A Danish Royal Commissioner on the Way to Washington—His Mission.

HAVANA, June 2, 1868.

We have intelligence from St. Thomas to Friday last, May 29.

The royal Commissioner Carsenstein was to sail June 1 for New York on his way to Washington to treat of the sale of the remaining Danish West Indian possessions and hurry up the ratification of the late treaty of sale.

Reported Refusal of the United States to Ratify the Purchase of the Island.

HAVANA, June 2, 1868.

A report reached St. Thomas from the United States that the American Congress had rejected the treaty for the purchase of the island. The news caused great excitement; but business was improving.

GUADELOUPE.

American Man-of-War Contoocook Ashore.

HAVANA, June 2, 1868.

The American steam gunboat Contoocook got ashore at the island of Guadeloupe. She was being discharged to get her off the beach.

The United States steamer Contoocook is the flagship of the American squadron. She ran ashore while entering the harbor of Point-a-Pitre, Guadaloupe. At last accounts she was leaking badly. Two French vessels were alongside, but their assistance was ineffectual. The pilot was arrested, but was released on the next day, the blame being laid on the commander of the Contoocook for carrying too much steam against the pilot's orders.

JAMAICA.

Another British Gunboat Gone to Haytien Waters—Unpopularity of ex-Governor Walker, Windward Isles.

HAVANA, June 2, 1868.

The British steam gunboat Cordelia has gone to Hayti to act in concert with the Phœbe and the Royalist.

When Governor Walker, chief executive of the British Windward isles, left the Barbadoes he was most unpopular, and had to be escorted to his vessel by the military, as a precaution against mob violence.

PORTO RICO.

Failure of a Mercantile House—the Creditors Americans.

HAVANA, June 2, 1868.

The mercantile house of Petro Raldirio has failed. Their liabilities, principally American, amount to $600,000.

CUBA.

Whitsuntide Holidays—No Transactions in Sugar—Provisions—Marine Intelligence.

HAVANA, June 2, 1868.

On account of the Whitsuntide holidays almost all business here has been suspended since Saturday last. The following are the quotations reported:—

Lard, 18¾ a 19¼c. Hams, 17c. per pound for dry salted and 20c. for sugar cured.

Nothing has been done in sugars.

The steamships Lodona and Columbia arrived to-day.

VIRGINIA.

Arrival of Chief Justice Chase at Richmond.

RICHMOND, June 2, 1868.

Chief Justice Chase arrived in this city to-day and is the guest of Judge H. G. Bond. He will preside over the United States Circuit Court to-morrow, and will probably remain here until after the trials of some important cases.

The Trial of Jeff Davis to Be Postponed—Names of Witnesses Summoned.

RICHMOND, June 2, 1868.

The Davis trial will be postponed until October by agreement, as already stated, of the counsel. Among the witnesses summoned in the case are Generals Hartranft, Wilcox and Sharp, of the Union Army, and Generals Fitz Lee, Cooper and Gordon, of the Confederate army. Burton N. Harrison, private secretary of Mr. Davis, is also on the witness list.

Order from General Stoneman Assuming Command of the First Military District.

RICHMOND, June 2, 1868.

General Stoneman has issued an order taking command of the First Military district. He directs that all orders heretofore issued be strictly observed and all military and civil officers continue in the performance of their duties.

BAHAMAS.

The Lighthouse on Crooked Island.

HAVANA, June 2, 1868.

The new light on Crooked island will not be shown until June 24.

CANADA.

More About the Expected Fenian Raid—The Military Preparations Complete—Everything Ready for Use.

OTTAWA, June 2, 1868.

The military preparations for the anticipated Fenian raid are very complete. Field brigades have been formed in the various districts, composed of regulars and volunteers, having attached to each a battery of artillery and a troop of cavalry, under the command of officers chosen from the line. Each brigade can act independently, or they may be brought together as circumstances shall require. Tents and field stores of all kinds are ready for use, and the troops could take the field at a moment's notice, fully equipped for service. The duties of the quartermaster general and commissariat departments will be performed by imperial officers. There will be a considerable reserve of regulars and volunteers should the brigades already formed not be sufficient to meet the emergency. The regulars and volunteers are now armed with Snider and Enfield breach-loaders, and there is an abundant supply of amunition on hand at all the necessary points. The volunteers are to receive fifty cents per day, in addition to free rations, when in active service. In addition to the preparations for the service on land, gunboats are now stationed at Prescott, Kingston, Toronto, Fort Erie and the St. Clair, manned by sailors of the royal navy and supplied with Armstrong guns.

