EUROPE.

A Russian Mission to China by Way of America.

The Czar's Special Envoy to Investigate Our Democratic System.

The Franco-German Note to Pope Pius the Ninth.

Constitutional Advance of the Peoples to Freedom.

The French transatlantic mail steamship St. Laurent, Captain Lemarié, from Havre, by way of Brest, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Laurent left Brest on Sunday, June 5, in the after-noon. Captain Lemarié has thus made an extraordinarity rapid passage, considering the distance from Brest to New York, delivering our continental flies dated to the 5th inst., at the HERALD Building,

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

Imperial Mission to China-The Minister to Travel to Pekin by Way of America Personal Sketch of the Diplomat-To Study America Before Visiting Pekin-Russo-American Interests in Asia.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 26, 1870. General Vlangally, Russian Minister to China, leaves here to-day en route for Pekin by the way of the United States, where he intends to remain a

General Viangally, in his former career as a milltary man, was one of the mort distinguished officers of the Russian army, and was chosen to his present post at the especial desire of the Emperor, who entertains toward him feelings of the most complete confidence and respect on account of his en-lightened spirit, as well as tact and ability. The General has occupied his present post a number of years, and before returning to Pekin wishes to become acquainted with the United States. He bears with him letters to some of your most distinguished officials, milliary and civil, from Minister Curtin. and also to a number of prominent private citizens, which will insure him that hospitality which the American people are so ready to show a worthy

The Russian Minister in Pekin was an intimate friend of our distinguished and lamented countryman, Mr. Burlingame, whom he visited almost every day during the short time that he lived in St. Petersburg. In talking of General Vlangally, Mr. Burlingame told me that from the first moment of their acquaintance he had found in the representative of Russia a most sincere and effective assistance in inaugurating that policy in China which was the crowning act of Mr. Burlingame's life.

General Viangally during his stay in America

crowning act of Mr. Burlingame's life.

General Vlangally during his stay in America wishes to become acquainted with our institutions and examine the progress and rapid development which form so remarkable a feature of American history. It is his intention to visit the battle field of Gettysburg and other places rendered famous by the receilion. It is evident that before returning to Pexin the General wishes to know our people, who, in common with the Russian nation, are most interested in preserving the generous and progressive policy begun by Mr. Burlingame from being over-thrown by the reaction which, no doubt, will be attempted by interested parties in China.

In every case it is the bounded duty of the American government to see that the interests of the United States do not sinfer on the Pacide. The United States and Russia are the only nisions having great and permanent interests in China. The interests of Western Europe are but the interests of the hour, founded on the desine to make as much money as possible out of the Chinese, without regard to the rights of wishes of a race which forms one-third of the whole human family. A wise Providence sent Mr. Burlingame to perform a great mission at the proper moment. It is the duty of the United States to see that this mission be faithfully and honestly carried out and that its principles be not forsaken hereafter. The Emperor and people of Russia have shown in the most unmistakable manner, both by word and deed, that the Burlingame policy is their policy.

The proper position of China and her integrify can be secured and maintained only by a genuine and friendly understanding between her, the United States and Russia. America and Russia can control the policy of all other nations in Chinese affairs if these two great Powers of the Eastern and Western Continents will but act together. Recognizing the great principle that our neighbors' prosperity is beneficial to us, it is our best interest to see that justice is done to China. Russia is in the same position.

and in reality less lavored hallons to take it away from us. If we allow China to be Indianized we shall commit a crime, and what night be called worse—a mistake without parallel in history. Mr. Burlingame, who was on intimate terms with Presiden Grant, was confident of the sympathy of the Chic Magistrate, and said that "the President was fully alive to the necessity of making the influence of America feit in Chinese affairs."

The visit of the Russian Minister, it is to be ex-

pecced, will be net by those expressions of welcome by our chizens which are due to so distinguished a visitor and to a man who is likely for a long time to come to represent a power so triendly to the United States as ituesta, and whose co-operation is of such importance in seeing that justice is done to China.

GERMANY AND ROME.

North Germany and the Ecomenical Council-Diplomatic Action-A Confidential Despatch-Words of Warning to the Pope-Greeks at Jerusalem.

BERLIN, May 30, 1870. Danger of the Crisis-A Disputed Gift-The

So much has been said and written about the joint protest of France and North Germany in matters of the Ecumenical Council, that you may be desirous of glying to your readers the rerbatim contents of the Arnim, the representative of the North German Bund, to Cardinal Antoneili. The said document, originally written in French, is now before me in German. 1 translate it thus:-

THE GERMAN NOTE. THE GERMAN NOTE.

ROME, May 23, 1870.

MONSIGNOR—The Imperial French government has acquainted as with the memoir relating to the Council which your Holiness has been pleased to receive from the hands of the French ambassador. Having been called upon by the Cabinet of the Tulleries to support the observations made by it to the Holy Father, as President of the Council, the government of the North German Confederation has not heestaced to join in steps which are considered timely and even urgent by many catholics, who wish the deitberations of the Council to result in a work of religious and social peace.

ted to join in steps which are considered linely and even urgent by many catholics, who wish the desiberations of the Council to result in a work of religious and social peace.

