

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Freedom of Conscience in England and Christian Evangelism to New York.

THE REGICIDE TRIALS IN FRANCE.

Austria Tending Towards a Plebiscitum.

Spanish Exposition of the Cuban Question.

THE COTTON SUPPLY OF EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Freedom of Conscience.

London, May 23, 1870. In the House of Commons to-day the Solicitor General moved the second reading of the bill for the abolition of University tests.

An interesting debate succeeded. Messrs. Walpole and Mowbray, members respectively for Cambridge and Oxford Universities, opposed, and Mr. Sturtis spoke for the bill.

Mr. Gladstone took occasion to defend the course of the government in this matter. He said the bill now before the House was the logical result of previous legislation on similar subjects. He rejected all the promises and suggestions of the universities in the abolition of odious restrictions. He quoted and endorsed the utterances of Sir Robert Peel on the policy of protecting ecclesiastical and spiritual foundations, and declared that while he was for giving the broadest scope to these benefits forever he should give the extinction of any religious test connected with them.

After remarks from Messrs. Hardy, Hope and Newdegate the House divided, and the motion that the bill be read for the second time was carried by 125 majority.

The Irish Land Bill Passed in Committee.

London, May 23, 1870. The House of Commons to-day resumed consideration of the Irish Land Bill Committee. An amendment requiring that the sanction of a court be given to notices to quit was strenuously debated, and on division of the House was rejected.

Mr. Fortescue, at the instance of Mr. Pim, agreed to take into consideration a proposal for the abolition of distress for rent.

The bill was then passed through the committee and ordered to be reported to the House on Thursday.

The House Adjourned.

Church Evangelism—New York the Centre of Inspiration.

London, May 23, 1870. A large meeting was held to-day at the Mansion House to take action on the question of sending a deputation to the World's Evangelical Council to be held in New York. The chair was occupied by the Lord Mayor of London.

The Earls of Chester and Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Ripon, the Dean of Ripon, Mr. Kenway, M. P.; Lord Alfred Churchill and the Rev. Thomas Binney and other distinguished persons occupied positions on the platform.

Resolves approving of the meeting of the council and accepting the invitation to attend it were unanimously adopted, and measures were taken to provide for a deputation from Great Britain.

The Relations to Greece.

London, May 23, 1870. In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Clarendon made a pronounced explanation of the massacre by the brigands of Marathon and of the subsequent negotiations with the Greek government.

No other matters of importance came before the House, which adjourned at an early hour.

The Cotton Supply—Its Sources and Transit.

Manchester, May 23, 1870. The Manchester Cotton Supply Association, at a recent meeting, congratulated the Brazilian Minister on the production of Santos cotton.

The despatches from Bombay state that nearly one-half of the cotton now shipped from Indian ports goes by way of the Suez Canal. Only a small portion of this, however, reaches England.

A Lull in Politics.

London, May 23, 1870. The political news to-day is meagre.

An Eye to Asia.

London, May 23, 1870. The London Times this morning rejoices in the disappearance of Japanese social and commercial isolation.

The Navy.

London, May 23, 1870. The armor-plated steamer Audacious, just completed for the British navy, had a trial trip to-day.

She is of the type of Beed's second class ironclads. Her performance was in every way satisfactory, and she obtained a speed of 13 1/2 knots per hour.

Death.

London, May 23, 1870. Mark Lemon, the editor of Punch, died to-day, in his sixty-first year. Mr. Lemon was one of the founders of Punch, in 1841.

Sir John Stowe, member of Parliament for the Isle of Wight, died to-day, aged fifty-five years. He was Roman Catholic in religion and a liberal in politics, and first sat for the Isle of Wight in 1847.

FRANCE.

Trial of the Regicides.

Paris, May 23, 1870. It is reported that the High Court will meet on the 15th of June to try those arrested for complicity in the regicide plot. It is not yet known whether the court will convene at Tours or at Bois.

Accident.

Paris, May 23, 1870. Yesterday the Postmaster General of France was dangerously injured by a runaway horse.

Press Prosecutions.

Paris, May 23, 1870. The editor of a journal called Le Rappel, published at Grasse, in the Department of Var, has been arrested for violation of the press laws.

SPAIN.

The Cuban Question—Anglo-American Diplomacy Tending Towards a Plebiscitum.

Madrid, May 23, 1870. The proceedings in the Constituent Cortes on Saturday were quite interesting. One of the Deputies questioned the Ministers as to the truth of the rumored concert of action on the part of Great Britain and the United States to effect a mitigation of the so-called Spanish horrors in Cuba.