The Toronto Troops in a High State of Efficiency—Artillery Sent to Prescott.

TORONTO, June 2, 1868.

The field brigade, composed of regulars and volunteers, in Toronto, has been placed in a high state of efficiency. Staff officers in charge of camp equipage, forage, stores and all other requisites have been appointed and the details for prompt action, in the case that the services of the brigade should be required, are all arranged.

Four guns of the Royal Artillery stationed here left this morning for Prescott. A strong guard from the Twenty-ninth regiment has been placed over the drill shed and the new jail.

THE PRIZE RING.

The Recent McCoole-Coburn Pugilistic Fizzle—Charges Brought Against Coburn.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 2, 1868.

Several citizens of St. Louis, headed by Ben De Bar, of De Bar's Opera House, yesterday telegraphed to a New York sporting paper that persons here who were at Cold Springs, Indiana, on Wednesday last testify on oath that about half-past two o'clock on that day Coburn came within half a mile of the ring; that Johnny Franklin approached him, bringing with him the Sheriff; that Johnny told the Sheriff to arrest Coburn, and that the Sheriff replied that he had no count, whereupon Franklin produced a document from his pocket, and on that, whatever it was, the Sheriff took him away.

Chief of Police Ruffon, of Cincinnati, is ready to testify on oath that he was offered $1,000 by Coburn's friends to procure the arrest of McCoole.

NEW MEXICO.

Indian Outrages in Dora Anna County—General Grant Petitioned to Send Troops There.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 2, 1868.

A number of prominent citizens of Dora Anna county, New Mexico, including State, county and judicial officers, have petitioned for General Grant to station a sufficient mounted force in that county to protect them from the Indians. They say that within sixty days many of their best citizens have been either murdered or wounded by the Indians, that the county is nearly stripped of stock and that there is no security whatever for life or property.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Ex-Governor Levi Lincoln's Funeral—Impressive Ceremonies.

WORCESTER, June 2, 1868.

The funeral of the venerable ex-Governor Lincoln took place at noon to-day. Business was generally suspended and flags at half-mast. The Independent Corps of Cadets, accompanied by Brown's Brigade band, performed escort duty. In the procession were Governor Bullock and staff, the Executive Council and other State officials, the Worcester Light Infantry, state guard and various organizations. The pall bearers were ex-Governors Washburne, Clifford and Franklin, R. C. Pitman, Joshua Quincy, Isaac Davis, Benjamin Butler and John Hammond. The bells of the city were tolled during the moving of the funeral cortège to Rural Cemetery.

American Institutions for the Insane—Annual Session of the Medical Superintendents.

BOSTON, June 2, 1868.

The medical superintendents of the American institutions for the insane began their second annual session at the American House in this city to-day. The association was called to order by Dr. Thomas Kirkbride, of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Philadelphia, President, and the minutes of the last annual session at Philadelphia were read by the Secretary, Dr. John Curwen, of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

Superintendents of insane asylums from various parts of the country were in attendance. The first subject considered was a project for a general law determining the legal relations of the insane and their committal to asylums. A draft of such a law is to be perfected. The association accepted an invitation to visit the hospitals and places of interest in and around Boston.

NEW YORK.

The Savings Bank Bill Signed by Governor Fenton.

ALBANY, June 2, 1868.

The Governor to-day signed the bill relative to savings banks, which allows the investment of the funds of savings institutions in the stocks or bonds of any city or county of the State to the extent of fifteen per cent, or in United States stocks.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Forged Checks Being Sent by Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1868.

The Second National Bank of this city is receiving by mail fraudulent checks purporting to be signed by Furness, Brinley & Co., and marked "good" by "Harrison, teller" of that banking institution. There is no such person teller to the bank.

Meeting of the National Board of Trade—Programme of the Session.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1868.

The meeting of the National Board of Trade will commence in this city to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. The sessions will be held in the *foyer* of the Academy of Music, and will probably be continued several days. The most ample provision has been made for the entertainment of the delegates. Business will be transacted during mornings, and in the afternoons the visitors will be escorted to various places of interest about the city. To-morrow afternoon they visit Fairmount Park; Friday evening will be a grand banquet at the Academy of Music, given by the city; on Saturday a trip made along the Delaware and to League Island, and in the early part of next week an excursion through the coal region.

