FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 16.

John Bright on the Irish Question -Napoleon III on Political Assassination.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

By the arrival at New York of the steamship City of Paris, we have European news to July 16.

John Bright at Limerick-His Views of

the Irish Question. The entertainment to Mr. John Bright, M. P., given by the Liberal party of the city and county of Limerick, took place on the 14th of July at the Athenaeum, when Mr. Bright was presented with an address.

Mr. Bright, in responding to the address, said that he was not a Catholic, neither was he a Protestant of the Church of Ireland; but he came there merely as a citizen, to discuss with them a subject that excited the people of Great Britain as well as Ireland. He always desired to be a preacher to his countrymen of political right ousness, on which, after all, the happiness of States depends. He spoke of the change which took place in Ireland since his visit to this country now twenty years ago. He referred to the fam ne and pestilence that took place during the period, and the emigration, which he described as unexampled; and for the population remaining here there should be more content and better employment than before existed. He reserred to the state of the people as instance by the investigations of the Devon Commission, and held that because the population was reduced by emigration it was not to be said that there were not other causes of discontent that required to be abrogated. In England they were so familiar with the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act in Ireland that it excited no surprise or discussion, at least on the Treasury Beach. He touched upon the arrests and imprisonment of parties under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, and of the large military and police force existing in the country. The latter ne characterized as an armed force that ought not to exist in the country. He spoke on the discontent existing and of the looking to the West for that sympathy they did not expect from Figland. Speaking of the opinions of those in the room who either

held nothing would redeem Ireland but repeal of the Union or total independence, he asked the meeting to listen to him, adding that an act which the Parliament of the United Kingdom could pass it could also repeal. He said that Ireland, like every other country in Europe, had a right to desire national independence, but the time had not yet come for the discussion of that subject, but he offered to Ireland the reciprocity of sentiment of his countrymen, the members of a great and noble empire, and a share in its glory ann prosperity. He referred to the Church population of the country, which he believed to be about fifty thousand. He estimated the revenues of the Church Establishment at £800,-000 yearly. He next argued that, suppose the State were to provide with equal profuseness for, say, the religious services of the population of the United Kingdom, the amount required would be about £36. Now, the Episcopal population of ireland was not greater than the population verpool and Glasgow; and imagine, if the Government were to provide \$600,000 a year for the religious services of the population of either Liverpool or Glasgow, would it not be as emanating from the brain of a man bordering on lunacy? (Laughter.) He next applied himself to the question as to whether the Protestants of Ireland formed the national majority, and whether the Church tended to maintain the Union. He said he looked on it as a standing army, and that it tended more to foster receilion and revolution than peace and concord in the country. (Cheers,) He asked the two hundred thoughtint and independent Protestants, whom

would like to address if such a state of things had any other parallel in any other country in Europe? He knew what their answer would that the Established Cnurch did not exist from the love of the people of Ireland, but through a power that existed outside the country. He looked on the Church as stimulating a hostility against itself, and against the English that maintain it, by which it was established and promoted, and that he repeated without fear of dispute, or that any one could prove to the contrary, that the Established Church in Ireland was anti-Protestant by reason of its unnatural position, and it was as much anti-English as it was anti-Irish, because it made it impossible that the Irish people should be in perfect harmony with English rule in their country. (Cheers.) Speak-ing to the argument that the E-tablished Church would suffer by disestablishment and disendowment, he referred to the agitation at the time of the repeal of the corn laws, when it was feared the landed interest would suffer; but now that question was laid by forever by those formerly fear and doubt. With an experience of what he saw surrounding them, the members of the Established

Church might take con-olation; and he believed that what took place under the voluntary sys-tem in other churches could take place with their own, so that, instead of being fettered by State, there wou'd grow up here, though small, a strong and compact religious communivy, and they would be fostered in their posttion by the sympathy heid towards them by community of interests existing on the strength possessed and deserved-from the feeling that they held their position as a Church oc Heving in the faith they possessed. (Applause.) It was a poor faith that clung to the State for aid, and they were not courageous ministers, believing that Christ was the head of their Church, and yet were a hald to march out under His banner, but would not look for its freedom now that they had seen its state, in its present

