EUROPE.

By mail from Europe we have the following special correspondence, in detail of our cable despatches, to the 28th of May:—

TURKEY.

The New Council of State—Thirteen Christian Members—The Sultan's Reforms and Russian Opinion of the Movement—Imperial Sympathy With the United States Minister—Friendly Feeling Towards the American Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14, 1868.

On Sunday last the Sultan opened the new Council of State in person. This body at present consists of forty members, thirteen of whom only are Christians, ten more members are to be added to the Council as soon as suitable persons can be found to fill the vacant seats.

I do not send you a copy of the inaugural address read by the Sultan on this occasion, as it was immediately telegraphed to London and Paris, and will doubtless have found its way into your columns long ere this reaches you. The programme set forth by his Majesty for the future government of the empire, fully corroborates the general outline I gave you some weeks ago of the object of the formation of this new institution, its contemplated action and the radical revolution it is intended to effect in the administrative machinery of the Porte. The Sultan pledges himself to introduce salutary reforms, and guarantees equal rights to all his subjects, without regard to race or religion. There is no doubt of the sincere desire of the Sultan to inaugurate a system of reform, and that he will endeavor to carry out practically his new theory of government, and that he will receive the cordial support of some of his Ministers; but I fear that the majority of his advisers are more or less openly opposed to reform, and would rather see the government remain *in statu quo*, or even retrograde, than take any steps to introduce innovations more in accordance with the enlightened spirit of the age. As might be expected in the formation for the first time in this country of an institution of the kind, some of the members of the Council of State are men of inferior ability and little or no education; and a majority will at first be entirely influenced by the Ministerial views. Time and experience and a judicious sifting of the material of which the Council is composed may effect much, however. On the occasion of his interview with the Sultan, after his return from St. Petersburg, his Majesty asked General Ignatieff's opinion of the new Council of State. The Russian Ambassador replied:—"Your Majesty must permit me to decline to express an opinion until the new institution gets to work and I have an opportunity to see the practical operation of it."

The sudden death of Mrs. Morris, the amiable and accomplished wife of Hon. E. Joy Morris, United States Minister Resident here, has already been announced, and having occurred soon after the interruption of friendly relations between Mr. M. and the Porte, which were reconciled by an apologetic despatch from Mr. Seward, the Sultan and Fuad Pacha availed themselves of this melancholy incident to show how fully their respect and friendship was restored towards Mr. Morris personally, as well as to pay universal and unlooked for honors to him as American Minister. Mr. Morris is the first Minister of the United States appointed to this post who previous to his arrival has had any experience in the diplomatic service, he having resided during some years at Naples as Charge d'Affaires. Both Mrs. Morris and himself were conversant with modern languages used in society on the Continent. As many of the Turkish ladies speak French more or less fluently and correctly, Mrs. Morris occasionally visited the ladies of the harems of some of the Ministers, and was on friendly terms with a limited circle of the higher class of Turkish society. Her sudden death, which was announced before many persons had heard of her illness, caused a melancholy and profound sensation, particularly among the Mussulman ladies, whose social circle and mental occupations offer so little variety that the loss of one of the few personal friends whom they numbered among the European ladies was sensibly felt by them.

It having been the intention of Mr. Morris to have the funeral as private as possible he arranged to have the service performed at his residence instead of at the church. On the evening previous to the burial the Minister of Foreign Affairs sent to notify Mr. Morris that, by order of the Sultan, the Turkish Ministers would attend the ceremony. The funeral procession was the largest ever seen here. The Sultan's coach, drawn by four jet black horses, was followed by those of the Turkish and all the foreign Ministers, and the rear was brought up by coaches occupied by civilians, principally American and English residents. The Protestant cemetery, where the interment took place, is at Ferikeiny, about two miles from town. On alighting from the carriages at the gate of the cemetery the procession passed into the gate through a double line of Zaptiet, or Turkish guards, drawn up on each side of the entrance.

Mr. Morris subsequently addressed a note to Fuad Pacha, making an appropriate acknowledgment for the honor extended to him on this melancholy occasion—a reply to which is annexed. The Porte seems now more than ever anxious to cultivate the most cordial and friendly relations with the American government, and Fuad Pacha on all occasions endeavors to efface from the memory of Mr. Morris any unpleasant reminiscences of this temporary disturbance of friendly relations.

The despatch in which Mr. Morris made a casual allusion to the mental condition of the Sultan was an old one of 1866, and merely repeated a rumor which every one here will remember was very prevalent and generally credited at the time and was very probably alluded to in the despatches of the representatives of other governments, but not published. Mr. Morris has received the following official note by order of the Sultan:—

SUBLIME PORTE, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 27th April, 1868.