Senator Moret, the Minister for the Colonies, replied.—He said, while such rumors had been extensively published the government was without official information on the subject. While the matter was before the Cortes he desired to remind them that the Cortes, the Captain General of Cuba, had repeatedly invited American commissioners to visit Cuba and see for themselves how utterly false these stories were.

Prim and the Iberian Union.

Paris, May 23, 1870. Letters from Madrid confirm the previous reports that General Prim has a direct understanding with General Saldanha, warden of a Llerena prison, to be established.

ITALY.

Death of a Legislator.

Florence, May 23, 1870. Signor L. Pastri, Vice President of the Senate, died last night.

AUSTRIA.

Parliamentary Elections—Holding at a Plebiscitum.

Vienna, May 23, 1870. Imperial decrees have just been issued for the dissolution of the national Reichsrath, and also of the Diets in the various provinces of the empire. New elections for these bodies have also been ordered.

Should the Diets decline to choose Deputies to the Reichsrath the government engages to order a direct appeal to the inhabitants of the provinces for that purpose.

CUBA.

Havana Shipping and Markets.

Havana, May 23, 1870. Arrived, steamship Mariposa, at noon, from New Orleans.

Sugars opened dull, but unchanged. Exchange firm, without material change.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Disappearance of the Vomite from Rio Janeiro.

Lisbon, May 23, 1870. The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brings dates from Rio Janeiro to April 25. The vomite, after raging with unusual violence, had disappeared from Rio and clean bills of health were issued to vessels departing from that port.

Later from Rio Janeiro—Arrival and Splendid Reception of Count O'Connell—His Declaration War Against the Argentine Confederation.

Lisbon, May 23, 1870. The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived late Saturday afternoon, bringing dates to May 3. Count O'Connell, the Brazilian commander in the recent Paraguayan war, had arrived home, where he had met with a splendid reception. The Count was also warmly received by the Argentine Republic, had declared war against the national government.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The General Assembly at Philadelphia—The New Synod of Long Island—Boundaries of Synods.

Philadelphia, May 23, 1870. In the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning the report of the Joint Committee was taken up and considered item by item as the special order.

The question of boundaries of synods was first considered. The first and second items, on the boundaries of the New York and Long Island Synods, were taken up and discussed.

The Synod of Long Island will now comprise the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond. The Pennsylvania Synod will now comprise the counties of Philadelphia, Berks, Lancaster, York, Lebanon, Chester, Schuylkill, Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Lehigh, Carbon, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Wyoming and Sullivan, and the Synod of New York will now comprise the counties of New York, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan, and the ministers and churches in Connecticut.

The third item was discussed. It provides that the Synod of Albany shall include all north of the New York Synod and east of the counties of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, New England north and east of Connecticut. An amendment was offered making the line of division the Hudson River and the Connecticut River. The question was then put to a vote and carried.

Reading the question a motion to adjourn was entered. That the commissioners from the several churches might determine what would be best for their own localities, and thus expedite the business of the Assembly. A great difference of opinion was manifested by many of the commissioners of the most suitable boundaries for their own synods.

In the afternoon session of the Presbyterian Assembly the report of the Joint Committee on the boundaries of the Synods of Albany, Ulster, Geneva and Seneca, were read. All the Pennsylvania Synod churches, except Lancaster, York, Lebanon, Chester, Schuylkill, Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Lehigh, Carbon, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Wyoming and Sullivan, and the Synod of New York will now comprise the counties of New York, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan, and the ministers and churches in Connecticut.

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THE FENIANS.

A Raid Upon Canada—An Armed Expedition En Route for the Borders—Lively Times Promised.

Albany, May 23, 1870. Fifty armed and equipped Fenians leave here for Malone to-night, in obedience to orders received from General O'Neill. They go prepared for a long and vigorous campaign, and assert that they will make good the anticipations of fear which the Canadians have indulged in during the past few weeks.

Departure of Two Hundred Fenians from Albany.

Albany, May 23, 1870. A rumor prevails here that about 200 members of the Fenian Brotherhood, enlisted for a raid against Canada, left to-day on the late train for the West.

Mysterious Movements in Buffalo—Destination of the Expedition Unknown.

Buffalo, May 23, 1870. There has been great activity among the Fenian Brotherhood in this city during the last forty-eight hours. It is impossible to get any reliable particulars. That the men are in earnest there is no doubt. The leaders are very quiet. A movement is on foot of some kind to-night, but whether it is an invasion of the neighboring frontier or to aid the Fenians in the West is a question. Large bodies of drilled veterans left here to-night, but their destination is unknown. The leaders here seem to believe "silence is golden."

