

that is, a living or active, member of the same. In the prayer following the application of water in baptism is said to be a "mystical washing away of sin," and not a real, as the ritualists declare. And in another prayer in the same ceremony the Holy Spirit is asked to be given to the child, that it may be born again, so that the non-regenerating influences of water in baptism are both implied and declared. And furthermore, as infants cannot understand the nature of the ceremony nor its consequences, proxies or god-parents make the promises for it and receive the godly admonitions of the bishop or presbyter. But who ever heard of regeneration by proxy? After the child has been baptized the minister declares that "this child being now regenerate and grafted into the body of Christ's Church" the congregation ought to give thanks to God. In the Catechism of the Church the second and fourth questions positively declare that baptism or the application of water to the person in the sacrament is an outward sign of something invisible or yet to come. But the true motive and active spring of ritualism is a justification by works and not by faith in Jesus Christ, as we have before pointed out in these columns. And this is maintained by them, too, in contravention of the Articles of Religion, XI. and XV. of which ascribe our justification, and hence our regeneration, to Christ and the efficacy of His spirit upon our hearts, albeit Article XXVII. declares that baptism "is a sign of regeneration, or the new birth." This certainly cannot be predicated of infants who have no knowledge either of good or evil, and consequently, no power to choose the one or reject the other, which knowledge and act are necessary to constitute moral guilt or the contrary. And yet, for the rejection of the word regeneration in the Book of Common Prayer, and the unscriptural doctrine based upon it by ritualists, the Rev. Mr. Cheney has been ecclesiastically ostracized. According to our reading of the Bible and the Prayer Book he is right, and his accusers and oppressors are wrong.

Of the doctrine of transubstantiation, or the literal conversion of bread and wine, in the Lord's Supper, into the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Book of Common Prayer, as well as the Bible, is silent, save where it speaks in condemnation. Article XXV. of the Articles of Religion declares that the sacraments ordained by Christ are not only badges or tokens of Christian men's profession, but they are also sure witnesses and effectual signs of grace and of God's good will toward us; that the sacraments were not ordained to be gazed upon or carried about, but to be duly used. And Article XXVIII., which relates especially to the Lord's Supper, declares that transubstantiation in that sacrament cannot be proved by Holy Writ, but is contrary to the plain words of Scripture and to the nature of a sacrament. The body of Christ, it further adds, is given, taken and eaten only after a heavenly and spiritual manner by faith, and it (the sacrament) was not by Christ's ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up or worshipped. The beautiful communion service of the Church is also opposed to the ritualists' idea of transubstantiation and adoration, and an explanatory foot note in the English prayer books, while recommending that the Lord's Supper be received kneeling, yet, lest this attitude should by any possibility be misconstrued and depraved, it is declared "that thereby no adoration is intended, or ought to be done, either unto the sacramental bread or wine there bodily received, or unto any corporal presence of Christ's natural flesh and blood; for the sacramental bread and wine remain still in their very natural substances, and the natural body and blood of our Saviour Christ are in heaven, and not here; it being against the truth of Christ's natural body to be at one time in more places than one." Article IV. of the Thirty-nine Articles substantially asserts the same thing, notwithstanding which the ritualists teach and practice the contrary and persecute those who oppose them.

The next doctrinal point in dispute is the assumed (by the ritualists) gift of the Holy Ghost to the bishops by the imposition of hands, and the consequent right and power to absolve the people from their sins. This right is not declared in the Prayer Book to belong to deacons or elders, but it is acknowledged in the consecration of bishops, and it is assumed by the ritualists presbyters for themselves. We read in the Acts of the Apostles of a certain Simon, a sorcerer, who tried to purchase that power by the imposition of hands from the Apostles, but, after receiving a sharp rebuke from St. Peter, he was glad to ask their and God's forgiveness. There is in the incident an important lesson for ritualists. The Holy Ghost is declared in the Bible and in the Prayer Book to be the gift of God, and not to be purchased with money. The power of absolution goes along with this; and this, again, necessitates a confessional. It is against these false doctrines and unscriptural assumptions which have appeared in the Protestant Episcopal Church within the past few years that the evangelical or "Low Church" party protest and fight. And, as Mr. Tyng very pertinently said in his sermon last Sunday morning, it is a sure sign of a lack of spirituality to see Christians spend more time and money in forms and ceremonies and church decorations than in efforts to save perishing sinners. And we venture to assert that all over this land the most spiritual clergy and the hardest workers in the Episcopal Church will be found to belong to the Low Church party.