SIR—I have had the honor to place before his Imperial Majesty the Sultan the letter you were pleased to address me on the 25th March thanking my august sovereign for the manner in which by his order funeral honors have been rendered to the mortal remains of your deceased wife. His Majesty personally felt a lively sympathy in the misfortune with which you have been afflicted, and the regrets caused by the death of Madame Morris are fully justified by the noble and rare qualities of the deceased. I hasten at the same time to express to you all the satisfaction of his Majesty for the sentiments you have been pleased to express on this occasion, and I beg you will accept the assurances of my high consideration. FUAD.

Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, Minister Resident of United States of America, Constantinople.

Saturday last the Prince of Denmark arrived from Athens. He has since been received by the Sultan, who returned his visit next day; has dined with Fuad Pacha, the Russian and English ambassadors; has seen all he wishes of Constantinople, and is off for home via Vienna on Friday.

RUSSIA.

The Czar's Fiftieth Birthday—Compliments to the Sovereign—The Financial Condition—Exhibit of the Budget.

[St. Petersburg (May 6) correspondence of Manchester Examiner.]

We have just witnessed a ceremony sufficiently interesting in itself, and additionally so from the reflections which it was calculated to arouse in the minds of those who beheld it. Last Wednesday, on the fiftieth anniversary of the Emperor's birthday (he was born on the 29th of April), he was presented by the officers of the hussar regiment of which he has been a nominal member during his whole life with a very handsome piece of silver plate, surmounted by an admirably executed figure of himself on horseback, in the regimental uniform. The only inaccuracy to be found in this splendid ornament lies in the form of the horse itself, which in size and proportions is apparently much better qualified for a heavy than a light cavalry regiment; but this defect will hardly detract very seriously from the admiration due to the unquestionable taste and beauty of the whole. The total cost of the gift is estimated at 100,000 roubles, or about £14,000.

Such testimonials of public feeling are always gratifying, more especially in the case of the present Emperor, toward whom such gifts testify not merely (as usual in similar cases) the stereotyped and ceremonious respect of subjects for a despotic sovereign, but also the affection borne by the people to a popular ruler. But along with these pleasing reflections arise others of a more gloomy character, which it is impossible wholly to ignore. Fifty years of life, thirteen of which have been consumed in the government of a mighty empire and the guiding of a semi-barbarous nation, take a large portion from the span of human existence, and the most valuable life cannot be prolonged beyond the limits assigned to it by nature. We do not venture to say (indeed in this capital it would be tantamount to treason even to whisper it) that the most important life in the empire is in any immediate danger; but those who remember what Alexander II. was four, three, or even two years ago, cannot have failed to be struck with the ominous change in his appearance, which during the last few months has become painfully manifest. The most sanguine loyalist would now be forced to confess that the often-ridiculed rumors on the subject of the imperial health are not altogether without reason. Nor is this to be wondered at. The carrying on of a suicidal war—the overthrow of a great national institution—the hatred of a prominent political party—an empty treasury—a famine stricken land—an existence hourly menaced by assassins—these are no light burdens for one man to bear; and all these has the present possessor of the Russian diadem borne unaided since the grave closed over his iron-hearted father in February, 1855. It is worth nothing as a curious though entirely fortuitous coincidence that the manifest deterioration in the Emperor's physical condition dates from the abortive attempts upon his life by Karakazoff two years ago. The days of superstition are over, or we might almost be tempted to believe that the hatred of the misguided fanatic works even after death, and that in the posthumous vengeance he, being dead, yet speaketh."

The statistics of the Russian budget for 1868 are at length before the public, and we have now a chance of judging for ourselves whether the hopeful anticipations of the native financiers have been realized. It must be owned that at present any favorable prediction respecting the financial condition of the great northern empire would require no small amount of assurance to sustain it. Though not depleted to such a disabling extent as her ill-fated neighbor (Austria) Russia has at present more than one adverse influence to struggle against, apart altogether from the pernicious effects of the Crimean war and the serf emancipation, to which we have already adverted. In the first place the mania for a disproportionately large standing army now rampant in every quarter of Europe has made itself felt even here. Of the entire expenses of the vast empire more than a fourth are furnished by the War Office; and, in spite of all efforts to reduce the pressure, this evil is rather gaining ground than otherwise. Nor is this to be wondered at when we consider the actual numerical strength of the Russian army, the perpetual and costly improvements in its arms and equipments, and, above all, the enormous expense unavoidably incurred in the present defective state of internal communication upon every transport of a large body of troops from one point to another. Among the many legacies of evil bequeathed to his successors by the Emperor Nicholas none has been more baneful than this. Military in thought as in habits, the late Czar was a good colonel but a bad Emperor. Like Frederick the Great, he attempted to make the army represent the State; but, less far sighted than the soldier king, he did not even permit the State to coexist with the army. Everything was made subordinate to powder and pipeclay. The imperial drill sergeant cast down his marshal's baton and it became a serpent, which swallowed up every civil function, and the effects of this distempered enlargement of one limb at the expense of the rest are fatally manifest even now.