The honorable gentleman concluded as follows:-We are met in the city of the violated treaty (cheers), violated, as I admit, incessantly during almost centuries of time. Let us make a new treaty, not on parchment, not bound with an oath. Its commission should be this-justice on the part of Great Britain forgiveness on the part of Ireland, (Cheers.) shall be written in the bearts of three nations, and they would pray to the common Father of all, in whose bands were the destinies of nations and of States, that He would make it last for ever and ever. (Tremendous chee amid which Mr. Bright resumed his seat.) (Tremendous cheering,

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon on Political Assassimation.

The Nord of July 14 contains the following letter, dated Paris, July 12:-

"At Fontainebleau, a few days ago, the con-versation turned upon the tragical end of Prince Michael of Servia, and the manifestoes of Felix Pyat, inciting to the assassination of the Emror. The fear was expressed lest such detestable examples and such odious excitations should occasion some fresh attempt against the head of the State. The Emperor held the contrary opinion; and as every look turned toward m seemed to claim the secret of his contidence, he spoke in these terms, which we have been able to obtain, and which we endeavor to reproduce with the atmost possible exactness: - "In the position I occupy life has only one

attraction, that of being useful to the pros perity and grandeor of France. As long as live, I shall pursue no other subject, and Providence, which hitherto has visibly sus ained me, will not abandon me. My fate moreover, is in its hands. It will decide whether my life or my death can best serve the interests of the country. In presence of so many parties aumated by rival ambitions and subversive passions, there is no security for France unless she remains closely united to my dynasty, which is the only symbol of order and progress. It might happen that a violent death, it such belef m . would contribute much more to the con-o-lation of my dynasty than the prolongation of my days. Just see what happens; the man who lostigates or who commis a political assassina tion, who makes himself at once judge and executioner, always produces a contrary effect to that he wishes to attain; it is the punishment of his crime, it is inevitable. What has just taken place in Servia is the evident proof of this. The conspirators hoped by killing Prince Michael, to bring another dinasty into power; they have strengthered, for a long period, the family of the Obrenovich. Here, at home, if one of the many attempts against L uts Philippe succeeded there is every probability that the House of Orleans would still be reigning over France. It I fell under the assassin's blow to-morrow or to-day, the people with one voice would acciaim my son; and even if all the Imperial family disappeared, they would go forth, as in Servia, in search of some other, to ra se up snew the flag of the Empire, revenue the murder, and sanction once more this truth, that the parties which stain their hands in blood never profit by their crime. I can thus regard the future without fear. Whether I live or die, my life or my death will be equally useful to France, for the mission which has been imposed upon me will be accomplished either by

These words (says the correspondent of the of a rather numerous circle; some of the persons who were present repeated them to us. We have thought that they would not be without interest to your readers, to whom we can guarantee their complete authenticity.

The Method of Choosing a New Prince. A correspondent of the London Times gives an interesting description of the ceremonies attending the election of a successor to the late

reigning Prince Michael of Servia, from which we condense the following:

"The Skupchina was not held in the town of Belgrade. An open wooden building was e-ected in a meadow, or more properly a level piece of ground. This meadow lies in the valley of Topchidere, about four hundred yards behind the house which was the residence of old Prince Miloch after he had raised himself to power, From the barn erected for the Skupchina could also be seen the place in the woods where the murder of Prince Michael was committed. Probably these circumstances may have contributed in the choice of the place for the Skunchina, and it must be admitted that the regency has in this respect displayed much tact. On arriving from Belgrade, by a bridle road that passes an hostelry called the Szerbski Gar, you reach an eminence immediately above the valley of Topchidere. Below you are the public gar-ders, on the left hand a church soire, a little further, though partly hidden by the trees, the house of Miloch, mentioned above, and close to it a large white building, the convict establishment. However, for the day when the Skup-china met the convicts were invisible. Above the principal entrance of the barn in question there were the arms of Servia and three flags of the national colors. The interior was modest, not to say bare as the exterior. Some wooden steps led up to a raised dais, which was the place appointed for the principal personages, such as the members of the Provisional Government, the metropolitan, the clergy, and where, likewise, later in the ceremony, the young Prince Milan showed himself to the form for the ministers, to the left the same for the Senators, and right and left of these places for the consuls. The centre of the building was divided into four sections of benches, on which