One of our correspondents lays great stress upon the words of Christ to Nicodemus, "Except a man be born of water and of the Holy Ghost he cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven." We might reply to this by asking of what avail is the Holy Ghost if regeneration comes by water, as the ritualists maintain? It must be evident to every impartial reader of the Bible, and to every unprejudiced reader of the Prayer Book, that water baptism was and is nothing more than a sign of Church membership, and that Christ speaking to Nicodemus or to any other person in his circumstances, and in the then weak condition of the Church, would use just such language as He did, but not attaching to it any such meaning as our correspondent and his party attach to it. The words of Peter to the multitude on the day of Pentecost are also held up as proof of baptismal regeneration by our correspondent—"Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus

Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." What ever force there might be in Baptists supporting their rite by this text there certainly can be none in Episcopalians, who, as we have shown, administer the rite almost exclusively to infants. And, besides, human experience renders it too absurd to be believed that the remission of sins and the gift of the Holy Ghost come by baptism. To apply our correspondent's own language, we may say that "in times like the present, when materialism, pantheism, rationalism (ritualism) and all isms subversive of the faith are rife everywhere, we cannot cling too strongly to the doctrines of Christianity, nor discountenance too severely all attempts to shake the foundations of religion." This is what the HERALD is doing to the best of its ability, and this is why we have examined this subject that we might comment upon it intelligently. Our correspondents attach much more importance to ordination vows and the promise of clerical obedience to prelatical authority than they do to obedience to Christ and adherence to the plain requirements of the Scriptures. And yet we have no doubt, if the question of obedience, in matters where conscience and faith are not involved are thoroughly sifted, the Low Church clergy will stand as fully up to the mark as their ritualistic brethren. We cannot, therefore, after reviewing all the facts as fully as our space would permit, and in the light of the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer and the long established faith and usage of the Church, decide in favor of ritualism, but against it.

Mischief-Making Demagogues—A Few Words to Our Irish Readers.

One of the worst consequences of unrestricted freedom is that, in times of great excitement, demagogues are enabled, by incendiary appeals to the passions of the bigoted and ignorant, to endanger the public peace. A madman raving through the streets may be arrested and placed in an asylum for the insane, but a loudmouthed and unprincipled fellow who lives by inciting his dupes to deeds of violence cannot, unfortunately, be so summarily dealt with. He is sure to demand the rights he is so ready to deny to others and defy authority. Nothing but the weight of public censure can avail against him. Then mark his insolence. The more his dangerous braggadocio is condemned the more impudent is he in the assertion of his own self-assumed importance. Notoriety is the breath of his existence, and without it he would starve. Vain, vapid and utterly unprincipled, he cares little of what is said of him so that something is said.

The irreclaimable agitator who lately endeavored by a public address to a crowd of excited men to incite hatred and contempt of the laws which, perhaps unwisely, protect him, and of the principles of the government (which interposed between him and the aroused anger of the British authorities), is not content with the notoriety that achievement gave him. He wants to explain and to set forth again his "sympathy with his countrymen"—sympathy for which, perhaps, his countrymen have already paid too dearly. Mr. Stephen J. Meany sends us his speech, as corrected by himself, together with the following letter:—

NEW YORK, July 21, 1871.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—
You have passed severe admonitions on a speech purporting to be mine at the Irish meeting on Wednesday night. I have no desire to be made the victim of careless reporting or careful misreporting, and therefore I send you a correct version of my observations. You may make what you please out of it. The sentiments and words are mine. I confess a sympathy with my countrymen, and a detestation of the outrage by which so many of them were shot dead and wounded, and to a desire for legal and legitimate punishment of the offenders. This is the sum and substance of my address. If this be a crime in your view by all means continue to denounce it; but if not, in the name of justice, make my own words the text for your commentary."
STEPHEN J. MEANY.