But apart from this disadvantage, wherein half the kingdoms of Europe are her fellow sufferers, Russia has to contend with two drawbacks peculiar to herself. The present immense demand for new lines of railway is beginning to have justice done to it, with a haste and recklessness proportioned to the tardiness of the commencement; and the expense of construction, occasioned partly by the scarcity of material, but still more by the irrepressible and widespread peculations of the officials, is almost incalculable. Some idea of the total cost may be gleaned from the fact that the export of rails to this country from England alone reached the figure of 65,000,000 kilogrammes in 1866, and 80,000,000 in 1867. It is true that this outlay is one which must in time repay itself a hundred fold; but for the time being it occasions a formidable drain upon the already attenuated resources of the government, and not unnaturally excites much censure on the part of those short-sighted politicians who think "a quick sixpence better than a slow shilling." To this feeling is doubtless to be ascribed the present depression in Russian railway shares, which, however, are beyond all question perfectly good investments.

The second of these drawbacks, and one equally obnoxious to the politicians above mentioned, lies in the reductions now being carried forward in the existing tariff. These, like the outlay upon railways, are certain to bear abundant fruit sooner or later; but meanwhile, when we consider how large a proportion of the national revenues are derived from this source, we cannot be surprised to learn that attempts are being made to throw out the proposed alterations and to reinstate in their full integrity the ultra protectionist regulations which have been temporarily dethroned.

The subjoined table of statistics, if reliable (a doubt always permissible with respect to Russian official communications) will give our readers an idea of the present state of affairs:—

EXPENSES.

	Roubles.	Kopecks.
National debt	76,638,896	64
Department of the Holy Synod	7,552,939	11
Public Instruction	1,725,236	87¼
Maintenance of the Imperial Court	8,881,886	35½
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2,350,447	18½
War Office	131,511,572	54½
Ministry of Marine	16,917,563	17½
Ministry of Finance	45,054,240	99
Ministry of Public Property	4,802,530	47
Ministry of the Interior	16,864,766	49½
Ministry of National Education	8,849,306	55¼
Ministry of Internal Communications	12,413,699	60½
Ministry of Post and Telegraphs	918,519	62½
Ministry of Justice	8,479,682	7½
Imperial Board of Control	1,863,987	26¼
Imperial Stud	612,813	16¾
Expenses of the Polish kingdom not entered in the accounts of the Ministry	12,898,915	62
Expenses of the Caucasian and trans-Caucasian districts	5,976,621	85
Arrears	4,000,000	
Floating expenses	19,997,984	62
Extraordinary outlays	38,665,693	88
Expense of levying taxes, collecting revenues, &c.	54,637,718	54½
Total	480,598,517	63½

REVENUE.

	Roubles.	Kopecks.
Direct imposts	92,713,581	63¼
Indirect imposts, duties, &c.	193,850,330	51½
Crown jewels	19,352,901	17½
Government property	33,713,449	72½
Sundries	52,730,327	14¾
Revenue of the Polish kingdom, not entered in the accounts of the Ministry	13,337,712	32½
Revenue of Caucasian and trans-Caucasian districts	4,769,400	40
Special resources, derived from the Anglo-Dutch loan	12,412,136	22
Floating revenues	18,997,984	62
Set apart for railways	38,665,693	88
Total	480,593,517	63½

It would seem, however, that in spite of the enormous expenses attendant upon the maintenance of the existing military establishment of Russia, the present Minister of War possesses the entire confidence of the Emperor, who has recently conferred upon him the cross of St. Vladimir, the highest decorative honor but one in the empire. Judging from our personal knowledge of him, we should feel safe in pronouncing that few distinctions have been more fully merited.

Advices from Odessa state that the price of wheat has fallen considerably in that port. The fact is attributed to the prospect of an exceptionally abundant harvest.

A Russian journal, *Nadziela* (the Week), has received a first warning for "constantly misrepresenting the economic and social relations of the empire" and for drawing "hostile comparisons between the working classes and those possessed of property."

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Italian papers state that the fortifications around Civita Vecchia are not yet completed. In addition to the works already executed, palisades and covered roads are being commenced on the roads leading to Viterbo and Corneto and also outside of the St. John's gate. French troops are employed, but not gratuitously, and the Papal government is sinking a great part of its revenue in these works. The Pontifical authorities are under the impression that Civita Vecchia will in future offer an inviolable asile for the temporal power.

Shortly before the opening of the German Customs Parliament the French government is reported to have invited the Court of St. James to join it in advising great prudence in decisions to be taken by the Berlin Cabinet, to which Lord Stanley is said to have phlegmatically replied, "That it did not matter to him."

The Austrian government has decreed the sum of 250,000 florins for a scientific expedition to explore Eastern Asia.