RELIGIOUS.

Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly—The Synod of Ohio Sustained—Election of Officers and Adjournment.

ALBANY, June 2, 1868.

The Presbyterian General Assembly (Old School) reassembled to-day.

A committee was appointed to report a plan of providing adequate salaries to ministers of poor congregations.

The Synod of Ohio was sustained in having dissolved the pastoral relations of Rev. Wm. Hunter, at Copewell, Ohio, for using harsh and violent language to some of his parishioners.

An effort was directed to be made to have no more than one-fourth of the chaplains in the army and navy from any one denomination, nearly all now being Episcopalians.

No action was recommended as to secret societies.

The following boards and professors, among others, were elected:—

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Ministers—A. G. Hall, Ravand K. Rogers, Henry R. Weed, Joseph H. Jones, Stephen Mattoon, Joseph McElroy, Charles K. Imbrie, Elijah R. Craven, Andrew M. Beveridge, Nathaniel W. Conkling, John Hall, M. W. Jacobus, Henry R. Wilson, Alexander T. McGill, H. N. Brinsmade, Rev. E. B. Edgar.

Laymen—Samuel H. Cook, William F. Allen, John C. Green, John M. Sherwood, Hanson K. Corning, D. B. Dickey, Elijah Houghton, O. B. Rush Bradford, W. W. Scarborough, William Ernst, Stanley Matthews, William Paton, Samuel Galloway, Francis G. Bailey, George Junkin, William Walker, William Matthews.

BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Ministers—Thomas E. Thomas, Thomas Murphy, James M. Crowell, John B. Lindsley, Charles Hodge, John C. Lord, George W. Musgrave, Alexander T. McCall, R. W. Dickinson, William D. Snodgrass, Gardiner Spring, William M. Paxton, P. D. Gurley, C. W. Adams, J. G. Reaser, Charles K. Imbree, Thomas H. Skinner, Jr., Gustavus S. Benson.

Laymen—Moses Allen, H. K. Clarke, Howell Evans, Oscar Greely, David Keith, Samson Mason, Stanley Matthews, J. H. Thompson, Richard Chute.

BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

Ministers—David Elliott, Joseph H. Jones, William E. Schenck, William H. Hornblower, James H. M. Knox, William M. Blackburn, David R. Campbell, J. L. M. Kee, J. H. Nixon, Andrew W. Beveridge, John Hall, Robert F. Sample, Thomas H. Skinner, Jr., George C. Heckman, Robert M. Knight.

Laymen—James M. Ray, Edward S. Jaffray, James Lenox, H. H. Leavitt, J. M. Sherrard, Archibald McIntyre, Gilbert Combs, Stephen Alexander, Archibald McClure, Hovey K. Clarke, Martin Ryerson, Charles N. Todd, Robert Cornelius.

For professor of Danville Seminary, Nathaniel West, D. D.

For professor of the Seminary of the Northwest, at Chicago, Rev. William M. Blackburn.

At the afternoon session the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Presbyteries be directed to use, as fully as possible, in supplying vacancies, unsettled ministers under their care.

Rev. Dr. Reed, from the committee to visit Harrisburg, reported that he had explained to the Harrisburg Assembly the action of this Assembly, and said that the committee were received with great cordiality; that the despatch from this body announcing a change in the first article of the basis of union was misunderstood, but when properly explained they were at once ready to acquiesce. However, as some eighty members were absent, there was not the requisite constitutional number—two-thirds—left to ratify the change made in the basis.

The Assembly then adjourned until the third Thursday in May next, to Dr. Spring's church, in New York.

LOUISIANA.

Burning of the Steamer Ben McCulloch—Three Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2, 1868.

The steamer Ben McCulloch took fire on the 26th, while lying up for the night in the Onachita river, between Trenton and Camden, and was burned to the water's edge. Three lives were lost—namely, Mr. William H. Scott, of Arkansas, Mrs. Ryan and daughter, of Alabama.

TENNESSEE.

A Negro Girl Attempts to Murder Her Father's Family.

MEMPHIS, June 2, 1868.

A negro girl in South Memphis attempted to poison her father's family on Sunday by putting powdered glass in a pot of vegetables. On being detected she acknowledged her crime, and gave as a reason that her father had refused to allow her to join the Methodist Church, he being a Baptist.