the members of the Skupchina sat.
"At about 8 o'clock in the morning the pro ceedings began by Mr. Marinovich, the President of the Senate, and therefore chief of the Provisional Government, reading to the assembly the cause and reasons for which they had been called together, viz., to elect a new prince, to grant a civil list, and to appoint a regency. He finished by proposing to the Senate to elect Milan Obrenovich IV. They answered by shouting that he was prince by hereditary right, that all they had to do was to proclaim his accession, which they did amid loud cries of 'Zivio?' One of the members for Belgrade, Caraherberovich, then thanked the Provisional Government for the manner they had acted in the emergency and craved permission from the assembly for another member to be heard. Thereupon a priest or pope mounted the rostrum and asked he assembly to vote for the young prince as his civil list the same sum which had been granted

to the 'never-to-be-forgotten Michael,' "One short, sturdy peasant, mounting on his at, cried, "we would rather give more than seat, cried, we would rather give more than less, and the proposal of giving to the young prince the same sum as his predecessor had was approved. Then Marinovich said the assembly must elect a regency during the minority of the prince, on which one member proposed Colonel Milivoi Pitrovich Blaznavatz, the Minister of War, and one of the members of the provisional government; he was immediately accepted with acclamation. Another proposed Ristic, formerly agent of Servia at Constantinople, and he was likewise approved. Then the assembly was told to choose a third to make up the number required by law, but they said:- 'We have full onfidence in the two we have chosen; let them therefore choose their own colleague,' Marino-vich explained that this would be scarcely l gal, and that the assembly itself must choose all the

three members of the Regency.
"On this the assembly shouled, 'Let the two we have chosen propose some one, and we will Ristic then led forward Gavrilo vich, and he was accepted. Gavrilovich was in 1861 Minister of Finance, and is reported to be silent, acquiescing, and learned, being now senator, and at the head of a literary institution in Belgrade. The election of the regency being over, the three regents were sworn in by the netropolitan, who was in attendance, Colonel Biaznavatz repeating the oath in a clear, loud voice, the other two being scarcely audible Then the Skupchina sang a solemn 'Rogaletta an equivalent to 'Long may they live,' and the metropolitan, in full robes, made a shor speech, every one in the assembly crossing him self. Thus was fini-hed, in less than an nour and a half, the election of the prince, the granting of the civil list, and the election of the re-

ARABIA.

English Visit to the Sultan of Muscat. The following is an extract from a private etter from the commander of one of annic Majesty's ships, dated Guadur, May 15

'I arrived at Muscat after a capital voyage of six days from Aden. Muscat is the chief town of the possessions of the Imaum, or Sultan of Muscat, who lives there, whose father was mur-dered last year. The English have recognized him, and sent an English officer to reside there olitical agent. The agent was not there when I arrived, so I fired a royal salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the Sultan, which was immediately returned by the guns on the foris. His Highness sent his Prime Minister and an interpreter on beard to welcome me, and to say that he would give me an audience the next day. Accordingly, the next day my executive officer and myself got ourselves into very ho uniforms, girded on our swords, and presented ourselves at the portals of the palace. tered a large, open quadrategle, lined on all sides by Arab and Persian guards. The Suitau came out to receive us, shook hands, and ushered us in the "Dunbar" room, where we all

