

The official vote in California corrected by counties gives Perkins (Rep.) 65,093, Glenn (Dem.) 44,336, and White (Workingman) 43,914.

At the centennial celebration of the town of Buckland, Mass., Sept. 10, repeated tributes were paid to the memory of Mary Lyon, the founder of the Mt. Holyoke Seminary, who was a native of that village, and is now revered as its most famous daughter.

The alliance between Austria and Germany seems to be perfected. An agreement has been arrived at providing for mutual free trade between the two countries, and it is believed that behind this exists an understanding that the two empires will stand together for offensive and defensive purposes against Russia. It is now said that Prince Gortschakoff is going to Berlin to find out the meaning of Prince Bismarck's Vienna visit. Then as regards Germany's relations with the Vatican, the London Standard's correspondent at Rome says: "Recent dispatches from Monsignor Jacobini respecting his interviews with Prince Bismarck and the promises of the latter, are considered at the Vatican as highly satisfactory."

A dispatch from Strasburg says: "Upon the entry into this city of Emperor William, many shops were closed, and a multitude of houses closed their shutters. Only the official buildings were profusely decorated. The German-speaking inhabitants formed the bulk of the crowd in the streets, though the French-speaking element in Strasburg is still very strong."

The zoological institute of the Kiel (Denmark) University has been burned.

Interesting news comes from Cuba respecting the disposition of the slaveholders there to emancipate their bondmen. The Government at Madrid has prepared a plan for emancipation. But many of the slaveholders in the island appear disposed to anticipate this legislative action. One of them, the Mayor of Havana, has not only emancipated all his slaves (several hundred in number), but has given to each one a gratuity.

During the flight of Cetuywayo, the Zulu King, from the British forces in South Africa, he insisted upon having the royal cattle driven with him wherever he sought a shelter, and would never suffer them to stray from him. To his attachment to these symbols of his royal estate, is due the King's capture, for it was a report that the herds were being driven in a certain direction, that gave the English their first clew to the Zulu chief's hiding place.

King Mendek of Koa, South Abyssinia, has abolished slave-trading in his realm and on his frontier, because, as he tells the London Missionary Society, "I am, and wish to remain, a Christian."

In the capital of Japan, writes a missionary, there are about 70,000 soldiers, all in the American uniform, and provided with arms purchased from the United States and England.

The total tonnage of anthracite coal from all the regions for the week ending Sept. 20, amounted to 575,940 tons, against 341,878 tons in the corresponding week last year—an increase of 234,062 tons. The total amount of anthracite mined for the year is 18,242,340 tons, against 11,270,212 tons for the same period last year—an increase of 6,972,128 tons.

Henry Holt & Co. have published "The Young Folks' Cyclopædia of Common Things," by John D. Champlin, Jr., late associate editor of The American Cyclopædia. The arrangement of this work is the same as other cyclopædias, and its object to cultivate in children the important habit of consulting works of reference, and to answer many questions which are constantly arising in the studies and daily experience of youth, without trouble to parents and teachers—to say nothing of numerous questions put by children, which many adults would find it difficult to answer without reference to books. The language of the articles is simple, and illustrations are used when thought necessary.

Yellow Fever South.

The Memphis scourge still shows its ground. The total number of new cases of yellow fever there last week was sixty-three, of whom forty-one were whites and twenty-two colored people. The total number of deaths from the scourge during the week was thirty-one—twenty-six being whites and five colored. The total of new cases to date is 1,279, and the total of deaths 382. One hundred and seventeen Howard nurses have been employed during the week, and collections are being taken up in this city and elsewhere to sustain them. The two colored militia companies who volunteered their services, have been disbanded with thanks and ten days' extra rations. Two deaths from fever have occurred at Oak Grove, Miss. Sad to say, it was introduced in clothing bought for a Miss Manning by her lover as part of her wedding trousseau. Miss Manning died, and her lover is very sick from the fever. A friend of the couple was infected and has also died. The National Board of Health has demanded the enforcement of Rule Six against the exportation of cotton from Memphis.

The Wars in the Far East.