MISSOURI.

Severe Storm in Missouri—Property Damaged.

ST. LOUIS, June 2, 1868.

The storm of yesterday did considerable damage in the surrounding country. At Kirkwood, fifteen miles from here, a large brick hotel in course of construction was blown down and almost completely demolished. Other localities also suffered and much damage was done to the early fruit by hail. Myriads of locusts have come off the ground in this county. No serious damage has yet been done.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, June 2—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅞ for money and 94⅜ a 94½ for the account, ex dividend. United States bonds 72¾. Erics, 46⅞. Illinois Centrals, 97¾.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, June 2.—United States five-twenty bonds closed at 77⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—LIVERPOOL, June 2—1:20 P. M.—Circulars issued to-day put the total shipments of cotton from Bombay for this port up to the 30th since the last report at 90,000 bales. To-day being a holiday there is nothing doing at the Corn Exchange or in the other markets. On the streets, however, breadstuffs are heavy, and all the stable articles have declined.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 2—1:20 P. M.—The market is heavy, and all articles have declined in price. Flour is irregular at about 32s. per bbl. for Western canal. Wheat is irregular, the last sales being at 11s. 8d. per cental for No. 2 Milwaukee red and 13s. 6d. for California white. Corn has declined fully 6d. since the opening, making 1s. for the day. Mixed Western, 36s. 3d. per quarter. Oats, 3s. 8d. per bushel for Canadian.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 2—1:20 P. M.—Pork is dull and unchanged. Lard quiet and steady. Bacon easier at 47s. 6d. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Liverpool, June 2—1:20 P. M.—Spirits turpentine [illegible] per cwt. Sugar, [illegible] Rosin, [illegible] per bbl. of 2 cwt.

LONDON MARKETS.—London, June 2—1:20 P. M.—The markets are generally quiet and steady, and there are no important changes to note. Sales of Calcutta linseed have been made at 60s.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, June 2.—Petroleum closed steady at 44f. 50c. per bbl. for standard white.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—The steamship Worcester, from Baltimore May 16, arrived at this port to-day.

LONDON, June 2.—The steamship Indiana, from New York May 16, arrived at this port day before yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, June 2.—The steamship City of Paris, from New York May 23, and the Palmyra, from New York May 22, arrived at this port yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Gaither, Superintendent of the Western Division of the Adams Express Company and President of the Associated Express Companies at Cincinnati, has resigned the first named office. His successor is Mr. J. H. Rhodes, the recent Assistant Superintendent.

The Geneva Woollen Mill, situated a short distance from Providence, R. I., was partly destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $11,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

The Forresters' Club have given notice that a sufficient number of pigeons have been obtained and that the New York Sportsmen's Convention will be held in Buffalo on Monday, the 8th inst.

Ex-President Buchanan's funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, the 4th inst., at three o'clock.

The steamer Princess, laden with government freights for Fort Stevenson, sunk in the Missouri river, about twenty-five miles above Lexington, on Sunday night. The boat and cargo are probably a total loss.

A despatch from Topeka, Kansas, says that the Circuit Court could not agree as to the power of the State of Kansas to tax the property of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and have so certified to the United States Supreme Court.

During the rain storm last Friday a waterspout swept down Moody's Mountain, in Hope township, Knox county, Me., cutting three ravines down the side of the mountain, one of them four rods wide and eight feet deep, and also uprooting in its course trees ten inches in diameter and raising Lincolnville Pond in one night three feet higher than ever known before.

A provisional battalion, under Major Brown, of the One Hundreth regiment, is to be formed at Chantilly, Canada, for field practice.

Reports from the grain crops of California are remarkably favorable. The rain storm yesterday may do some damage to the hay.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company are negotiating for a reduction of freight and passenger charges on the portion of the road operating in California.

Arizona advices speak very favorably of mining operations generally. No Indian troubles are reported.

JUDGE AND JURY CLUB.

A Pickwick With Another Name.

Club met last evening. Time, nine o'clock P. M. Place, No. 2 Irving place, dubbed the Arsenal. *Dramatis personæ*, three English wigs with heads in them, three English gowns or the law with bodies in them and a jury of somewhat more than twelve, some with mugs of ale in their hands, some with glasses of hot whiskey just under their noses, some with cigars and a few with pipes, some with their hats on and some with their hats off. General air of matters, rather free and easy. Business, a rehearsal of a parody of Pickwick against Bardell, or Bardell against Pickwick, quite the same in essentials, with alterations and emendations not intended for parlor reading. A young man at the door receives certain items in the way of admission fees; another young man behind the bar receives certain items in the way of remuneration for drinks; a third young man acts the very gentlemanly part of usher.