Indiced the government of the Confederation would flegiect its duty if, in the face of the deep emotion prevailing in the Church in Germany, it did not confirm the identity of the views as developed in the French memoir with the serious apprehensions which have taken hold of the minds in Germany, who are startled at the thought that resolutions of the Council, arrived at in spite of the simost unanimous opinion of the Cerman episcopacy, might create painful positions by imposing an everlasting conflict upon the dictates of conscience. This is not all. It is notorious that neither the German bishops who, in our eyes as well as in those of the Holy See, are the legitimate representatives of the German Catholies, nor the episcopacy of the Austro-Hungarian empire, have been able to adopt the views which appear to sway the Council. Our bishops have attended to the duty, by decuments published in the press, the authenticity of which has never been disputed, of pointing out in advance the deplorable minority, the supreme authority of the Church and the majority of the Council would proceed to ordain certain decrees which, by introducing in the form of dogmatic definitions serious changes in the limits of authority appertaning to each degree of the hierarchy, could not fail at the same time to impair the mutual position of civil and religious power. Such decrees, far from being only vague threats for the future, seem rather calculated to revive old and sufficiently known Papal constitutions which people of all times and nations have constantly opposed, and to surround them with a new dogmatic sanction. The proclamation of such principles to-dey from the lofty position of the Papal government.

In Germany Calmillos and non-Catholies must dwell together peaceally. There exists a current which, under the induces of daily relations and constant int

distinction of creed, has at last brought together the different persuasions in such a manner as to justify hopes that at some future day all the living powers of Christianity might be united for jointly combatting errors from which the world is suffering already to the great injury of the religious element. Now, it is to be apprehended that this approximative movement would be forcibly checked, if events should prove that the tendencies contested by our bishops and against which public opinion has employed all the arguments derived from the necessity to defend the basis of our national alms against whatsoever attack, should prove so far victorious in the deliberations of the Council as to be dictated to the world as the standard of religious faith, and hence of political action. Our population would—we say it without the possibility of a mistake—look upon this as a revival of ou struggies, for it could never be quieted by an argumentative process purporting to render the political bearing entirely independent of what it would be taught to consider its religious duty.

It is not impossible that the government of the Coarederation—which has not been spared reproach for not having timely opposed the justiv or unjustly so-called projects of Rome—may lack that freedom of action in religious afairs which it has heretofore employed for the interest of the Catholic Church.

While making these observations to the Papal chair we are by no means imbued with the ideas of those whom the Roman Court probably considers its opponents. We have no interest in weakening the authority of the Pope. As a friendly Power, and to render a new service to the Papal chair, we would upon our own difficulties and upon the danger of a religious crisis, in removing from the discussions of the Council whatever might compromise the altogether satisfactory position of the Catholic Church in Germany.

gether satisfactory position of the many.

If we could flatter curselves on having co-operated in such result we would not only be obliged for it to the wisdom of the holy chair, but would regard it as an additional motive to persevere in that position which we have always maintained towards the Roman Court. Accept the assurances,

YON ARNIM.

The above shows the rather determined stand taken by Count Von Arnim with reference to the Ecumenical Council, as also the harmony existing between France and Germany with regard to Catho

Another instance of resolute action on the part of diplomatic representative of the Confederation is reported from Jerusalem. It appears that the Crown Prince of Prussia during his recent journeyto the East was presented by the Sultan of Turkey with a plot was presented by the Sultan of Turkey with a plot of ground in Jerusalem for the use of the Knights of St. John. When the Consul General of North Germany proceeded to take possession the Greeks asserted a prior claim, showing their title, with the Pacha's signature acknowledging at the same time receipt of purchase money. The Consul General, Baron Von Alten, was fairly taken aback, but told the Greeks that the Sultan only could rightfully dispose of the property; that they could recover their money from the Pacha, but that if they would not cede the ground voluntarily he would take it by force. The effect of this has been to retard the intended journey from hence of Prince Charles, brother of the King, who is Grand Master of the Knights of St. John.

It seems that Russia favors the position taken by the Greek claimants.

FRANCE.

The Fashionable Season in Paris-Brilliant "Wind-Up" by Royal and Other Fetes-Country Houses and Senside Ideas-Promenade on the Bois de Boulogne-Beauty, Chivaley and Style-The "People" Who Drive Out.

Paris. June 1, 1870. The fashionable season of Paris is rapidly winding up and the last balls, the last races and final fêtes are coming off in bewildering succession. The "petits candis" of the Empress, which is the name of four very select bails given annually at the Tulleries by her Majesty, and these usually take place in April, have this year been deferred by various circumstances to the present moment, and the second of the series was given on Monday. These pretty assemblages will conclude the festivities of the Palace for the

curred on Friday at the Countess de Gabriac's, and the fact that it was the last railled an Immense concourse of the indomitables whose thirst for gayety seems unabated after the unbroken round of enter tainments which have filled up the last five months The season begins here with the new year and terminutes with the great racing event of the year, called the Grand Prixi de Paris, which comes off on the Bois de Boulogne the first Sunday in June. This is the signal for a general dispersion of the world of fashion which is scattered forthwith in all imaginable directions. Country houses and watering places absorb the greatest number.