found chairs. He seemed a gloomy man. After partaking of colfee, sherbet, etc., and talking a little, we took our leave, telling his Highness we hoped he would live a thousand years, etc. The same evening we rode out on the Saltan's

borses—splendid Arabs. European saidles and bridles were thoughtfully prepared for us. "The present Sultan, I am told, has not many women in his harem-only a few Georgians. But the harem of his late father is a very large building, containing a great quantity. Since the old man's death I believe they have been kept entirely secluded. The second morning that we were there we sat down on an old fallen tree, in a place which commanded a full view of the windows (iron-barred) of the serag-lio. To our surprise several of the women came to the window-, some kissing their hands to us and so on. We were near enough to see that they were all pretty and thought it a great shame that they should be cooped up for the rest of their days, "From Muscat I went to Guadur, a telegraph

station, and found there a political resident, Captain Ross, and his wife, both most hospitable and agreeable people, as is also the superin-tendent of the telegraph. The telegraph will be repaired in a couple of days."

The Freedmen's Bureau.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS MAGNIFY ITS COST. It will be seen by the following communication from General O. O. Howard, that he sets at rest, most effectually, a statement as to the cost of the Freedmen's Bureau, out of which the Democracy hoped to make capital during the pending canvass:-

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON JULY 17, 1865.—Hon. T. D. Eliot.—Dear Ser.—In the speech of the Hon. B. M. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, June 30, 1808, printed in the Globe July 15, there are many statements and interences calculated to make a false impression respecting the expenses of the Freedmen's Eureau. By confosing estimates with actual expenditures, and by repeating both costs in destinates, he cois up amounts nearly four times the true sum. For instance, he gives General Howard's estimate of the probable extenses for the year ending June 30, 1867, as \$11.604.450, and says, "this estimate is much under the actual cost." This estimate was reduced to \$6.955,450, which amount was appropriated by Congress. But the actual expenditure for all purposes during the same year penditure for all purposes during the same year was \$2,970,553,97. A correct exhibit of the casa receipts and expenses is given in your report of March 10, 1888. This makes the total sum ex-pended from the organization of the Bureau (including assumed accounts of Department of Freedmen's Affairs from January 1, 1865) to January 1, 1868 \$5.955.88849. This includes \$500,000 Specief Relief Fund, and \$50,008 transferred to Agricultural Bureau. All receipts from rents of abandoned lands, sales of crops, taxes, fines, and all miscellaneous sources, are accounted for in this exhibit. All supplies furnished by the Quarter master, Commissary, and Medical Departments, after July 1, 1866, were charged to the Bureau and paid for out of the appropriation. The supplies furnished previous to that date, not paid for, were:—Quartermaster's property, \$445.994.04. Medical stores, \$159.883.18. commissary stores, \$1.724.911.50. Total, \$2.330, 788.72. Add amounts expended from appropriations, \$5.955.888.49. Total \$8.286.677.21. Nothing can pressibly be added, unless it be the pay of army officers on duty in the Bureau, who would have received the same pay had they not been ferred to Agricultural Bureau. All receipts army efficers on duty in the Bureau, who would have received the same pay had they not been detailed for this duty, which, according to Mr. Boyer's flaures, amounted the first year to \$541,104 Multiplied by three, this gives \$1,6.3,582, though the number of officers serving now in the Bureau is only 147. Making the most liberal allowance, the total cost of the Bureau for three years has been \$9.954 370 72; or per annum, \$1,318,123, instead of over twelve millions annually, as stated by Mr. Boyer. A large part of these expenditures was for the benefit of Southera whites reduced to poverty by the Rebellion. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. O. O. Howard, Major-Gen. Commissioner.

The Mysterious Fenian Congress in Buffalo.