Now, it matters little whether Meany used every word attributed to him in the shorthand reports of the meeting at which the speech was delivered. There is enough in the corrected address to condemn him as an incendiary, and as one to be avoided by his countrymen. He promises, with the warmth of a man who knows he cannot fulfill his promise, that the Orangemen shall never again be allowed to parade in the streets of New York; and with the art of a demagogue worked up his hot-headed hearers to that pitch of ferocious hate that one of them cried out to hang the Governor to a lamp-post. This is from Meany's own report. Altogether, the speech differs so very little from the report of it already published that a reprint is unnecessary. We have had enough of Meany. And, for the reasons stated above, we would not notice him at all in this way but for the fact that the city is infested with persons equally dangerous to the public peace. Against them we earnestly warn our Irish fellow citizens. They represent nobody but themselves; the Catholic Church condemns them; the intelligent public detest them, and administrators of the law regard them as dangerous enemies. Adventurers all their lives, fattening on disturbances, and growing rich through disseminating hate, they should not be listened to or regarded with any other feeling than aversion.

As American citizens the Irish should bury the differences that divided them in Ireland. Orange and green ought to strive together to obliterate the marks of former conflicts. Americans do not care for what Orange Billy did or did not do; for the atrocities of the Hessians, or the retaliatory acts of the insurgents of '98. The Irish, green, orange and every other color and stripe, have found a welcome on these shores, and they must not now in requital annoy us with their senseless feuds. Let the dead past bury its dead, and let there be no more quarrels between Irishmen on account of deeds done beyond the sea. As for Meany and his associate mischief-makers, they should be ignored. The indifference of the people, on whose generosity these fellows live, to what they do or say will be their most fitting rebuke. In the meantime, however, the authorities should see to it that men so dangerous to the peace of the community should not be encouraged. A fellow who dares to defy the authority of the State and labors to foment disorder is not fit to hold a public office.

A WISE PROCEEDING.—A deputation of Dutch, German and Austrian bankers are about visiting this country with a view of making an examination of the route, condition of the work and prospects of the Northern Pacific Railroad. These financiers, with thoughtfulness which we applaud, come to America to see for themselves where they

may invest their money to advantage. The success of the Pacific Railroad already in existence will, no doubt, suggest to them the desirability of another line across the Continent. Not alone by this scheme, but by numbers of others, will those bankers see in this young, growing and prosperous country opportunities to turn investments to profitable account. Let them come, see for themselves and do as their judgment dictates. We are satisfied.

The Drug Dispensing Business.

It is not by any means a comfortable reflection that in the present state of the drug business the skill of the physician may be rendered useless by the ignorance of the dispensing chemist, and that the dose which was meant to save may be the direct cause of death. Surely it is enough that the unfortunate citizen should be exposed to the possible ignorance of a "Dr. Sangrado" in disguise without having his chances of being cut off from this pleasant world of sunshine increased by the unpardonable ignorance of the dabbler in compounds.

In this free country every one has so much the right to do just as he pleases that the enterprising Yankee sees no reason why he should not hang out an apothecary's shingle just in the same manner and with as little restriction as he would run out a barber's pole. For a long time the public accepted this view; but at last the frequency with which stupid drug clerks managed to sell deadly poisons in place of harmless drugs awakened a sense of insecurity that called for the action of the State Legislature. People naturally said, if the drug clerks make so many blunders in the matter of selling a simple drug, the chances are that they make a great many more when compounding. So reasonable a deduction could not be disproved, and hence the Legislature of New York State, in March last, passed a law empowering the Mayor of this city to appoint a competent board to examine the fitness of all persons engaged in the dispensing of drugs.

This act of the Legislature has given considerable umbrage to existing chemists, and especially to those among them whose ignorance makes them fear the ordeal of examination, and already they seek to throw obstacles in the way of the Board. However, public opinion will sustain the Board in whatever reasonable steps they may decide upon taking to save us from the risk of being poisoned by the ignorance of our druggists.