The most attractive feature in Paris just now, es-

pecially for strangers, is the promenade in the Bois de Boulogne, which in point of foliage surpasses our celebrated Central Park in New York, but in other respects is inferior. For instance, the rock scenery here is all artificial, while with us it is Nature's own beautiful handiwork. From four o'clock to seven o'clock P. M. every day at this fine season the dis-play of equipages in this favorite resort is something almost indescribable for numbers, splendor and taste. There is nothing like it elsewhere in the world. In London you see as many fine horses—for the English breed is not yet surpassed in France— but here the carriages are far more graceful in form and more elegant in decoration. Besides the Paris-ians are fonder of display than the sober-minded

inna are fonder of display than the sober-minded English, and nence the harness used for parade in the Park is richer in ornament, while footmen, coachimen and postitions are got up in a style that me to calk gorgoous. But showy and brilliant as a comparent of a drive in the Bois. The totles of the laddes, resplendent in the Bois. The totles of the laddes, resplendent in the Bois. The totles of the laddes, resplendent in the colors of the ratiflow, in homse to the advent of summer, and distinguished by that rare fancy and taste which makes Paris the throne of fashion, to say nothing of the easy manner and graceful bearing of the laddes themselves—this is a phase of the sight to be seen in the "Central Park" of Paris that is absolutely unapproachable in the wide world. Most of the carriages are drawn by two horses. Many pretty little "Victorigs" are content which one; but certain well-known love's of homeone with a part of the carriages are drawn by two horses. Many pretty little which we have the sight of the carriage and four. Some managed by two postillions à to Damont. Of the latter class the best turnout is decidedly that of an American, well known on both sides of the water—Lewis Cass, son of the late Secretary of State. There is still another sallent feature of these alluring gatherings in the "Sois," and that is the number of celebrities, not only of Paris, but of all Europe. The prominent member of the diplomatic body; the leaders of fashion widely known; foreign dignitaries and princes of European fame, not to speak of those givering and ephemeral creatures, the dynthias of the hour, who, in Paris, obtain notoriety not only be family diffusion.

It is night time, however, to return from the "Bois" to Paris, where there happens to be little going on of interest. The political world is very signami. The Chamber still meets almost daily, but there is little of that excetement which preceded the "Proceedings of the prominent of the chamber and out of it gave a great deal of calments of the procedular and o

of France of strikes in all trades and callings. There is no doubt that abuses of one kind and another are at the bottom of these simultaneous movements, to say nothing of the higher scale of living than in years. In most cases these disputes are set-reasonable concessions, which show the have just cause of action.

strikers have just cause of action.

DEATH OF A GASTRONOMIC CELEBRITY.
One of the celebrities of Paris has just died leaving a fortune of some militions, by name of Dubal, formerly a successful butcher, but latterly the founder of numerous restaurants in various quarters of Paris, where the price was low and the viands of excellent quality. He amassed large sums out of this speculation, for which his early calling especially fitted him.

ENGLAND.

National Politics and the Public Situation The United States Debt-British Attempts at Financial Retreachment-Increasing Power

A great deal has been recently said among English members of Parliament and others respecting the ease and rapidity with which America is clear-ing off the debt which she incurred in her late civil war. Mr. Bright points with admiration to the fac that his favorite exemplar among the nations has been able in an incredibly short space of time to redeem an amount of debt such as has had no parallel in the civilized world. Mr. cobden, had he lived, would also have rejoiced over the fact, and would have adduced it as another argument in support of those United States democratic institutions which be loved so well, and which he did so much to estabtablish and cause to take root in England. At pres ent there is a strong movement among the advanced section of the radicals of the House of Commons in favor of the American policy in this respect, and they are supporting the sgitation they are carrying on by triumphantiy pointing to the splendid success of that policy in the States. They maintain—and they lose no opportunity of pressing their theories upon the notice of the House—that some strenuous and of that polley in the States. They maintain—and they lose no opportunity of pressing their theories upon the notice of the House—that some strenuous and determined effort ought to be made to reduce the awful incubus of the English national debt. Mr. Gladstone, as is well known, is strongly in favor of the movement, and is not slow, in common with all right-minded men, in doing homage to the splendio achievements of the American people in paying what they owed, and, as it were, starting afresh in political and national life. There is, however, just now a difficulty in the way of the English Parliament following in the footsteps of Congress. What with royalty, our wasteful extravagance in the War and Foreign offices, our bloated pension lists, our war expeditions and other things, the people have of late years been groaning under the burden of their taxation. They have, by the conservatism and capidity of a series of successive governments, been made to tool and spin for the support of the younger sons of the aristocracy, and imposts have been laid upon them which they have found are very grievous to bear, Geaded on by the carnestness of Mr. Bright the present administration has made an honest attempt to grapple with this gigannic evil. Reduction of the taxation has been taken evil. Reduction of the taxation has been taken off, and should Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone be spared for a few years the democrats are in hopes that so me substantial step may be taken in the way of pernaneally reducing the national debt. Jealous of what has been done by the States, the republicans will not rest till this has been accomplished; and, indeed, several motions upon the subject already stand upon the paper for discussion.

OPPICIAL JOBBERY.

What reductions have, up till this time, been accomplished, have been chiefly made at the Admiralty. When the present government acceded to office they found that department of the public service in a state of the most wasteful corruption. No attempt had for many years been made to reform i

pounds, the Admiraity had for twenty-five years been paying upwards of two dollars for what they are now only paying one half dollar, and the very best Gallipoli oil which can be purchased they are now buying at the rate of twenty-four dollars per ton cheaper than formerly. In fact, a gigantic system of "tipping," robbery and jobbery was carried on among the clerks. They gave the contracts for the navy stores to whomsoever they liked, and obtained very large rewards from the contractors whom they thus favored. All this was brought to light after the present government came into office and resolved to reduce the national taxation. By the weeling out of abuses they have this year saved no leas than \$750,000 in the purchase of the victualiting stores alone. The tories and old fogues are of course very wrathy at this, not only because it has deprived many of their sons and relatives of situations, but because it reflects upon their own extravagance. many of their sons and relatives of situations, but because it reflects upon their own extravagance. Accordingly there was a great battle this week in Parliament, which lasted for fully ten hours. The radicals, however, mustered in great strength, worsted the conservatives in a pitched battle and expressed their approval of all that the government had done.