These were the obvious facts as to the meeting of the club, which has its precedents in London Bohemianism, and of the doings of which (in London) Dickens has drawn an expurgated picture in the trial of Mr. Pickwick. In the case of last evening, Sam Weller had been supplanted by Sam Longstaff; Mr. Pickwick had been metamorphosed into the snobbish master of Brandico Villa and was vulgarly nicknamed Mr. Fumbler; Mrs. Bardell reappeared as somebody of widowish aspect, whose name might have been Dacotah could the Dacotahs ever have been guilty of an attempted witticism in names; and as to the expurgated passages of the Pickwick trial, they had been all restored, with the further addition of monstrous *doubles entendres* calculated to cause a person of ordinary delicacy to wash his ears very carefully with soap and water after hearing them, having been so unlucky as to be compelled to hear them at all.

The judge was a jolly, rubicund-visaged individual; the lawyers, who should have been named Quip and Quirk respectively, it being most of their business to quip and quirk and quibble so as to wring double meanings out of things in themselves very innocent, were either of them armed with a mug of ale which ever and anon they tipped respectfully; and as to the jury, they were the jolliest set of lunatics that ever eloped from Bedlam and afterwards met together by themselves in accordance with a concerted plot. Jugde was wigged; Mr. Quip, the lawyer on the right, was wigged; Mr. Quirk, the lawyer on the left, was wigged; Mrs. Bardell, alias the unpronounceable name, was wigged, besides wearing jack boots and suspiciously exhibiting in the way of an ancle, as she stepped into the witness stand, the lower part of the leg of a pair of pantaloons. Mrs. Bardell called for gin and water, and testified considerably after the manner of Mrs. Bardell in the Pickwick affair, but with additions not yet printed and hardly printable, though perhaps Mr. Dickens may hereafter be persuaded to incorporate them in appendix, with his notes of the Bohemian dinner. The master of Brandico Villa also testified, as did Miss Lottie Pettiquod, the widow's confidential servant, Mr. Sam Longstaff, alias Sam Weller, and Dr. Quackenboss, alias Dr. Quack—the latter for the defence.

To attempt description would be to send English begging for terms with which to express delicately that which is in its very essence indelicate and even atrociously vulgar—just escaping obscurity by being so sugar-coated with doggerel Latin as to evade the imputation of directly expressed indecency. In the mode of gilding the pill of indelicacy there was nothing original; in the nomenclature nothing original; in the humor of the phrasing nothing that could not be found in the quaint old law travesties of "Towel against Dishcloth;" in the doggrel Latin nothing original; in the *doubles entendres* nothing original, not even their bald vulgarity. It is curious what notions of humor some people have; it is equally true that some people are apt to be amused where others would be disgusted; it is furthermore true that some people are in the habit of terming that "racy" which is abominably indecent. "Racy," "give us something racy," "very racy," are regular editorial phrases in the Bohemian newspaper offices. They mean simply vulgarity wanted, and nothing more. That the new trial played last evening was sufficiently racy to need even a little expurgation may as well be acknowledged, though had its raciness been in the least degree original the manuscript would have commanded the best rates among the buyers of "Black Crook" literature. Being unoriginal, it would hardly sell, though to sell (the public) was undoubtedly conducted.

NEW JERSEY.

Hoboken.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE FERRYBOAT WEEHAWKEN.—The new ferryboat Weehawken was put on her trial trip yesterday, the city and county officials being invited guests. The boat proceeded as far as Yonkers on the North river and returned to the Hoboken dock about seven o'clock P. M. Mr. W. W. Shippen entertained the guests, and toasts were proposed to Mr. E. A. Stevens, Mr. Shippen, the Common Council of Hoboken and the Hoboken Ferry Company. Mayor Bohnstedt presided. Responses were made by General Hatfield, Colonel Mehan, Colonel Rogers, Captain Donovan and S. W. Carey. The Weehawken will be placed on the Barclay street line.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of Mrs. Nash, who has been missing since Christmas Day, was found floating at the Hoboken dock yesterday afternoon. An inquest will be held.