The Buffalo Courier of July 25, says:— As we intimated a few days ago, an important meeting of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherbood has been in session this week in our The Congress began its recent session on Tuesday last, at the Fenian headquarters, Pearl street, and closed its meeting last evening. There were present, besides General John O'Neil, President, and James Gibbons, of Philadelphia, Vice-President of the Brotherhood, the following gentlemen composing the Senate of order; P. J. Mechan, editor of the Irish American; Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati; John Carleton, New Jersey, Michael Finnegan, of Michigan; Peter Cunningham, Utica, N. Y. E. L. Carev, of New York: William Fleming, of Troy; J. C. O'Brien. Rochester; F. P. Gallagher, Buffalo: T. J. Quinn, Albany: Thomas Levan, Cleveland, Obio; P. Bannoa, Louisville, Ky.; P. W. Dunn, Peoria, Ill. Among the gentlemen present, not members of the Senate, were D. ullivan, of New York, Secretary o Civil Affairs; Dr. Donnelly, of Pittsburg; and Messrs, Finnarty, Brennan, McWilliams, Rafferty, Keating, and others of prominence in the Fenian organiza-

At this Congress affairs of the greatest im portance to the Brotherhood have been discussed and settled. The communicativeness witch formerly prevailed among those high in authority in the organization, no longer enables us to lay before our readers a record of the proceedings, but we are empowered to say that something or other of great moment has been determined upon, and Cauada and the British Empire generally will see what they will see before long.

Railroads in Illinois.

The first line of railroad undertaken in Illinois was the Sangamon and Morgan—now a part of the Toledo, Waba-h, and Western—and was opened, in part, in 1839 The second line opened was the Galena and Chicago, begun in 1849, and

ten miles of the same completed in 1850.

The first railroad in Hilmon opened through from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river was the Chicago and Rock Island, February, 1854. The second line to the Mississippi was made up the Galena and Chicago, and the Ilimois Central, opened early in 1855. A'terwards the Chicago and Allon, in 1855, and the Chicago. Burlington, and Quincy, in 1856. The Terre Haute, Alon, and St. Louis-now leased to the Indiananotis and St. Louis Ratiroad Companywas opened in 1854; the Ohio and Mississippi in 1857; the Himois Central main line and Chicago main line was completed in the winter of

The length of the Illinois Central, main line and branch, is 707 miles. Gross earnings for 1867, \$7,160,992. The Unicago and Northwestern owns 821 miles of road, and leases 436.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M. Chi. and N. W. com. 8234

NAPTHYL-CARMINE .- M. Vohl prepares this dye by first dissolving twelve parts of napthaline in 109 parts of sulphuric acid, and adding, by degrees, eighty-nine per cent. of bichromate of petash. After the reaction has terminated, boiling water is added, and carbonic acid is disengaged. Carbonate of soda is employed to neutralize the solution, which, after being boiled for a quarter of an hour, is filtered to separate the oxide of chromium. The solution has now a beautiful golden color, but on adding hydrochloric or sulphuric acid an abundant precipitate is obtained, which is napthyl-carmine. This product is an acid, giving, with alkalies, a yellow solution, which dyes silks and wool, with mordants, either orange or violet.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Closing Proceedings of Congress-Confirmations and Rejections.

Attempt to Blow Up the New Papal Camp.

Mts., Mts., Mts., Mts., Mts., Etc.,

FORTIETH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

Washington, July 27.—The Senate met at 9:30 A. M. After holding an Executive Session for about five minutes they resumed legis a tve business.

The Chaptain prayed that all classes of people everywhere shall bow to the majesty of the law. Bud that our legislators shall resume their labors, after the recess, with God's diessing on them.

Mr. Ramsey called up the House bill for the more economical administration of the Government in the several Territories of the United States, and for other purposes, providing for bennial sessions of Territoria Legislatures, etc.

Mr. Drake called stentish to the fact that the bill would prevent Governors of Territories from calling bessions.

essions.
Mr. Williams replied that they have not the power Mr. Buckalew said that while he did not know the private objects of this bill, he was of the opinion that it is one of that class which always comes up mysterious y at the end of the session.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON July 27 .- The House met at 9 o'clock with a very unit attendance of members.