Sear of the Order, to Unicer-of-Arms delivering the Star of the Order, are delivering the star of the Course of the most string administration. Receive the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the most string the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the most string the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the most string the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the most string the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the most string the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the most string the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the most string the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the most string the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the most string the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the most string the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the most string the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the most string the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the most string the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the most string the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the most string the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the most string the Control of the Cont

Napoleon "Buying Out" England in Africa. The London Spectator, of June 4, publishes the fol-

lowing:—
"An English Colonist" writes to the London Times to say that Lord Granville has sold a British colony, Gambia, to the French government without consulting Parliament. The statement is, of course, utterly incredible, as the Home Secretary might just as well sell the Orkneys, but it is very minute. The writer says that about ist May the Minister of the Interior of Senegal arrived in Gambia, and informed the people that they had all been sold for some territory near Sierra Leone, a statement confirmed by the Governor-in-Chief, Sir Arthur Kennedy. The people are wild at their prospects and ready to submit to any taxation rather than be surrendered to France. As the trade is worth some half million a year, perhaps some mercantile member of Parliament will ask Mr. Monsell bow the story came to be invented, and whether the office considers the British colonies its private property.

HOLLAND.

The King in Amsterdam-Important Work. Letters from Amsterdam announce that the King of Holland paid his annual visit to that city. His Majesty's presence was marked by an important ceremony, as, accompanied by several of the Ministers, as well as the municipal and provincial authorities, he laid the first stone of the new dykes at the entance of that arm of the sea termed the Y, forming the harbor of Amsterdam, which are to form a fresh navigable channel from the Zuyder Zee to the Wyk da Zee.

da Zee.

M. Jitta delivered upon the occasion a speech in which, while paying the usual compliments to his Majesty, he alluded to the success that had attended the cutting of the Sucz Canal as a proof how energy and determination can overcome the greatest obsisted as a contract of the success of the succe

DENMARK.

Schleswig-Hoistein Question in a Very Pleasing Shape-Romance and Love.

Pleasing Shape—Romance and Love.

[From the Paris Figaro.]

The Prince of Schleswig-Holstein, on his return from a scientific voyage which had lasted for several years, found his library in a state of great disorder. He asked his steward to recommend some one who could rearrange it, and the latter repited that the only person he was acquainted with was a young lady who acted as companion to his wife. This young person, Mile. Carmetita Eisenblatt, is the daughter of a merchant at Calcutta, who was formerly in wealthy circumstances, but on his meeting with a reverse of fortune the children were obliged to earn their own living, and the young lady in question had even appeared on the stage. She accepted the proposals made to her, and on her entering upon her duties the Prince found her so well educated and so intelligent that he was quite charmed, and at last made her an offer of marriage.

The muon is to take place in a faw days and the

was quite charmed, and a local and a local

THE COUNTERFEIT PACIFIC RAILWAY BONDS.

Detective Farley, of the Central Office, arrived from Europe on Tuesday, having in his custody the plates for the counterfelting of \$1,000 Central Pacific Railway bonds. It will be remembered that in No-vember of last year Colonel Whitely's secret service officers arrested on Staten Island Pierce, Carpenter, Clark, Rippin and Hempton, counterfeiters, and secured their plates and dies. Carpenter, who was secured their plates and dies. Carpenter, who was the engraver, confided to Whitely that the plates for counterfeiting the Paesife Railway bonds had been sent to an agent in Paris. Whitely conferred with Superintendent Jonram, who despatched Farley to Europe to secure the pates. Arriving at Liverpool he consulted with Inspector Carlisie, of the detective force of that city, and together, they proceeded to Paris and secured the plates without making any arrest, as the custodian is said to be an innocent victim of Carpenter, who, had he not been arrested, would have less for the French city to prin and circulate the bonds.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Kis Royal Highness Invested with the Insignia of St. Michael and St. George-Imposing Scone at Montreal-A Large Crowd and a Brilliant Spectacle-Description of the Ceremonies of Investment.

MONTREAL, June 13, 1870. Prince Arthur, the clever little son of Queen Vic-toria, has about completed his visit on this side of the Atlantic, and in a few days he will be satting across the waters for his home on the other side. He has seen a great deal to admire since his arrival at great many have seen and admired him, and in taking his leave he will carry with him the kind wishes of not only the provincial people, but the godspeed of thousands in the United States. Here, in Montreal, where he has remained during the winter as an officer of the Royal Rifle Brigade, he will leave very many who will not soon forget his democratic qual-

ities and gentlemanly deportment.