Newark.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning an accident of a serious character happened to the midnight train due here from New York at half-past twelve on the New Jersey Railroad, just on the other side of the Hackensack bridge. Owing to a misplaced switch the engine and forward cars jumped off the track and dashed over into the ditch. The engine turned a complete somerset and buried itself in the sand, bottom upwards. The greatest wonder prevailed how every one, particularly the engineer and fireman, escaped unhurt. The latter individuals were, however, thrown into the ditch, but only had their clothes soiled. The train was crowded with passengers at the time. After an uncomfortable wait of over three hours a train went from here and picked them up. The switchman is stated to have signalled "all right."

SUICIDE.—Mr. Charles Kalbfleisch, a German gentleman employed as a clerk in the insurance office of Daniels & Parker, on Broad street, committed suicide by jumping from a ferryboat while crossing the Hoboken ferry, a few days ago. The deceased was about twenty-eight years of age, and it is said put an end to himself in consequence of an inability to marry a beautiful young girl in Germany. He resided with Mr. Peter Neumeyer, corner of River and Ferguson streets.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About ten o'clock on Monday morning, while a young man named Charles Vincentz, and of No. 3 Vincentz, the brewer, 203 Spring Garden street, was proceeding in his wagon from this city to his home in Elizabeth, when near Waverley he was suddenly stopped by three men, one of whom pulled out a revolver and fired it straight in Vincentz' face. The latter fell back in his wagon apparently dead, whereupon the assassins beat and kicked him in a most brutal manner about the head and body. While rifling his pockets the whistle of an approaching train frightened them off. They only succeeded in getting $10. The injured man was subsequently found concealed in some brush in a state of unconsciousness and conveyed to Elizabeth by a milkman. The pistol shot grazed his left temple without inflicting any wound. He is now improving and will probably recover. The detectives are on the track of the highwaymen.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—James McCormick, a prisoner in transfer from the jail to the Court House, slipped his handcuffs and effected an escape on Monday. He is an old offender.

Westfield.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE PULPIT.—On Sunday last, at the opening of the morning service, the Rev. Edward Downer, pastor of the Presbyterian church, fell back in his seat and died immediately afterward. He was subject to disease of the heart, and was about seventy years of age.

Paterson.

RUN OVER.—Early yesterday morning a negro named "Sise," who worked for Mr. G. Van Dien, at Ridgewood, was found lying upon the railroad track about a mile and a half west of Paterson, in a sadly mutilated condition. His left leg was cut off near the knee and his right foot so badly crushed as to require amputation. It is supposed that he had been drunk and fell upon the track in the way of an approaching train. Notwithstanding he is so severely injured hopes are entertained of his recovery.

GENERAL GRANT GOING TO JERSEY.—It is reported that General Grant will visit Hackensack, Englewood and other places in Bergen county this week.

REAL ESTATE.—A portion of the property in Paterson known as the Butler farm, but now christened "Highland Park," was sold at auction by lots on Monday afternoon. $70,000 worth was disposed of, principally to resident buyers.

A MILITARY CHALLENGE.

(From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.)

BOSTON, June 2, 1868.

The Montgomery Light Guard, of this city, Captain Finan, an organization which won the champion flag of Massachusetts for military drill last week, has issued a challenge to any military company in the Union outside of Massachusetts to compete with them for the infantry championship of the United States and a flag emblematic of the honor, the drill to be according to Upton's tactics, and to take place either in Boston or New York within the ensuing two months. If the challenge is not accepted within that time the Montgomery Guard will claim the title of national military champions. The company will visit New York the latter part of the month, accompanied by a large staff of past and honorary members. Captain Finan and Quartermaster Flynn will leave for the metropolis to-morrow evening for the purpose of arranging for the visit, and also to bring about, if possible, a drill contest with some New York company.

CHINA.

Progress of Mind in the Empire—Science and Languages by Foreign Masters—Young China Against Cabinet Fossils—Treatment of a "Slow" Minister.

[From the Calcutta Englishman, April 21.]

One of the most interesting of the papers published in the last report on the treaty ports of China is the memorial of the Yamen of Foreign Affairs in favor of the establishment of a college for the education of Chinese students in foreign science and languages under foreign masters. No one can read this memorial without feeling that there is yet some hope for the most obstinately exclusive and stationary of peoples.