The check which the Russians received at Geok-Tepe by the Turkomans, (an account of which is given in a dispatch from Simla, Sept. 23,) was doubtless of the advance column of the large Russian army which left the Caspian Sea in the early part of the year, with Merv for its objective point. This vanguard was 3000 strong, under Prince Dolgorouki. The army was 20,000, and very thoroughly equipped, with 12,000 camels, 1,500 wagons, and provisions for two months, on its departure from Chikislor the latter part of June. The train was five miles long. This repulse will relieve the English in Afghanistan from fear of an immediate advance on Merv, but the Russians will quickly gather strength and push on. Their invasion of Central Asia is persistent.

Sept. 29, the Russian account of this encounter was telegraphed from St. Petersburg to London. It is as follows: "Intelligence has been received from Beurma that during a reconnaissance near Geok-Tepe, on the 28th of August, the Russians encountered large masses of Tekke Turkomans, strongly intrenched, who made a desperate resistance. The Russians for six hours cannonaded a position occupied by 30,000 Tekke Turkomans. In the evening the Russians obtained possession of the outer intrenchments, and at night the enemy fled, leaving several thousands. The Russians lost seven officers and 178 sol-

diers killed, and sixteen officers and 234 soldiers wounded." The Simla dispatch, on the contrary, stated that the Russians were defeated with the loss of 700 killed, and were falling back on Beurma.

A London dispatch from Simla, dated Sept. 29, says "The advance of the British force in Afghanistan continues. The Ameer accompanies the troops. It was expected that the British column would arrive before Cabul on Wednesday, Oct. 1. Resistance is unlikely. Sir Frederick Roberts has received instructions to issue a manifesto to the Afghan people that the British army advances on Cabul to avenge the treachery to the British Envoy in that city; that the peaceable inhabitants will not be molested, but if opposition is offered those persons with arms in their hands will be treated as enemies. Non-combatants, women and children, are advised to withdraw to a place of safety."

This invading column (under Gen. Roberts) began its march on Cabul on Sept. 23, and consists of about 5000 men.

City and Vicinity.

The Young Men's Christian Association has completed arrangements for the popular evening classes which are maintained during the Fall and Winter. These include classes in writing, bookkeeping, phonography, German, French, Spanish, vocal music, and gymnastics. An annual ticket costing \$5 admits the holder to any or all of the above classes, and in addition entitles him to the use of a carefully selected library of 12,000 volumes and a reading-room supplied regularly with 400 papers and magazines, and to two admissions to the popular monthly entertainments and lectures given under the auspices of the Association. Young men who have come to the city for business purposes, should, if practicable, identify themselves with the Association. Friends would do well to advise them to do so at once.

The twenty-second anniversary of the Fulton-street Prayer-Meeting passed off pleasantly, Sept. 23d, at the Middle Reformed church, Dr. E. P. Rogers presiding. In his opening address he glanced at the long and bright record of the meeting. Rev. Robert B. Hull, Baptist, spoke upon the efficacy of prayer; Rev. S. A. Ort, Lutheran, dwelt upon the benefits which business men might derive from a meeting of this kind. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime devoted his time to a description of the practical usefulness of the meetings. Rev. Chas. N. Sims, Methodist, of Brooklyn, referred to the unwritten history of the power and influence of the prayer meetings. Prof. Thwing, Congregationalist, in the course of his address touched upon the thirty years' pastorate of the late Dr. Thompson. "Scandal," he said, "no more affected that Christian character than water does the wings of a duck. As he lay there, paralyzed, just about to die, he was informed that his paper on 'Liberty in Austria' would be read before the Basle Conference, and he said 'One more blow given for liberty by that right hand.'" Mr. Lamphier, the founder of the meetings, closed the proceedings with prayer.

A Very Bad Record for Kentucky.

One of the most singular exhibits of southern lawlessness and social disorganization has been made recently by a correspondent of a Cincinnati paper. The aim was to ascertain how many murders and murderous assaults had been committed in each county in a given number of years, and what legal punishment, if any, was the result. In twenty counties the records of indictments alone show 717 homicides in an average period of five years, an average of thirty-six to each county.

Against all this there is the offset on the side of the law's vindication of only one capital punishment, and three life-terms in the Penitentiary. About a dozen convicted murderers received sentences of from three to five years in jail or prison. In a few cases, where the offending party was a negro, summary justice was meted out with rope, without waiting for process of law.

These statistics do not by any means cover all crimes of murder and malicious shooting and stabbing in the twenty counties, as they are confined to court records, and very many criminals have never been brought before courts. The period covered in no case runs back to the unsettled time of war, so that the figures give an actual exhibit of the present status of crime in Kentucky. The same ratio carried throughout the State would show 3668 shot and stabbed in personal encounters in five years.