All sorts of honors and tokens of respect and admiration have been vouchsafed to him from time to departure, and this consisted in making the young Prince a Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George. The ceremonies of investure took place in St. Pat-rick's Hall in this city, on Saturday, as has already been announced in the HERALD'S telegrams. They were very brief and simple, and yet grand and imposing, and were participated in and witnessed by several thousand. The occasion was made a general holiday throughout the city, and the royal standard and the flag of the Britons were liberally displayed everywhere. The ceremonies did not take place until as late as three o'clock in the afternoon, but the whole day was made one of high carnival. Early in the afternoon the hall was filled with a brilliant throng of ladies and gentlemen, who whiled away the time as patiently as they could until the inspiring strains of the national anthem gave warning that the Prince and other notabilities were approaching. They came in carriages under escort of a mammoth procession, and the gushing cheers of the crowds in the streets were almost dealening as they passed along. Besides his Royal Highness there were Sir John Young, Governor General of the Dominion, and Lady Young; Baron Gauthier, Consul General of France; Mr. Dart, Consul General of the United States; Mr. Joseph, Consul for Belgium; Mr. F. W. Henshaw, the Spanish Consul; the Mayor of Montreal; Hon, Sir O. T. Gait, K. G. M. G.; Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, Sir G. E. Cartler, and various members of the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council and the House of Commons. The Master of Ceremonies and the band of the Rides preceded the procession in entering the hall. Upon feaching an open space opposite the throne from where the governonies of Investure were to take place the procession filed off right and left, forming behind the throne and in front of it.

When all had entered Sir John Young ascended the throne, the band played the national anthem and the Royal artiliery fired a truly royal salute. During all this the little Prince and great hero had taken a position facing the Governor General, who was still upon the throne. When the thundering of the salute was finished the officer of arms, by command of his Excellency, read the warrant for the investiture of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, K. G., K. T., K. P., as a Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George. It was as follows: passed along. Besides his Royal Highness there

order of St, Michael and St. George. It was as follows:—

Right trusty and well beloved Councillor Sir John Young, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of our most Honorable Order of The Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, greeting:—

Whereas we have been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint our most dear son, Arthur William Pairiok Albert, Duke of Saxouy, Prince of Coburg and Golds, to be a Knight Grand Cross of our said Most Distinguished Order; and, whereas, in consequence of the absence of our said most dear son from this our realm, the eccentony of investing him with the insignia of his dignity cannot be personally performed by us:—Know you that we, of our princely grace and special favor, do hereby authorize and require you, at such time and place as may appear to you most proper and expedient, to proceed in our name and on our beas, to the ceremonial of investing our said most dear son, Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Golds, with the insignia of Knight Grand Gross of our said don't with the insignia of Knight Grand Gross of our said most dear son, Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Golds, with the insignia of Knight Grand Gross of our said most dear son, Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Golds, with the insignia of Knight Grand Gross of our said most dear son and deceded in an by the statutes of our said Grider, wherein yellound to the course of the said Grider, wherein yellound to the course of the said Grider, wherein yellound to the course of the said Order, this sixteenth day of April, 1670, in the thirty-third year of our reign.

By her Majesty's coppusand.

Grannville.

The Warrang having been read the Officer-of-Arms, grown and the sea of the said Order, which sixteenth day of April, 1670, in the thirty-third year of our reign.

By her Majesty's compand.

The warrant having been read the Officer-of-Arms, 2000mpafiled by his esquires, Lieutenant Colonels Bernard and Puchesnay, bearing the proper insignia of investitate, proceeded to where his Royal Highness was standing, who, supported by the Knights Commanders of the Order. Sir Alexander T. Gait and Sir Francis Hincks, and preceded by the Officer-of-Arms and esquires, advanced to the throne, where the prescribed oath was administered. His Excellency then invested the new Knight Grand Cross with the ribbon and badge, and delivered to him the Star of the Order, the Officer-of-Arms delivering the following admonition:

God, to the service of her Majasty he Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of its dependencies, and for the defence thereof.

The royal license and authority to wear the insignia, together with a copy of the statutes of the order, were presented to his Royal Highness, and by command of his Excellency the Officer-of-Arms declared the ceremony concluded.

A few words concerning the chief British orders of knighthood are timely in connection with this proceeding. They are all, as is well known, of very ancient date. "The Most Noble Order of the Garter," as it is skyled, which ranks first in dignity and importance, was founded in June, 1348, by Edward III. "The Most Honorable Order of the Bath" was founded 1359 by King Henry IV. "The Most Noble and Most Ancient Order of the Thistic, of Scotiand," is said to have been instituted at the beginning of the ninth century, and after failing into desuctude it was reheaved by King James VII, of Scotiand and II. of Engiand, in 1587. "The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, of Irdand," was founded as recently as 1633 by George III. "The Most Exaited Order of the Star of India" was founded by her present Majesty in 1831, to honor distinguished services in the Indian empire. The "Most Distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George" is a very recent foundation of Queen Victoria, and may be said to be founded for eminent colonial services. guished Order of St. Michael and St. George' is a very recent foundation of Queen Victoria, and may be said to be founded for eminent colonial services. There was an old "Order of St. Michael" instituted by Louis XI. of France. It was composed of men of anne and of birtia, and was limited to the number of thirty-six, who could only be degraded for three crimes—heresy, treason and cowardice. At first, chiefly military in their significance, badges of knighthood are now the emblems of rank and worth in various departments of life. They are no longer employed, as of old, to distinguish combatants in the field, but are used as marks of honor for national service either in civil or military affairs.

two in fishing in Lake Memphramagog. Next week he will visit Quebec, where there will be a grand ball given in his honor, and from there he will proceed down to the York river, and thence to Gaspe, from which point he will, in about a fort-night, sail for England with his regiment in the English troopship Crocodile.

Departure of Prince Arthur from Canada. He is to Visit Lake Memphremagog Before His Final Sailing from Quebec-Address of the Montreal Authorities to the Royal

the Montreal Authorities to the Royal Scion and His Reply.

[From the Montreal Gazette, June 14.]