Some of the strong common sense arguments of the Yamen are worth quoting. For instance:—"There will be a discussion of what is proposed without due examination of its merits. Some persons will be sure to lay down that there is no immediate necessity for the measure brought forward by your servants; some, that to abandon the ways (or arts) of China and follow the men of the West is wrong; some will go so far as to urge that it is utterly disgraceful for the Chinese to follow the men of the West. These are the arguments of men who do not know the requirements of the crisis. Now, whereas the true policy of China is that she should be strong of herself, she has at the present moment no time to lose; and among those who do know what the crisis reqnires, there is not one that does not regard the acquisition of the proper branches of Western science, in order to the construction of foreign machinery, as the right road to self-strength."

The fact is it is impossible for a people so thoroughly utilitarian as the Chinese to stand still long when once brought seriously into contact with a more advanced state of civilization. Yet *one obstinate old Mandarin*, the Grand Secretary Wojen, was found to stand up for the ancient order of things in opposition to the Yamen, and the following was the treatment his memorial received:—"With reference to the report presented by our desire by the Yamen of Foreign Affairs upon the memorial of the Grand Secretary Wojen, praying that the proposal to invite scholars to pass in astronomy and arithmetic at the School of Foreign Knowledge be dismissed, the above proposition has been the subject of a succession of memorials presented by Tao Tsung T'ang and other Ministers, and the Princes and Ministers in whose department it lies have exhaustively discussed it, and are unanimous [in their approval of it]; there can, therefore, be no more indecision about it. We command the Yamen accordingly to proceed in earnest to the examination of all candidates who may present themselves, and to send all who pass to the college to study. With regard to that passage in the memorial of Wojen in which he urges that, the extent of the empire considered, there can be no fear about want of ability, and that if the study of astronomy and arithmetic be an essential, persons conversant with those sciences will be forthcoming if the advisers of the Throne be extensively consulted; as such persons must, of course, be known to the Grand Secretary, let him recommend a number of officers as candidates, and let him establish a school for them apart from the other, himself superintend their studies *and let them be pitted against the students of the School of Foreign Knowledge, that so both establishments may succeed.* It will behoove the Prince and the Ministers [of the Yamen] and the Grand Secretary alike to apply themselves zealously to the conduct [of this course of instruction]. Where there is resolution to succeed there must be success. The proposition is not to be regarded as a matter of form. Respect this." Wojen, however, instead of accepting the challenge thus held out to him, appears to have taken the matter so much to heart as to have declined his appointment to the establishment of the innovating Yamen.

But, as will be seen from the following, he was not permitted to excuse himself. By the way one cannot but admire the courtly manner of the imperial behests:—"The Grand Secretary Wojen having requested Us to recall our decree appointing him to the Yamen of Foreign Affairs, We commanded the Ministers of the Great Council to signify to him verbally that We would not allow him to persist in declining the appointment. He has now presented another memorial, in which he states his apprehensions that being *by nature slow and stickling, he may do mischief*, and prays us to dispense with his services in the Yamen of Foreign Affairs. The business of Yamen of Foreign Affairs is business of great importance; Wojen holds a high position, and it is his undoubted duty in the present seasons of difficulty to do all he can to help in the post to which he is appointed. How can he possibly be allowed, were it ever so little, to excuse himself? No further notice need be taken of his memorial."

THE FRIGATE SEMIRAMIS.

The French man-of-war Semiramis, which arrived here day before yesterday, is now anchored in the North river opposite pier 52. She is a well built frigate, of a tonnage of four thousand, is 225 feet long and forty-eight feet wide, with a depth of hold of twenty-three feet. From the keel to the upper deck is forty-two feet. She has just reached here from Martinique, whence she started fifteen days ago. She has engines of six hundred horse power and is capable of a high rate of speed. She has thirty guns (rifled) and a force of 530 men. Two of her guns are very large, rifled with three grooves, and hurl projectiles a distance of six thousand yards. Some of her guns are of twelve inch calibre, projecting shot of 160 pounds. Three kinds of shot are used, one for the purpose of attacking armored or iron-clad vessels, where great penetrative power is demanded, and two others for wooden vessels. These guns are all ammunitioned for three hundred rounds. The officers are at present experimenting with two sorts of rifles—carbines and muskets—one on the system of Winchester, Connecticut, and the other on the Lamson system. Other American methods will engage their attention as their merits recommend the trial. She is awaiting here the arrival of two other French war vessels, the d'Estrees and the advise boat Le Bouvet, which are expected here within the next eight days. While at Port au Prince on the 22d of last February the officers of the Semiramis celebrated the birthday of Washington with the officers of the American steamer Penobscot, which was then at that port. Twenty-one guns were fired by the Semiramis in honor of the occasion, and the American flag was displayed at her mast head.