Mr. Washburne (fil) asked leave to have taken from the speaker's tablethe joint resolution to cancer the stablethe joint of the Interior Department with Dempsey & O'Toole.

with Dempsey & O'Toole,
Mr. Van Trump objected.
Mr. Washburne inquired the reason of the objection.
The bill would save the Government \$20 000 a year,
out of which it would no "choused" by this contract.
Mr. Van Trump said there was a difference of
ophion about that.
Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and
means, reported back the Senate bill relating to cintracts payable in coin, and asked that it be laid on
the table.

traces payable in coin, and asked that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Gas field suggested that that course should not be taken, but that the bill should be retained within the power of the house.

Mr. scherck, assenting, withdrew the bill, and it remains with the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Scherck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill regulating the duties on imported copper and copper ore, and asked to have it considered in the House.

Mr. Ross objected unless he should first be allowed to offer a resolution for the benefit of an employe of the House, that privilege having been allowed and et jyed by h m.

Mr. Ross withdrew the objection, but on condition that nothing else should be added to the bill.

The Speaker deci red that objection being withdrawn, the bill was before the House.

It imposes the following duties on copper in the form of ore:—Three cents upon each pound of flae copier; on regulas of copper, and on black and coarse copper four cents: upon each pound of flae copier, and old copper, fit only for remanufacture, four cents per pound; and on old copper la-piates, bars, ingots, and off er forms not manufactured, or named in the bill five cents per pound.

Mr. Backs made the point of order that the bill

and off er forms not manufactured, or named in the bill five cents per posend.

Mr. Backs made the point of order that the bill must be first considered in Committee of the Whole. The Speaker overruled the point of order on the grout d that it was made too late.

Mr. Banks insisted that he had not lost his right to object as he could not do so until he had heard the bill read.

The preselver that d that the bill had been read by

The speaker stated that the bill had been read by its title and that this having been the third or fourth attempt at it. its contents must have been known to

attempt at it. Its contents must have been known to its members.

Mr Schenck proceeded to explain why the bill was reported. The Committee of Ways and M-ans had felt great rejuctance to co so on account of the fallure of the general tariff bill; but on looking over the whole ground again and again the committee had come to the con lusion that if there was any one interest which had a claim to some legislation that would relieve it from suff-ring, it was the copper interest. This was a very large interest, especialty in wou d relieve it from anning, it was the copper inerest. This was a very large interest, esocciatly in
the Lake Supercorregion. It is conce been so promising and it urishing that it so once been so promising and it urishing that it so oned to ask protection.
Since then, however, protection had been extended
to the copper interest to the extent of from five to
seven per cent, as valorem, and it has only that protection now, while lead and from and every other
co responding interest, had 30, 40, 50, and 60 per cent,
protection. The bill now reported would give protection to the copper interest to the amount of 30 per
cent, not bringing it up to the average rate of protection under the existing laws. The prostration of this
interest was so great that operatives at the mines
were starving, or going to the poor-houses by hundeds, or asking charity to get away from the mining
reduced from daily to weekly trips.

Mr. Keiley (Pa.) made an appeal on behalf of the
nickel interest.

Mr. Keiley (Pa.) made an appeal on behalf of the nickel interest.

The besker reminded members of the condition on which Mr. Ross had withdrawn his objections.

Mr. Schenck said that he could not a all events, consent to an amendment for the benefit of nickel or

consent to an amendment for the benefit of nickel or any other interest.

He should like to extend to the hair-cloth interest and to the flaxseed interest, in which his constituents were involved, but it was impossible to do so.

Mr. O'Nelli made an ineffectual appeal in behalf of the book interest, which he represented to be extremely depressed in Philadelphia.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) said he would like to have the bill extended to the lead in erest, but in view of the very depressed condition of the copper interest, he was willing that the bill should pass.