A Saxon officer has invented an improvement by which the needle gun can be discharged thirteen times in a minute. The application is said to be very simple.

A society has been formed in Florence for the purpose of establishing a court of honor, wherein all disputes are to be decided, which at present are too frequently settled by the sword or pistol.

A French soldier who deserted during the Crimean campaign of 1855 has recently been sentenced to death by a court martial held at Grenoble.

A cannon foundry of Krupp, in Essen (Rhine Prussia), extends over 920 acres, 246 of which are occupied by buildings. It has twelve miles of railroad, six locomotives, 150 wagons and sixty horses. There are 2,000 jets of gas, consuming about five millions of cubic feet per day; 10,000 men are employed in the foundry; 1,200 at the mines and forges. The wages amount to 3,100,000 thalers per annum. The motive power consists of 160 engines of 6,000 horse power each. The daily consumption is 13,000 bushels of coal, 22,500 bushels of coke and coal and 200,000 cubic feet of water.

The Pope has acceded to the request of the North American Bishops, and permitted them to send a body of 1,000 men to Rome, provided they equip and maintain them.

The pictures in the Galerie Gautrin, Paris, were lately smashed at the sight of a man who deliberately mutilated the harlekin with a sharp knife and expired in a few minutes.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A Fenian mass meeting was held at Nashville on Saturday night, and was addressed by Colonel John O'Neill and Professor Brophy. The brotherhood appear to be preparing for some serious movement.

The National Board of Trade will leave Philadelphia to-day on an excursion to the iron and coal fields of Pennsylvania.

A new democratic paper is to be started in Atlanta.

General Meade has returned to Atlanta after an absence in Alabama.

Quite a number of prisoners are in Atlanta from Columbus, supposed to be connected with the Ashburn murder.

The republicans of Hartford, Conn., held a Grant and Colfax ratification meeting at Allyn Hall Saturday evening. Speeches were made by General J. R. Hawley, Colonel George P. Bissell and H. K. W. Welch.

Alexander C. Bullett, for thirty years associated with the press of the country, died in Louisville on Saturday and was buried to-day.

XAVIER ALUMNI SODALITY.—A special meeting of this association was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of St. Francis Xavier's College, which was largely attended and at which a new constitution and code of laws were adopted. The chief new point in the new constitution is the levying of a regular annual due of $2 50 instead of the irregular contributions and assessments collected and levied heretofore. The Sodality adjourned to meet again on the first Monday in September.

JAPAN.

Official Visit to the Mikado—Conflicting Accounts of His Appearance and Age—The Assault on the English Minister—Treatment of His Wounded Followers—A High Noble with a Fenian Name—Exodus from Jeddo—The City to be Destroyed.

YOKOHAMA, April 28, 1868.

On the 21st the Dutch and French Ministers visited the Mikado at Kioto, thus breaking open (presumedly) for the first time the cave of mystery surrounding that most puissant prince. It is perhaps to be regretted that the accounts of the imperial personage vary so largely. One party of those honored with an interview speak of him as a thin, elderly man, of great benignity of countenance and dignity of demeanor. The others are equally precise in their assertion that the Mikado is a youth with no particular points of difference from other youths save his shaved eyebrows and blackened teeth. The latter forms of embellishment are always indulged in by married women in Japan, never by men or maidens, so, beyond a doubt, one party made their salutations to woman, and for the other the chances as to their having seen the Mikado are doubtful, inasmuch as all the Japanese agree that his Majesty is a young man or lad. These deceptions need excite no surprise. It is a favorite diplomatic joke of the Japanese to substitute mean persons for dignitaries, and thus influence obeisance to an inferior.

The day following these interviews Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister, attended by an escort, was approaching the castle of the Mikado to pay his respects, when he was attacked by a band of (accounts vary from one to) eight desperadoes, who threw the escort into confusion and wounded with swords eight men. One account says that eight was the number of the attacking party, of whom two were killed, two wounded and captured and four allowed to escape. The same account adds that the last six have been "disposed of." One point only seems certain. One who undoubtedly was captured and executed was an officer of high rank of the Mikado's household.

The Mikado has issued a stringent order in reference to future attacks on foreigners. Samurai (officials and nobles) guilty of assaults hereafter will be degraded from their rank and decapitated by the common executioner—not allowed to *hari-kari* themselves.* This is sad, for a Japanese noble under bonds to retain possession of his bowels in every possible contingency is a mere wreck. Their viscera are trump cards.