In Europe the dispensing chemist, or apothecary, is obliged to pass an examination as to fitness before he is allowed to practise, and must be furnished with a diploma from some board or institution appointed by the State before he can hang out his shingle and minister to the infirmities of mankind. We see no reason why the American apothecary should be free from the restrictions which are imposed in Europe for the safety of the public. No man should be at liberty to endanger the lives of the citizens through his ignorance, any more than by his malice. The respectable chemists of this city, we feel assured, think on this matter as we do, and will give every assistance to the Board in weeding out all incompetent parties at present engaged in dispensing medicines.

In Sweden, where the laws relating to the sale and manufacture of drugs are very severe, the young aspirant to chemical honors must bind himself for four years to a dispensing chemist and pass these years learning practically the rudiments of his profession. At the end of this term he is examined by a number of medical men, and, if considered competent, receives a recommendation to the Board of Health, who, if they are satisfied of the aspirant's competency, issue a diploma to him as "student of pharmacy," which authorizes him to prepare prescriptions. Having worked for a couple of years more in the laboratory of some established chemist he enters himself on the list of candidates for admission to the college at Stockholm, and, if successful in his examination, is admitted. Here he spends two or three years in the study of chemistry, and then presents himself for the "tentamina," or final examination, and, if successful, receives his diploma from the Board of Health as full-fledged apothecary.

The difference between this roundabout way of acquiring the right to dispense medicines and the off-hand system of simply hanging out a shingle is very marked. And with all our admiration for progress, we confess a decided preference for the slow and sure method of the Swedes, rather than the go-ahead and somewhat experimental system of the Americans. The requirements of the new State law are by no means so exacting as to afford an excuse to those engaged in dispensing drugs for trying to escape from its provisions. If they have the chemical knowledge requisite to compound drugs, they need have no fear of standing an examination, and if they do not possess this sufficient knowledge their continuance in preparing drugs, to the manifest danger of the community, is an outrage and a crime. We hope, therefore, that the newly appointed Board of Examiners will exercise the powers conferred upon them by the laws vigorously in weeding out the ignorant and incompetent from among the drug dispensers of the city.

A Knotty Point Settled.

Solicitor Banfield, of the Department of Justice, yesterday rendered to Secretary Boutwell a decision which establishes the point that, in certain cases, the government is bound by the acts of its officials. In February last Commissioner Pleasonton decided that under the act of July 14, 1870, taxes on interest could not be collected for the last five months of 1870, and that interest falling due subsequent to January 1, 1871, is taxable at the rate of two and a half per cent. This decision was overruled by Secretary Boutwell and subsequently revoked by Mr. Pleasonton. Corporations which had, in the meantime, paid their interest falling due followed the instructions of the Commissioner, and withheld from their creditors no tax for the last five months of 1870 and at the rate of two and a half per cent for 1871. Revenue collectors, however, demanded payment of tax for the full time and at the rate established under the act of July, 1864. Several corporations appealed from this demand to the Secretary of the Treasury, who referred the matter to the Attorney General for examination. Solicitor Banfield,

in the absence of Mr. Akerman, decides that the corporations, having complied with the instructions of the proper officer of the Internal Revenue Bureau, are exempt from the payment of the additional tax claimed under orders from Secretary Boutwell. The Solicitor says the companies, in withholding the tax, acted only as agents of the government, under instructions by the proper authority, and therefore it would be manifestly unjust to enforce the collection of the balance of the tax now held to be due.

The Past, Present and Future of the Yachting Season of 1871.