Prince Arthur left town yesterday at hine o'clock by the regular train, en route to Lake Memphrema, ogg. He was accompanied by the Governor General and Lady Young, Colonel Elphinstone, Colonel Earle, Lieutenant Pickard, Mr. Turville and other members of the Vice Regal suite, Mr. Hugh Alian and Miss Alian, Miss Starus, Mrs. Wolseley.

His Worship the Mayor was in attendance with several members of the City Council, and previous to the Prince's departure read the following address:—

to the Prince's departure read the following address:—

To His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Pathick:—

May It Please Your Royal Highness—We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the city of Montreal, on behalf of the people, whom we constitutionally represent, beg leave most respectfully to approach your Royal Highness on the eve of your departure, and to freme the sincere expressions of respect and regard which we had the honor publicly to convey to you on your arrival. The residence of your Royal Highness in Montreal has been a source of pride and satisfaction to the people, and we carnessly hope that it has not teen without some chipyment to yourself. It is a pleasure for us to be able to false that wherever your Royal Highness has had occasion to meet the citizens or become acquainted with our people you have invariably secured their admiration and respect, and your departure from among us calls forth feelings of the most sincere regret. Your Royal Highness has had an opportunity of winessing during your residence in Canada one of those unprovoked attacks which we, as Canadasone of those unprovoked attacks which we, as Canadasone of the most sincere regret. Your Royal Highness has seen the spirit with which such piratical invasions are met, and the feeling of loyalty and attachment to the throne which pervaces the inhabitants generally and which we fondly hope you may convey to our beloved soverelyn, your Royal mother. The recollection of your visit to the throne which pervaces the inhabitants generally and which we fondly hope you may convey to our beloved soverelyn, your Royal mother. The recollection of your visit to the throne which pervaces the inhabitants generally and which we fondly hope you may convey to our beloved soverelyn, your Royal mother. The recollection of your visit to the throne which pervaces the inhabitants generally and which we fondly hope you may convey to our beloved soverelyn, your Royal mother. The recollection of your visit to the throne which mere happiness and safety

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERHER AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CANON MONTREAL.

CENTLEMEN—I should attempt a vain task if I endeavored capress my deep and grateful sens the kindness with

which you, the Mayor, on behalf of the citizens, bid me farewell. I can assure you that the recoelection of my stay at Montreal will ever remain deceptly engraves on my memory. It has been to me one of the happlest periods of my stay at great of the state of the process of th

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday. Prince Sapieha and family, of Paris, are at the Hoffman House,

Governor J. D. Bright, of Kentucky, and Colonel Freyre, Peruvian Minister at Washington, are at the

Colonel H. T. Warren, of Connecticut; Dr. L. H. Day, of New York; Judge J. B. Ream, of Chicago, and Dr. Charles A. Warren, of Connecticut, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Governor Bowle, of Maryland; Baron De Rievere of Paris; Skepith Gordon, of Baltimore, and Colonel Clinch, of Savannah, are at the New York Hotel. Colonel J. L. McAleny, of Tennessee; Dr. A. W. chmidt, of Pennsylvania, and W. P. Clark, of Mo-

bile, are at the St. Charles Holel. Colonel W. W. Weston, of Georgia, and Major A. D. Pratt, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Elmo

Judge E. C. Kattell, of Binghamton; Admiral Paulding, of the United States Navy; General W. J. McAlpine, of Albany; R. Price, of England; J. M. Magruder, of Washington; G. P. Tew, of Rhode Island; Cantain Lindsay Brine, of the English Navy; S. S. Campbell, of Montreal; C. L. Sharpless, of Philadelphia, and C. D. Willard, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Judge Underwood, of Vermont: Colonel Bouldin and Captain Price, of Missouri; Samuel Gould, of Boston; C. J. Wright, of Cincinnati; D. T. Murphy, of San Francisco, and W. R. Plunkett, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel Reid, of Montreal; J. W. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, and Edward Lewis, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Prominent Departures. Colonel Prentice, for Erie, Pa.; Lieutenant T. A.

Anderson, for West Point; Colonel Hulbert, for Saratoga; J. H. Garrett, for Baltimore; John C. Gale, Thomas Henderson and W. J. Gordon, per steamer Java, for Europe.

Personal Notes. Lafayette S. Foster, ex-Vice President, Speaker of

the Connecticut House of Representatives and Judge elect of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, contemplates visiting Europe as soon as he can arrange some private affairs.

A "fast" compositor in Detroit, who could make

his fifty dollars a week at type sticking, and lay off two days in a week at that, who had heard so much of fast type stickers who can do more work in two hours than he does in a week, that he is disgusted and will stick no more. He believed it all, and was conse-

Alarming symptoms of suffrage fever:-Little girl in Wyoming—There, dolly, you must be still and sleep all day, 'cause I've dot to do and vote.

When married women in Indiana find their husbands very anxious for them to visit distant friends just before Common Pleas Court convenes they get suspicious and don't go. Divorces are granted sometimes during these visits on the ground of desertion.

THE MUSIC IN THE PUBLIC PARKS.

At the hour (six o'clock) fixed last evening for the weekly promenade in Washington square there sud-denly fell a shower of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, that scattered the gaily dressed throng to any refuge in the square that was access sible. The storm was so sudden in its downfall that considerable injury was done to the gayly dressed female throng. Instead of the music of Grafulla's band there was the music of the artillery of the heavens, that rolled with loud and deatening peals. The programme selected was a very admirable one. and it is to be regretted that this weekly musical promenade should have been so unexpectedly scat-

tered by unpropitious weather.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Central Park Band in Madison square this evening, from six to eight o'clock. The following is the programmer.