No little anxiety was felt for the safety of Dr. Willis, of the British Legation, when the Minister was obliged to retire with his wounded, unseen by the Mikado, as the Doctor was left fulfilling a mission of mercy (previously entered upon), in attending to those wounded during the battle with the Tycoon in January. He was, however, politely treated, and no restraint was placed on his free exit. On the 28th Sir Harry Parkes and M. Leon Roches, with their suites and the eight wounded, were returned to Yokohama after an absence of three months, during which, in the effort to open the ports of Hiogo and Osaka, the government of Japan has been overthrown, and collisions brought on between natives and foreigners, which good judgment and patience could have avoided. About the date of my last letter the Prince of Scudai received a notice from the Mikado that, after deep consideration, his Majesty had decided to allow the Prince to prove his loyalty by sending a force into the territory of Prince Aidzu to lay waste and devastate. This command, issued beyond a doubt by the machinations of the southern daimios, has had the effect, apparently, of uniting Scudai to the Aidzu faction, whose adherents seem to be making active preparations to oppose the southern faction now ruling the empire through the boy Mikado. Aidzu and four others are declared rebels by imperial decree, and the well informed Japanese say that the hatred of this prince to Chosin (one of the Mikado's advisers) will certainly influence active hostilities.

Miena-ji-no-Mia has been appointed Imperial Generalissimo and with an army of thirty thousand men now holds the *Tocaido* (government road) from this point to Osaka.

Ohara-Sakino-Gijin, a *Kuge* (noble) of the Mikado, arrived April 15 at Yokohama in one of Prince Kinshin's steamers. The Prince has joined the southern confederation and his steamer bore the flag of the Mikado—a rare sight.

On the 16th Ohara had interviews with the French and British Ministers. He states in his notification that he comes with troops of Hizen, Satsuma and Chikugo. He is probably an *avant courier* to arrange for the change of rulers over the foreign settlement.

The Envoy Plenipotentiary of the Mikado, now due here, has orders to raze Jeddo to the ground and the population of that city is fleeing to other points.

This Ohara is not a Fenian, in spite of his name.

At Yokohama quiet reigns. A few Southern soldiers have appeared in the streets. They are a rough, wild looking crew and following their arrival a native shop was plundered, causing a general scare among the natives. The town is now guarded by the troops of the foreign Powers and at each exit is a guard post at all which two swordsmen are held to give account of themselves.

Jeddo and Neegata were not opened on the 1st of April as promised, and rumor has it that the proposition is now being entertained by the Mikado to open the entire empire to trade and travel. This may be premature, but it can only be regarded as a matter of a few months or years when it will be done.

Osaka is quiet, as also is Hiogo. At the former there are no hangings; at the latter business is dull.

The Pacific mail is in bad luck in a small way. The Great Republic on her last voyage from San Francisco broke her main shaft (starboard), at two A. M., March 23, when 2,089 miles from this port. In thirty-one hours the engineers had separated the fastened ends, unshipped the paddles and lashed the starboard wheel, and the giant completed her journey in fourteen days, against bad weather half the time, with one wheel and canvas for propelling power. This voyage, for a vessel thus crippled, is without a parallel as to length, and too much cannot be said for the patience and science of the engineers and commander. The popularity of the line is not enhanced by the delays which, from various causes, have been so common. The Great Republic remains here for repairs, a new shaft being ready at San Francisco to bring over.

Business is reported dull except in charters for passengers from Jeddo. Every idle vessel in the harbor has been employed except the Kanga-no-Kami and Cuyahoga (American steamers), which are too fine vessels for such service.

THE SCHUETZENFEST.

The Order of Prizes—Arrangements for the Shooting.

The committee have, after long and tedious elaboration, completed the plan for the distribution of the common prizes, which will be followed during the first six active days of the Schuetzenfest, from Monday, June 29, to and including Saturday, July 4; for, although the official opening of this great festival will take place on Saturday, June 27, the shooting for prizes will only commence on the following Monday, at noon. We ought, however, to introduce the following table with the remark that the prizes named in it are only for the common targets, known, in the technical language of German experts as *Kehrscheiben*, at which twenty shots can be had for $1. There are to be two other sets of targets, besides these, one the prize-targets proper, called in German *Stichscheiben*, on which the grand prizes will be objects of competition, and the targets on which the honorary prizes donated to the festival are to be shot for. Whoever wants to compete for these prizes will have to pay $10 for six shots, three on one and three on the other.

The signal for the beginning and close of the shooting each day will be given by the discharge of a cannon, as follows: On Monday, June 29, at three P. M., and $1 premium will be paid for the first bull's eye. For the greatest number of balls in the centre by any one man during the afternoon, $3; for the second greatest number, $2, and for the third, $1, and $1 also for the last shot in the bull's eye previous to the firing of the cannon closing the shooting at seven o'clock P. M. The prizes of this class on each subsequent day during the rest of the week are all arranged alike, so that the statement for one day gives the statement for all, as follows:—