The opening of the yachting season of this year did not disappoint those who expected it to be worthy of our fleet of magnificent yachts. The regattas of the New York, Brooklyn and other yacht clubs, and that at Cape May on the 5th of July, were satisfactory, even if all the wind needed for an exciting race was not furnished by the clerk of the weather on each occasion. They exhibited the great strength of our yacht squadron, however, and gave substantial evidence of how popular the amusement of yachting has become in this country. In this respect they were all that yachtsmen desired, and they proved that the interest now felt in having the best vessel that money and art can procure has not in the least abated, but is destined to increase until our yacht fleet will be numbered by hundreds. Since the race at Cape May, and the return of the yachts that took part therein to the waters of New York, there has been a comparative lull in yachting excitement. This was to be expected. The first flush of the season was over, the preliminary races had been decided, and time was required to refit and prepare for the summer cruise, which is, in fact, one of the greatest of yachting pleasures. Then the fleet move from port to port under easy canvas, an occasional race being inaugurated merely to keep the excitement alive. Everything goes easy. Sail is made and taken in as the occasion requires. The yachtsmen drop for a time the cares and anxieties of business. They think only of having a pleasant cruise. They exchange visits; they discuss the yachting situation in preference to the situation in Europe. They talk keel and centre-board rather than stocks and money market. Indeed, everything is given up but the plan of obtaining all the recreation possible within the allotted time.

The squadron cruise of this year, which commences on the 5th of August, will, however, be varied, from the fact that it is to be extended to Boston Harbor, where a number of prizes will be offered under the auspices of the Eastern Yacht Club. This will be the first visit of the New York Yacht Club squadron to those waters, and the fleet will for the first time pass to the eastward and northward of Cape Cod. The squadron will then return to the harbor of Newport, from which place a number of matches will be sailed for the valuable prizes that have been or are to be offered. In the first place the holders of the challenge cups won at the regatta of the New York Yacht Club will have to sail a race or races to see if they can retain the reputation they then gained or if they will be compelled to surrender the prize to some more fortunate vessel. Then there is to be an ocean race for a challenge cup from the lights of Newport to and around the lights of Sandy Hook and return. Then other cups or prizes are to be offered, which will be sailed for from time to time, either during the cruise or afterwards; so that it is a very certain thing that the season which was inaugurated so brilliantly will be kept up with no abatement in the excitement until its close. If Mr. Ashbury comes with the Livonia to try once more to carry back to England the prize he so much covets, we shall have the most interesting race of the year in October next, the month in which it is now proposed the great race shall be sailed. Of course it is not known yet what vessel of the American fleet will be detailed as the champion. This will have to be settled in future. There is time enough for that, when by experience it has been proved what yacht can be named that will stand the best chance of defeating our English antagonist. The race for the Wallace Cup has yet to come off, and this will probably be deferred until later in the season—until after the summer cruise is over. With the brief outline we have given it will be readily seen that our yachtsmen are destined to have their hands full until the time that winter is almost upon us, and until the yachts either go out of commission or prepare for a winter's cruise to the southward.

The possibility has been mentioned of some of our larger yachts making an extended cruise in the waters of the West Indies next winter, following the example set last winter by Mr. Durfee, in the yacht Josephine. We heartily approve the idea, and think that a better move could not be made by those who have the time to spare. Should such a cruise be determined upon it would be well for the yachts to go together, to move as a squadron. In this manner they will present a finer appearance in foreign ports and command more attention than if acting independently. The West Indies will become a favorite cruising ground in the winter season for our yachtsmen, and when once the way has been fairly opened we shall expect to hear of a fleet of our pleasure vessels cruising in the Caribbean Sea every year. That locality offers many inducements—fine harbors, beautiful and novel scenery, delightful climate, all the wind wanted and a certainty of a cordial welcome in any port they may visit. With all these advantages there is no good reason why the yachtsmen of the United States should not be on hand for a tropical cruise whenever the opportunity offers. We recommend it highly as a fitting termination to the yachting season of 1871.

SENATOR MORTON.

The Indiana Senator's Views on the Condition of the Country.—A Strong Endorsement of the Administration. CINCINNATI, July 22, 1871.
Senator Morton, on 'Change to-day, spoke a few minutes, expressing the opinion that never, in the history of this country, had we such favorable prospects as now. The late treaty with England he believed to be the greatest tribute ever paid to the character and power of our nation. This treaty gave us assurance of peace for years to come and inaugurated a new era among nations in the settlement of differences without war. He encouraged merchants by presenting a bright business future, and assuring them that he never, in the course of his life, saw more confidence than was now felt. He was heartily applauded when he concluded.