Her officers are Rear Admiral Moquet, Commander-in-Chief of the squadron of West Indies and the Gulf; Captain Mandet, Commander Royer, staff officers; Lieutenants Guerin, De Caverville, De Laguire, Duchet, Moye, De-Marcheval, De Laplerre, Berard and Lelanchon. These are officers of the frigate:—M. Vesco, Surgeon-in-Chief; Bothard, Second Surgeon; Antoyer, Third Surgeon; M. Carnault, Purser-in-Chief; Bonet and Dusser, Assistant Pursers; Chaplain Lurieux and four midshipmen. The semi-Amis has been detailed to this naval station in place of Admiral Dupetot and the steamer Themis. The French Consul will make his visit to her this morning at eleven o'clock.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

An expedition is being organized for the purpose of exploring the Persian Gulf—that is, all the countries bathed by the Red Sea—and it is supposed will occupy three years. The expedition is under a scientific society, and Oppenheim is mentioned. The various Ministers are [illegible] and the nations likely to be visited.

A monster cannon, presented by the Sultan to Queen Victoria, has been received at Woolwich arsenal. The balls accompanying it are of granite and weigh 650 pounds each. They are similar to those described in Gibbon's "Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire" as being used by Mahomet II, at the siege of Adrianople, in 1453.

The Paris *Figaro* reports the following abstract from a letter received from Rio Janeiro:—"With you civilization advances, but here in the Brazils it flies. The rattlesnakes out here actually come to the house doors and wait for the locksmith to fix them and put a knob on their tail." *Si non e vero, e ben trovato.*

A quantity of gold coin has been discovered in the district of Kherson, in the Black Sea. The coins bear the effigy of Catharine II., weigh in all about 320 pounds and are stated to be worth $80,000.

Two English gentlemen, having to fight a duel recently in Paris, made a heavy bet on who could drink the most before going on the ground. One of them fell dead from his chair while finishing his thirteenth bottle of claret.

A young girl, one of the Arab children under the protection of the Archbishop of Algiers, states that she is the only child left of five in her family, the other four having been successively killed and eaten by their parents. On a search being made the bones were discovered in the cabin.

Seven thousand pounds sterling was paid for the rent of the house occupied by the English committee during the late Paris Exhibition. In London this is pronounced "rather expensive."

Shortly after the accession of Venice Prince Humbert, on alighting from his carriage in Florence, accompanied by a member of the Austrian diplomatic corps, was asked for alms by a beggar, but could find nothing to give him. "Here," said the Austrian, "take this Louis d'or." "No, thank you," replied the beggar, and turned away. The diplomat was astonished, and regarded his companion for explanations. "Oh," said the Prince, "you have nothing more in Italy. They will not even receive your charity."

The mammoth show, combining circus and menagerie, under the management of Dan Rice the veteran, will depart from Buffalo to-day for other fields and pastures new.

A YOUNG WOMAN SHOOTS HER LOVER.—About two weeks since a young lady of Richmond, Ind., came to this city to meet here and become the wife of a man whom she had loved all too well, and who had promised to marry her here on the 17th. Instead of fulfilling his promise the seducer married another girl and continued at Richmond in the discharge of his duties as policeman. The disappointed young lady, whom he had first seduced and promised to marry, returned to her home, armed herself with a revolver and then started out in the evening to find her former lover. She found him, had some conversation with him, and, as they were about to seperate, she drew a pistol and shot him in the breast, the ball lodging in or near the left lung. But one person witnessed the deed; he attempted to arrest her, but she warned him to desist at his peril, advice which he deemed it prudent to follow, and she coolly walked on. We learn she has since disappeared. The man was carried to a house and lies in a very critical condition. It has thus far been found impossible to extract the ball, and it is not likely he can recover.—*Cincinnati Commercial, May 31.*

THE KINGSTON (MASS.) TRAGEDY.

Autopsy of the Body of the Murdered Man—Important Disclosures.

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