For first shot in bull's eye after discharge of cannon (eight o'clock A. M.)	$1
FORENOON PRIZES.	
For the greatest number of shots in bull's eye	3
For the second greatest number	2
For the third greatest number	1
For last shot in bull's eye before discharge of cannon (twelve o'clock M.)	1
For first bull's eye after discharge of cannon (two o'clock P. M.)	1
AFTERNOON PRIZES.	
For the greatest number of bull's eye shots	3
For the second greatest number	2
For the third greatest number	1
For last shot in bull's eye before discharge of cannon (7 P. M.)	1
PRIZES FOR THE WHOLE DAY.	
For the greatest number of bull's eye shots by any one during the day	5
For the second greatest number	4
For the third greatest number	3
For the fourth greatest number	2
For the fifth greatest number	1

These prizes are paid in cash daily as soon as earned, by the Finance Committee, on the grounds, upon the certificate of the person in charge of the stand, and the names of the fortunate winners will be published every morning by the committee. Ten other prizes have been arranged in addition to the above, for the ten greatest numbers of shots in the bull's eye made by any one person during the continuance of the entire festival, as follows:—For the greatest number, $60; for the next greatest, $50; for the third greatest, $40; for the fourth, $35; the fifth, $30; the sixth, $25; the seventh, $20; the eighth, $15; the ninth, $10, and the tenth, $5. The Committee have further agreed upon the following prizes:—

For twelve shots in the centre a silver medal will be given, called a "festival dollar" (*Fest-Thaler*), of the value of $3 50. Of these five hundred have been ordered to be made at a cost of $1,750. One hundred gold medals at $13 a piece and one hundred silver watches, also at $13 wholesale price, have been ordered, and the marksman who succeeds in sending twenty-five balls through the bull's eye of the target may select either a medal or watch. And in addition to all these various prizes there are to be distributed 152 more for the best shots, commencing with $50 for the best and ranging downward in the following ratio:—

1 prize for the second best shot	$45
1 prize for the third best shot	40
1 prize for the fourth best shot	35
1 prize for the fifth best shot	30
2 prizes for the two next best shots, each	25
5 prizes for the five next best shots, each	20
10 prizes for the ten next best shots, each	15
10 prizes for the ten next best shots, each	10
20 prizes for the twenty next best shots, each	5
100 prizes for the one hundred next best shots, each	3

These prizes, as well as those for the greatest number of bull's eye shots and the medals and watches, will be awarded at the close of the festival, and he who has proved himself the best marksman or shot among all competitors will be distinguished amid ceremonies well known in Europe, and even crowned as *Schuetzenkoenig* or king of marksmen. The whole amount of these money prizes is $5,803. The order of shooting and the list of prizes on the other two sets of targets are not yet arranged.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES YESTERDAY.

St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Considering the disagreeable state of the weather yesterday, disagreeable for its suffocating closeness as well as for its dull, damp, unwholesome aspect, the attendance at the cathedral was exceedingly numerous, attracted more particularly by the festival of Trinity Sunday and the close of the Triduum directed by His Holiness the Pope, for whose temporal support there was a large and generous contribution. Solemn high mass commenced at half-past ten o'clock, as usual, the Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, V. G., officiating as celebrant; the Very Rev. Dr. McSweeny, deacon; Rev. J. McLean, sub-deacon, and Rev. J. Kearney, master of ceremonies, with twelve acolytes in attendance. The musical arrangements were of the usual high standard and satisfactorily carried out. At the termination of the first gospel the Most Rev. the Archbishop ascended the pulpit, and having read the text for the day preached a lengthened and argumentative sermon. Having first referred to the festival which was so auspiciously being celebrated throughout the world, he alluded to the mission of Christ upon earth and observed that the Saviour came down from heaven not only to redeem sinners, but to establish a Church, to extend, to perpetuate and to accomplish His merciful designs toward men. That Church was to be spread from nation to nation, was to go from generation to generation, until it attained its high object. The commission was given to all his apostles without distinction or without restriction; but over and above all these there were special powers and privileges conferred upon Peter, for he was the rock upon which the Church was to be built. The Archbishop then proceeded to review the early history of the Roman Catholic Church, showing that the prerogative and power bestowed upon St. Peter descended to his successors, and went on to state that, notwithstanding the persecutions of heresy through ages and the combined influences of the world, the Pope still held the same authority, cheerfully and devoutly submitted to by millions. His title was a divine one and had long since been recognized. When Constantine received the faith he was the supreme civil ruler of the civilized world, and, acknowleging the Pope as the spiritual pastor, quitted the imperial city and established an empire in the East. Nor did Theodosius or any of the barbarians who invaded the surroundings of the Eternal City ever attempt to meddle with the Pope's sovereignty. He enjoyed an undisputed title for the past thousand years and a tacitly recognized one for five hundred years preceding. That title existed before ever the Saxon stood in England; it existed before Germany had received any refinement or civilization or before Spain became a nation. Where was the government upon earth so ancient, founded upon a title of such high authority, upon such strict principles of right and justice, besides the sacred sanction and title of divine religion? The temporal power of the Pope was necessary to preserve the independence of the Holy Father and to secure the free and impartial exercise of his spiritual supremacy. It might please divine Providence to send persecution again and again. The Popes had been driven from the Holy City; but again and again they came back, amid the rejoicings and acclamations of a grateful people. A great statesman had declared that the temporal supremacy of the Pope was necessary in order to secure spiritual independence. The Church could exist without it, the Pope could exist without it; but if the Pope were not free the Church would not be free, and the children of the Church would not be free. It was, forsooth, represented that the Pope could do without his temporal power; but those putting forward such pretensions were only anxious to get them within their own avaricious grasp. In fine, the temporal government was necessary to secure the free spiritual exercise of religion; for although the Church could exist without them the Pope could never be a subject, and now he was obliged to maintain armies, not to invade neighboring territories, not to wage war for selfish gain, but to defend himself against the unjust and wicked machinations of his unscrupulous enemies and to protect the patrimony which had been handed down through the tide of ages. The Archbishop concluded with an appeal to the congregation for contributions for the Holy Father and was answered by a spontaneous and substantial response. The remainder of the august ceremonies were then proceeded with and terminated shortly before one o'clock.