ENGLAND.

Movements of the Prince and Princess of Wales.—Arrival of the Steam Frigate Agincourt.—Disaster at Sea.
BERLIN, July 22, 1871.
The North German Gazette of to-day announces that the German troops now evacuating the French departments of the Eure, Somme and Seine-Inférieure will return at once to Germany.
LONDON, July 22, 1871.
The Prince of Wales has returned from the Continent. The Princess of Wales remains at Kissingen. Her Majesty's frigate Agincourt, recently ashore at Gibraltar, has returned to England, and arrived at Plymouth last night.
AN AMERICAN BARK WRECKED.
The brig KYTTE, Captain Halverson, from Philadelphia, May 20 for Sibsboero, has been totally wrecked. The crew were saved.
THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.
The weather throughout England continues fair and favorable to the growing crops.
EUROPEAN MARKETS.
LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, July 22.—Consols closed at 96½ for both money and the account, United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92½; 1863, 94½; 1867, 91½; 1870, 91½.
LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, July 21.—Evening.—Wheat, 48s. 4d. 4s. 6d. per cwt.
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 22.—11:30 A. M.—The market continues firm. The sales of the day are now estimated at 13,000 bags. Sales of cotton at sea, nearly due from New Orleans, have been made at 9 1/4 for 1871, and 9 1/4 for 1872.

FRANCE. CUBA.

Count de Chambord Resigns His Seat in the National Assembly.

THE ALGERIAN INSURRECTION CRUSHED.

Exciting Debate in the National Assembly on the Petition of the French Bishops.

M. Thiers Promises to Secure the Independence of the Pope.

Persigny's Letter on the Cause of the French Disasters.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, July 22, 1871.

Count de Chambord has resigned the seat to which he was chosen in the Assembly. WHAT PERSIGNY KNOWS ABOUT THE FRENCH DISASTERS. A letter from the Count de Persigny, published in the London papers of to-day, attributes the French disasters during the war with Germany to the isolation of the French armies.

CLERMONT TO THE CONDEMNED COMMUNISTS. It is probable that the sentence of death imposed upon political insurgents will be commuted to exile, transportation or imprisonment for life.

THE BOURBON ORLEANIST FEELING OF THE PAPIS. It is reported that an agreement has been reached between the Legationist and Orleanist deputies in the Assembly.

ANOTHER COMMUNIST CAUGHT. Buisson, the Communist commander of the Paris Free Shooters, who was believed to have been killed in the fight at Belleville, has been arrested by the agents of police in Paris.

HASTENING THE TRIAL OF PRISONERS. M. Favre has promised to accelerate proceedings relative to the fate of foreigners, prisoners and political agents.

THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA DYING OUT. The advices from Algeria to the government are satisfactory, and indicate that the insurrection is about crushed out.

VERSAILLES REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

M. Thiers' Speech in the National Assembly on the Affairs of the Pope.—Gambetta Coincides with the Views of M. Thiers.

VERSAILLES, July 22, 1871. In the Assembly to-day there was a very excited debate upon the subject of the petition of the bishops in reference to the temporal power of the Pope.

President Thiers, who was the chief speaker, declared unequivocally that while he would not in any way compromise the policy of the country he would do his best to secure the Pope's independence.

M. Gambetta followed in a speech approving the sentiments of M. Thiers, and supported the motion for the order of the day, which was rejected by the Assembly.

The petition was then referred to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Further debate on Italian affairs has been adjourned by the National Assembly.

THE FATE OF THE MARSEILLES COMMUNISTS. The Communists convicted by the military commission at Marseilles have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD IN BELGIUM. The Count de Chambord is passing the summer in Belgium, near Ostend.

PRESIDENT THIERS' POLICY OF PROTECTION. M. Thiers addressed the Assembly to-day in support of the bill providing for the imposition of a duty on the raw material of cotton. It is thought, however, that the bill will be rejected by the Assembly.

SPAIN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, July 22, 1871.