Grand March, "Fort Cel-Grand March, "Fort Celumbus" G. Wiegana Overture, "Domine Noir," ... Aube Air, "Departed Days" Leomit Galop "Whiripool" ... Pariow Grand Selection, "Lucia di Lammermoor" ... Donizett Adagio from the Sonate Patetique ... Beethovet "Polacea from Mignon" ... M. Thomas "Sounds of Spring" ... Kuehne Pater III.

Overture, "Banditenstruche" ... Suppo Overture, "Banditenstruc Air, "I Think of Thee"... Gaiop, "Freikugeln".... Hymne Russo

THE ST. LOUIS HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

The Female Suffragists Rebuiled-Decision of

The Female Suffragists Reouked—Decision of Judge Madiil.

[From the St. Louis Republican, June 13.]

This case was decided Saturday by Judge Madiil, who, in giving his decision, said:—This case of Messenger is for a said of habeas corpus brought by the father for the possession of two children, aged respectively twenty months and about three years and a haif. So far as the youngest child is concerned there is no controversy; the custody is to remain with the mother. With reference to the custody of the elder child, about three years and a haif, the only question which the Court feets at liberty to entertain in this case is the interest of the child itself. So far as the evidence shows in this case the mother of the child seems to be living separate from her husband without any justification, or, in other words, she is living separate from her husband in violation of the laws of the State. So far as the evidence discloses there may be some cause, there may be no cause for it. If any exists it is in the secret history of the family and not before this court. In disposing of this case I feel justified under the circumstances, in view of the situation of the father, who has no home—no residence of his own, no relatives to whom he can give the charge of this infant, but is obliged to leave it with strangers, and it will receive such care and attention as strangers would bestow upon it—but that would be governed by the amount the father paid for it—I feel justified in awa ding the custody of the child to the mether, for the present; not that the mother has any right to the child at all, or that she has any claim to the consideration of the court for the custody of the child; but the well-being of the, child seems to require for the present; not that the incher has any right to the child at all, or that she has any claim to the consideration of the court for the custody of the child; but the well-being of the, child seems to require for the present that it should remain with the mother. But the Court directs that the CONNECTICUT RIVER SHAD FISHERIES.—The shad

CONNECTICUT RIVER SHAD FISHERIES.—The shind that come into the Connecticut come through the Sound from the west and turn into the river at Saybrook. On Sunday, the 22d of May, masters of vessels in the Sound noticed Immense schools or banks of shad making toward the mouth of the river—a sight that has not been witnessed before for twenty years. On the following Monday the total catch of the pounds, which extend ten miles west of Saybrook Point, was 28,000 shad. The same day, at Haddam Island, tweive miles above the mouth of the river, a single seine took at one haul 700 shad. The same day, at, Wethersfield, Just below Hartford, 200 were taken with a seine and at half-past four o'clock that afternoon a seine drawn just below the falls, at Holyoke, Mass, took 450 at a single had. Of course there were hundreds more taken at the various fish. there were hundreds more taken at the various fisi-eries on the river between Holyoke and Saybrook of which we have no record. All the shad taken uave been unusually large and of very fine flavor. The New York boats have taken more shad to New York this year than during any year since the boats com-menced running.—Hartford Post, June 13.

CHARGE OF THE MARINES.

Colonel Broome vs. The Color Factories on Flush ing Avenue-The Jurisdiction of Admiral Godon-Secretary Robeson Appoints a Court of Inquiry.

There is a contest going on between a prominent

manufacturing house of this city and Lieutenans

Colonel Broome, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as to

whether or not the color factory of this house shall be enjoined from further operations: Lieutenant Broome, a marine officer in that delightful inert arm of the service, the marine corps, duding that there are no wars or rumors of wars, took it into his marine head to begin a campaign upon the owners of the large fastory in question, epon the ground that the said factory was a nuisance. The contest has, therefore, grown interesting and may be briefly sketched thus: -Colonel Broome lives opposite the factory in the residence given him by the government. Not long ago he considered that another factory than the one in question was a nuisance, and accomplished its removal at a heavy loss to the owners. Not satisfied with these laurels, he again gathered his mental forces and brought an action in the United States Circuit Court ation. The case comes up to-morrow before a board of officers appointed by Mr. Secretary Robeson, consisting of Admiral Godon, of the Brooklyn yard, and two subordinate officers. Colonel Broome made the mistake at the outset in taking the matter into and two subordinate officers. Colonel Broome made the mistake at the outset in taking the matter into the United States courts when it was legally actionable under the code of laws governing the Metropolitan Board of Health. The owner of the factory, believing that the complaint of Colonel Broome was witimisted and childish, and being under contract with the Treasury Department to supply colors for printing the national currency, requested the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of officers to investigate the matter, instead of following up the injunction, which would cause a loss to the government in the delivery of their colors. Thus the board has been formed and proceeds with the business today. Whether the case will be ultimately settled by the court or not cannot be foreshadowed, but if the testimony of experienced chemists and others, such as Dr. Dorenns, is of avail in court or before the board, there seems but little doubt that the case will go against the prejudices of the marine, especially as he is alone in the attack upon the industries of that portion of Brooklyn. It is certain that none of the neighbors complain, but have voluntarily signed as to the entire absence of any annoyance or disagrecable odors or vapors from the factory in question. As that portion of the Navy Yard is situated on very swampy and made lared, the luvestigation may be the means of pointing out to the government the unhealtainess of the quarters and barracks, and cause their removal, thus adding to the wealth of the city several acres of land admirgacy situated for manufacturing purposes. However unusual the lact of bringing the case (which is properly a municipal office) before a United States court may be, the defendants may congratuate themselves it is to be a gene determined by the caprices of officers. The role of a manufacturing purposes, nowever unusual the lact of bringing the case (which iterest, as it seems to be a representative case as to how far a subordinate officer can give annoyance to cilizens his pursu

The only operation which yielded an odor was the boiling of the cochineal, and the subsequent heating of the brilliant colored invasion.

colored intusion.