Rev. H. W. Beecher on Proverbs.

Yesterday the Rev. H. W. Beecher officiated in Plymouth church. He read one of the Psalms and preached from texts in the gospel of Matthew on justice and mercy. The reverend gentleman introduced his discourse by referring to a letter he had received in which the writer requested his advice and instruction on some of the ordinary affairs of everyday life. Mr. Beecher said that people of every nation from the days of Solomon to the present have had their proverbs. The nations west of Judea have had their proverbs, and we of the present have those which prevail everywhere and are regarded as wise maxims in daily use, such as "Honesty is the best policy," "Be just before you are generous," and "Charity begins at home." These proverbs are common to all persons of whatsoever station—to those in the polite and refined ranks of life as well as to the common people and among the laborers with their sleeves turned up. The national character of a people can be read in their proverbs. In Spain and Italy their proverbs are not of the purest tendency, and with respect to women, when proverbs are applied, they are intended to convey the idea of mere minions of pleasure, the philosophy of which is bad in meaning and intention. In the proverb, "Be just before you are generous," it is generally understood that you should be just first and generous afterward. The character of justice in this world should stand higher than generosity; but it is not so. It was quite right that justice should be done, but not that rigid justice which if enforced would be malignant and become gross injustice. Christ had inculcated justice and righteousness, but with Him mercy stands higher than justice; and when an alternative is to be chosen, mercy is to be the highest and let the other go. The reverend gentleman then reviewed the proverb, "Charity begins at home," and analyzed it in something after the same style in which he had treated the other. As understood by many, it presented the idea of selfishness, which was a perversion of the proverb. He would suppose a rich man, having an abundance of all things that produce and increase wealth, and large sums of money at interest, and seeing a poor beggar approaching him in hunger and distress, he should say to him, "Go away, go away; charity begins at home." That man might be acting according to rule, but he would not be acting according to charity. There was no rule in the case by which a man could evade the obligation he owes his brother in charity. He was only half a man who would go by rule. He should exhibit and diffuse kindness, and generosity, and mercy around him, and by doing so he would have charity at home and teach it to his sons and daughters. The whole human family was one, and all members of the whole, one of another. Justice and mercy were inseparable; and Christ said He would have mercy and not justice. To the writer of the letter he would say: Be full of kindness, and generosity, and mercy, and in following justice you will be following mercy.

Bloomingdale Baptist Church.

"Ephesus and New York" was the title of the discourse delivered here last evening by the Rev. W. Pope Yeaman. Taking for his text the portion of the apostle Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians wherein he exhorts them to walk circumspectly, as the days were evil, the reverend gentleman proceeded to draw a comparison between the ancient and modern cities and apply the apostle's exhortation. Ephesus, he said, was a great city, New York is a great city. At one time Ephesus contained some 300,000 inhabitants and was a city of great maritime importance and an emporium of trade. It was likewise famous as containing the temple of Diana. When Paul first went there he met with great opposition from the idolators, who, led by a certain image maker, drove him from the city, crying, "Great is Diana." All the vices and corruptions of society incident to a large population and great prosperity flourished there, and the prince of the power of darkness had many followers. Referring to the text the preacher then adverted to the great importance of clergymen especially walking with circumspection always, but the much more so in places where the spirit that worketh in the children of disobedience is rampant. And how applicable was this counsel of St. Paul's to the Ephesians to the ministers of New York, as indeed the days here are evil. He then pointed out, with unsparing eloquence, the crying evils existing in our midst. The prominence of material interests over the intellectual or the moral, he said, was one great source of Christian decadence. Personal aggrandisement was the motive spring of all action. Stock, money, houses, lots, brick and mortar posed greater attractions to engage attention than the finest channel of human thought opened to our consideration or the greatest moral evil calling for condemnation. The sun rises and sets upon a people driven as if under the lash, all for the acquisition of mere material advantages. What occupies the human mind? Not the spread of the Gospel or the conversion of sinners; the opening of a new boulevard, the widening of Broadway and the underground railroad or the chances of the next Presidency were all matters of engrossing interest. A tendency to the pre-eminence of the sensual over the spiritual is another evidence that the days are evil. The taste of the people is carnal. We have no temple dedicated to Diana, but Epicurus has his thousands of followers, who daily offer sacrifice in his honor. Men make gods of their gastronomic propensities, employing themselves more in what they shall eat, what they shall drink or wherewith they shall be clothed than seeking after righteousness. The common devotion to Bacchus, the depression of the spiritual in worship and the increasing form and ceremonial or ritualistic innovations were also pointed out as among the proofs that the days are evil, the dangerous character of the latter being in its insidious workings. He (the speaker) had even seen a crucifix hanging in front of the clock in a Baptist church; and, finally, Young America's contempt of parental authority and assumption of manhood with immature judgment and no experience endangered the public morals. The remedy for these ills the speaker pointed out to be a return to the primitive simplicity of the early Church and a fearless, outspoken denunciation of sin by Christian ministers wherever apparent.