The city is full of Fenians, who are quieted only among their tents every part of the city. Everything is quiet, and there are no indications of a further movement of troops to-night.

Passage of Large Numbers of Fenians Through Rochester.

Rochester, May 23, 1870. Five cars attached to the Eastward bound train passed this city at nine o'clock this evening filled with men supposed to be Fenians. They came from Buffalo and declined to state where they were bound. They were sent to the place of destination, to go from that point to-day.

Fenians Leaving Auburn—Their Destination Unknown.

Auburn, May 23, 1870. Forty-five Fenians left here this evening in two detachments. The first left at twenty minutes after five, the second at eleven o'clock. Though they went east their destination is supposed to be Minnesota.

The officers preserved the utmost secrecy as to their destination, and the men were not permitted to discuss the expedition. Most of the company were in the volunteer service during the late war. The arms and equipments of the company were forwarded to some point West some days since.

Two Companies Leaving Burlington, Vt., for Canada.

Montpelier, Vt., May 23, 1870. Many reports are in circulation to-day regarding the Fenians, which, if true, show that they mean to do something. Besides the rumors of considerable numbers being bound, awaiting transportation, there is positive information that two companies of Fenians shipped from Burlington this afternoon for Montreal, Quebec and other points on the coast en route for the same point by boat from Plattsburg. All the double teams in St. Albans and Burlington have been retained for use to-night.

Suspicious Characters at South Ste. Marie—Volunteers Called Out.

South Ste. Marie, May 23, 1870. Colonel Coffey, the American commandant, has notified Colonel Bolton that a number of suspicious characters have passed through the canal. Consequently the guard has been doubled, and there is a close watch kept on the river. It is supposed that the Fenians are in the neighborhood, and the volunteers have been warned to be in readiness for action.

Large Numbers of Fenians Leaving Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie, May 23, 1870. Three car loads of Irishmen are on their way up on the Hudson River Railroad to-night on the midnight train. They have all purchased tickets for the Rockland and Saratoga Railroad. They are without arms, but it is supposed they are all Fenians.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Horrible Tragedy at Yanceyville—An Ex-State Senator Assassinated.

Pelham, May 23, 1870. A shocking murder, resulting in the death of one of the republican ex-Senators of this State, occurred at Yanceyville on Saturday evening last. It was one of the most remarkable tragedies that ever occurred in North Carolina. On Saturday evening J. W. Stevens, the ex-Senator, who had that day attended a public meeting in the town, was missed by his family. Search was made Saturday night after the place, but without success. On Sunday morning a search was resumed, and after looking everywhere else the Court-house was searched. The keys to all the private and jury rooms were found except one, and that room was locked. The door was burst open and Mr. Stevens was found dead, hanging from a beam, with a rope around his neck and his clothing saturated with blood. A deep gash in his chest showed that he had been stabbed to the heart and another wound showed that a bullet had penetrated the unfortunate victim's throat. It is supposed that he was invited into the Court-house to see a bill of law which was a horrible occurrence and active efforts are being made to ferret out the murderers.

The New England Woman Suffrage Association.

Boston, May 23, 1870. The New England Woman Suffrage Association held the first of three meetings this evening in Tremont Temple. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe called the association to order. James Freeman Clark was chosen President, and with Mrs. Howe, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Robert Collyer, William H. Channing and Wendell Phillips addressed the meeting.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison gave twelve reasons why women should have the same natural and inalienable rights and the same common interests as men.

Next he spoke of the establishment of justice, the insurance of domestic tranquility, in providing for the common defense, promoting the common welfare and securing the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity as we have men.

Next he spoke of the capability of understanding and determining what laws will be equitable and what measures effective to these ends as men.

Next he spoke of the love of country and an exalted and pure patriotism as men.

Next he spoke of the representation, and in various ways by just legislation.

Next he spoke of the laws given to the extent of capital punishment, and in which they have no part in enacting and to which their consent has never been asked or given.

Next he spoke of the ballot being no means of self protection and legal and judicial influence.

Next he spoke of the political power and the ability to redress every wrong.

Next he spoke of the population for the purpose of the population for all participation, in its affairs is not a government.

Next he spoke of the right of women to a state of guardianship through sheer superstition and the strong arm of brute force, and consequent yields injuriously to affect the character, policy and destiny of a country, and to make a pure and just administration of government utterly impracticable.

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