The watery vapor arising from the vessels containing said liquid was impremated with an empyrematic flavor, which though peculiar and characteristic was not disagreeable.

This was only observable immediately over the vats, and a little distance from them in the room. I could not detect it outside the works and a property of the vals, and a little distance from them in the room. I could not detect it outside the works of the vals, and a little distance from them in the room. I could not detect it outside the works of the value of v

much odor, and to me not more acceptable to the olfactory nerves.

In the preparation of the vermillion there was no evolution of objectionable vapors or gases.

I was informed that some weeks since lime and sulphur were boiled to prepare the sulphide of calcium used in making this color—and that the sulphuretted hydrogen gas set free was conducted into the chimney. This would have diffused its disgusting oder in the surrounding atmosphere.

This operation is no longer performed and the apparatus has been removed.

In my opinion the color factory on the corner, of Flushing and Carlton avenues, Brooklyn, is not a musance. I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,

Professor Chemistry and Physics, College, City New York, and Professor Chemistry and Toxicology, Believue Hospital Medical College.

THE WORKINGWOMEN'S UNION.

Annual Report of the Protective Union for 1869-Flourishing Condition of the Institu-

tive Union, just issued, it appears that during the years 1868 and 1869 the superintendents in charge received 29,102 applications for protection, for advice and for employment for working women and by employers having need for their services. Of this number 5,548 applicants were furnished with employment 2,181 were furnished with the assistance required, 579 with needful legal protection, and sired or such as could be extended to them. Nearly \$2,500 were collected in small sums and paid over to the working women who had earned them-sums

the payment of which was secured only by the inter-position of the Union.

During 1869 there were of first applications for position of the Union.

During 1869 there were of first applications for work, 1,409; reapplications by same kind of persons, 7,198; total applications for work, 8,607; applications for information, 3,52; for legal protection, 835; by employers, 1,043—total of all applications, 13,837; employments supplied, 2,629; other applications supplied, 4,730—total applications supplied, 7,422; claims for unpaid wages collected and paid over, \$1,610; claims rejected as empst, \$25—total of claims acted upon, \$1,659; expenditures, salaries, rents, furniture, advertising, &c., \$4,613; receipts, collections, donations, &c., \$3,933. During 1870, so far, 1,712 applications have been supplied, 433 claims acted upon, \$1,140 expended and \$1,047 received. Within the past seven years the Union mas prosecuted to final judgment more than 1,300 cases of fraud against working women, compelling the payment of over \$5,000 wages due. Over 70,000 applications have been received during this period and 20,000 and more acted upon.

During the years 1869 and 1869 the number of working women who for the first time enjoyed the benefits provided by the union was 9,310. Of these there were:—Widows, 588; married women, 289; or-phans, 496; half orphans; 537; soldiers' widows, 80; 20,diers' wives, 55; giris with parents, 648; homeless girls, 124.

The committee appointed to obtain subscriptions

phans, 496; half orphans; 537; soldlers' widows, 80; 50 diers' wives, 55; girls with parents, 648; homeless girls, 124.

The committee appointed to obtain subscriptions to endow the corporation suitably to carry on its work on a sure and lasting financial basis have scarcely entered upon their labors. It is anticipated that the work of collecting funds in aid of this object will prove more than usually successful, now that a permanent location has been secured and the sims and successful accomplishments of the Union have become so widely khown. Domestic workingwomen are not included in the operations, for they are supposed to have food and lodging wherever they are. The demand for an institution is shown more every year the more widely it becomes known. The incorporators are Charles P. Daiy, James W. Gerard, John H. Parsons, Joseph P. Beach, William Mackellar, Moses S. Beach, Dantel Walford, G. W. Matsell, William R. Roberts, D. A. Kingsland and A. C. Kingsland.

HOW UNCLE SAM IS HOBBED.

How and Where the Public Land Goes. From the St. Louis Republican, June 13.]
In view of the rapid disappearance of the public domain through the give away policy of Congressional legislation, the following statistics furnished by the General Land Office will be found interesting. The figures extend up to last November, and do not embrace operations since that time:

— Acres.

Taken up free of cost under the Homestead
 Taken up free of cost under the Homestead laws.
 12,201,980

 Given to soldiers for services previous to the recellion.
 61,676,922

 Given to schools, asylums, &c.
 70,282,787

 Swamp lands given to States.
 47,875,245

 Granted for internal improvements.
 12,403,064

 Saline lands given to States.
 514,535

 Given to individuals and companies
 11,195,507

 Given to canals.
 1,480,000

 Given to wagon roads
 3,732,213

 Given to ratiroads
 182,108,681

press and others in Richmond, Va., are raising sub-scriptions for the relief of the family of the unfortunate Dr. J. B. Brock, city editor of the Enquirer. who was among the victims of the late fearful di aster in Richmond. The family, consisting of a widow and three children, are in distressed circumstances, and eminently worthy the substantial re-