Broadway Tabernacle.

The Rev. Pastor Pilatte, late from Nice, attracted a very large audience last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle and in the pulpit usually occupied by Dr. Thompson. The congregation for the evening was in many respects a new one to the Broadway Tabernacle; speaking a language which would have been gibberish to the greater proportion of the congregation of the afternoon or morning. The house was filled, in fact, mostly with whilom denizens of sunny France, gathered and attracted, perhaps, more by the novelty of listening to a sermon in their native tongue—though this is less uncommon in New York than is generally supposed—than for any reason of belief or religion. The body of the house was well filled, however, for whatever reason, with an audience in which the new faces predominating had been occasionally interlarded with faces mutualnally upturned to Dr. Thompson.

It was a quarter of eight when Pastor Pilatte ascended the pulpit and the services began, without any great deal of ceremony, though with some features about them not entirely familiar to an American, and no doubt, indigenous to the worship of the East, and a part of the ritual once intoned in old Byzantium.

After the usual services Pastor Pilatte announced the text and proceeded with the sermon.

THE HOWARD MISSION.

Station House Lodgers at Breakfast.

The usual breakfast to station house lodgers at the Howard Mission, No. 37 New Bowery, was given yesterday morning at half-past eight o'clock, about one hundred and twenty-five persons of the class so designated being present and participating in the feast of bread and rye coffee prepared by the institution. During the several months in which this scheme of benevolence has been going on the average cost of this breakfast has been ten dollars per Sunday for an average of one hundred and thirty persons, or about seven and a half cents per capita. Bread and rye coffee are the regular diet of the occasion—a sufficiency of both being afforded to the motley breakfasters. Thus far the percentage of women at the breakfast table has been very small—far smaller, in fact, than would be ordinarily supposed. No variations in the quality of the food given have been as yet introduced—the Sunday morning *habitues* of the Mission House receiving, as it is, considerable more of spiritual than of substantial nutriment.

It was a queer scene that met the eye of the spectator yesterday morning at nine o'clock in the breakfast room in the New Bowery. The weather was in its proverbial mood; and drizzle, drizzle, drizzle, down came the rain, and then intermitted its drizzle for five minutes or so, as if waiting for something. Then it drizzled again; then it intermitted, and then drizzled again. It was one of those rainstorms which drizzle emphatically for five minutes; then stop and take a breath; then, having taken a long breath, drizzle again, just when everybody expects them not to; then, having disappointed everybody, stop and take breath again just when everybody has settled into the opinion that it is going to be a rainy day. In short, the weather was exactly what might be termed flabby. It rained so easily—just as if it couldn't help raining; and then it stopped raining, with exception that occasional drops would punctuate the cessation—just as if it was trying to stop and couldn't.

They were a little damp, those station house lodgers, in consequence; for though the police had distributed the tickets for breakfast, they had not distributed the umbrellas with which to get there. Water dripped in large drops from woollens unaccustomed to water, and became thereby inky; water drizzled through beards unaccustomed to the luxury of nitration, and took thereby a color not exactly its own; water filtered through shocks of hair innocent of comb, brush and shampoo for weeks, and never mentioned what it found there, except in a certain alteration of color, as if it had seen something horrible and did not dare to speak of it. Woollens, beards and shocks of hair were the better for the water having been there; the water was the worse for it. It was, in fact, as if Providence had taken pity on the abluionary resources of the Howard Mission and had consented to wash its guests in advance—a procedure on the part of Providence which (though the managers of the affair did) the guests in question did not seem sufficiently to appreciate. Ranged in