In Breathitt county, 800 persons, out of a voting population of 1300, are under indictment for crime; in Clay county, 530 out of 1600; in Jackson, 154 out of 799. Ten counties, with a voting population of 11,584, have 2846 persons under indictment at a single term—over twenty-four per cent. Only two men had been hanged by law in Kentucky in ten years. The figures are represented as entirely accurate, being all taken from official records.

Kentucky is naturally one of the most favored of States; her lands are cheap and desirable; but here we have a sufficient explanation of her standstill condition as to wealth and population.

A Famous Naval Engagement.

Tuesday was the centennial of the battle of the American vessel Bon Homme Richard, commanded by Paul Jones, and the British ship Serapis, off the coast of Yorkshire, England. The battle took place Sept. 23, 1779, and lasted several hours, resulting in the sinking of the Bon Homme Richard, but in the capture of the Serapis as well. The fight was on a moonlight night, and the people of Scarborough crowded the piers and watched the awful encounter. The ships lay entangled close together and pounded each other till midnight, when both were nearly in a sinking condition, and the Serapis surrendered. The squadron of Paul Jones was equipped in France, and the King gave him a sword and a decoration, and the American Congress a vote of thanks, a gold medal, and the command of a seventy-four-gun ship for his heroic exploit. This event gave England a higher respect for the American cause than any preceding it, on land or water. Only Paul Jones himself would have ventured to beard the British lion so near his lair. Around no figure in American Revolutionary history does there centre so much romantic interest as in this sailor of fortune. Only by glimpses are we acquainted with his life and character, and though his Scottish birth and his residence in Virginia are known, there is little else to gratify the searcher after the facts of his strange life.

Current Events.

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

DR. LEONARD BACON OF NEW HAVEN has written against the proposed amendment of the Connecticut constitution providing for biennial sessions of the General Assembly. Replying to the claim that there will be a great saving in expense, he proposes what he calls a better method by reducing the number of representatives so that no town shall have more than one; and he would not resist a plan which would group towns having less than one thousand inhabitants, into electoral districts.

The will of the late Mrs. Rufus R. Graves of Morristown, N. J., has been admitted to probate, and it provides for the following legacies to charitable institutions: Consumptives' Home of Boston, \$10,000; Women's Missionary Society of America, \$5,000; American Missionary Society, \$5,000; Home Missionary Society of the Congregational Church of the United States of America, \$5,000; Children's Aid Society of New York, \$1,000; Home for Incurables of Brooklyn, \$1,000; Foreign Sunday-school Association of Brooklyn, \$1,000; Bethany Institute of New York, \$1,000; Berea College, Kentucky, \$1,000; Library Association of Conway, Mass., \$1,000.

Prof. Raymond of Williams College has been temporarily appointed Professor of Oratory at Princeton, and will teach elocution to the juniors and seniors in the second and third terms; he will also assist in the correction of the essays of the students. The Junior Class mourns the sudden death of one of its most promising members, Mr. Reuben Lowrie, son of the late Dr. Reuben Lowrie, missionary of the Presbyterian Board to China.

Washington is coming into renewed honor. The Government is to mark the site of his birthplace in some proper way during this October, and a movement is on foot to erect a monument or statue in Wall street, New York, to mark the spot where Washington was inaugurated President ninety years ago last March. The sub-treasury building now stands upon the site of the original structure where he took the oath of office. Gov. Seymour and others, have expressed an interest in the proposed memorial.

The corporation of Brown University at Providence has elected Thos. Durfee, LL.D., Chancellor of the University, in place of Judge Thomas, deceased. Marshall Woods was reelected treasurer, and Rev. Dr. S. L. Caldwell secretary.

The State Temperance Alliance of Louisiana have adopted an address to the voters of the State declaring that unless intemperance is checked by legislation, they will nominate a State ticket.

A shocking tragedy occurred on the 23d at Stratford, Conn. An Episcopalian minister, Rev. Dexter Lounsbury, was killed by his wife while he was asleep. The woman, it appears, was temporarily insane. She has since been committed to Bridgeport jail, without bail, to await trial at the next term of the Superior Court, the third Tuesday in October. Mrs. Lounsbury became violently hysterical when her little daughter entered the room.