The announcement of the names of the new members of the Cabinet was premature. Nothing definite has yet been settled by the King, and the Ministerial crisis still continues.

Senors Sagasta and Herrera and Admiral Topete had a long interview yesterday with the King. It is believed that they will form part of the new Cabinet. Senor Sagasta is said to have already accepted the post of Minister of Finance.

GERMANY.

Part of the German Army of Occupation Returning to Fatherland.

BERLIN, July 22, 1871. The North German Gazette of to-day announces that the German troops now evacuating the French departments of the Eure, Somme and Seine-Inférieure will return at once to Germany.

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FRANCE. CUBA.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

Crushing Defeat of Quesada's Expedition by the Spanish Troops.

The Insurgents Dispersed, Killed or Captured.

SURRENDER OF PROMINENT CUBANS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, July 22, 1871.

The Captain General has published an official account of the landing of Rafael Quesada with 200 men on the coast near Guantanamo.

The expedition landed with eighteen mules and a small quantity of rifles. Within the first few days the invaders ran short of provisions, and were compelled to eat all the mules for want of food.

The rifles were distributed among the insurgents under Gomez and Suelan, whom they joined near Puerto Principe.

The whole force was discovered by 140 men of the "España" regiment. A fight ensued, during which the Cubans were ejected from their position and finally routed by the timely arrival of fresh Spanish forces under Brigadier Velasco, who pursued them until they dispersed.

The insurgents left twenty-three killed on the field, besides losing six flags and a quantity of arms and ammunition. Pancho Vega and another of their leaders surrendered to the troops.

The loss of the Spaniards amounts to two killed and twelve wounded.

The most important result of the engagement has been the capture of a great number of insurgents, and in many instances the voluntary surrender of whole families, many of them of important standing among the Cubans.

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

The Reported Falling In of the Roof of the Tunnel Flatly Contradicted.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, July 22, 1871.

The recent report, originated by an obscure news agency in this city and telegraphed to some minor journals in America, to the effect that a portion of the roof of the Mont Cenis tunnel had fallen in, and that many of the workmen were buried in the ruins, proves on investigation absolutely devoid of truth in every particular.

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.

An Austro-German-Dutch Committee of Investigation Coming.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, July 22, 1871.

A deputation of German, Dutch and Austrian bankers has sailed from Europe for the United States, for the purpose of making an examination of the route, condition of the work and financial prospects of the North Pacific Railroad.

REVIEWS OF THE PAST.

JULY 22.

1870.—Emperor Louis Napoleon issued a proclamation throwing the responsibility of the war upon Prussia.

1812.—Battle of Monro, Russia; the French, under Marshal Davoust, signally defeated the Russians.

1400.—Battle of Shrewsbury, England; the insurrection of the Peasants against King Henry IV. was suppressed by his results.

A.—Barry's Tricophoron.—The best of all articles for dressing, beautifying and removing the hair, and HARRY'S SAFE, PAIR DYE, is fully and only really good article for coloring the hair. It is guaranteed not to contain lead.

A.—Phlox's New Perfume.—I LOVE YOU, I LOVE YOU.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 231 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—To Americans Travelling in Europe.—Circular letters of credit, payable in sterling or francs, issued by BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., 11 William street, New York; 51 State street, Boston.

A.—Cool, Delicate Hair Dressing.—Chevalier's LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only vegetable preparation in the world for restoring gray hair, stop its falling out, increase its growth, remove all bad effects of salt bathing on the hair. Sold every where.

A.—Going to Boston.—Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 40 Bond street, New York, cures unsightly eruptions of the nose and face, pimply eruptions, falling and premature gray hair, with clean, safe, New York office Monday evening, July 31.

A.—Splendid Head of Hair and a Clean Scalp.—It is obtained by using CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE. Depot No. 6 Astor House.

Bathing Suits.—Ladies' Gray, \$2 50; Shoes 75 cents; wholesale and retail at TRIPLES', 304 and 306 Grand street, New York.

Cesar Covered His Bald Head and Gray Hair with a laurel crown. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR cures gray heads with the still more welcome locks of youth.

"Civita."—The Delight