Mr. We shburne (Mass) made an appeal on behalf of the hair-cloth interest, which he said was saif-rieg as much as the copper interest and he objected to singling out one and excluding the others.

Mr. Schenck insisted on the previous question, and on a division of the house, there appeared to be but seventy members present.

on a division of the house, there appeared to be but seventy members present.

A call of the House having been ordered, ill members just a quorum, answered to their names Mr. Banks demanded the yeas and mays on ordering the main question.

The main question was ordered—yeas. 87: mays, 24, Mr. Boutwell saved Mr. Schenes whether he was not ready to report on the funding bill and whether he was not endangering that imnortant messure by insisting on this copper bill, which was of no general interest or importance.

Mr. Schenek was understood to say that the conference report on that subject had not yet come from the beens'e.

Mr. Banks objected to debate.

mr. Thomas moved to lay the bill on the table.
The Speaker at this point, 10 o clock, intimated to
Mr. Sch-nck that if he desired to make the coaference report on the junding bill, it should be done at Mr. Schenck made no response.
The proceedings on the Coppe

Mr. Schenck made no response.

The proceedings on the Copper bill were interrupted in order to concur with an amendment of the Sena e to a bill for the widow of Brigadisr General Bidwell, adding to it the name of the widow of General Hackelman; to place on the Speaker's table the Sena e bill to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, north-astern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States, and to adopt a rule creating a standing committee on the revisal of the laws, and aboushing the committee on revisal and unfinished business. laws, and abounting the committee on terms and unfinished business.

On a conflict of opinton between the Socaker and fair, Barks, relative to a count on ordering the yeas and mays. Mr. Bauks appealed from the decision of the 'hair, and the decision was sustained—yeas, 121;

the 'hair, and the decision was sustained—year, 121; nays. 1.

The motion to lay on the table was rejected.

Mr. scherck, at a quarter post ten o dock, rose to make a conference report on the Funding bill, remarking that the presure against the Copp r bill was to manifest that he would not press it at this moment. The conference report was read. The bill appears in the senate proceedings of Sanday night.

Mr. Randall cemanded, as a question of order, that the bill be read.

The Socker informed him that it was not the right.

The Speaker informed him that it was not the right of a momber to demand the reading of a bill in fail on a conference report.

Mr. Randall appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Speaker declined to entertain the appeal, because the question was settled by Parliam ntary law.

Mr. Schenck seld that the bill was now reduced to a little bill of three sections, and had been published in the morning papers.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations. Bu Atlantic Cable. London, July 27-A. M.-Consols, 94; American securities quiet; 5-20s, 72; Illinois Central,

944; Erie, 434. Liverpool, July 27-A. M.-Cotton dull; prices unchanged; sales of probably 8000 bales.
Breadstuffs quiet. Bacon quiet at 47s. 6d.
London, July 27—P M.—Consols, 941@941; Erie, 434; Atlantic and Great Western, 40@401, Liverproof, July 27-P. M.—Cotton declining, Middling uplands, 10d.; middling Orleans, 104d, Breadstuffs heavy, Corn, 35s. Other articles

unchanged, LONDON, July 27-P. M.-Turpentine declined 3d., and is now quoted at 26s. 3d. Linseed Oil,

FROM ROME.

am Attempt to Blow Up the New Papal Camps-A Revolutionary Movement Against the Temporal Power Expected-Precautions of the Postifical

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 27-Evening.-Telegrams received from Rome announce the important intelligence that the Papal police have just discovered a mine which had been hollowed out and charged so as to blow up, when exploded, the new and extensive fortifications which are being constructed on Mount Aventine under the direction of French and Roman engineers. Two of the sentinels on duty near the works were assaulted and wounded a few nights since. It was feared that the Roman reactionaries or Garibaldians, or both, contemplate a serious movement or near the Eternal City at no distant day. Near the location of the mine and in the peighborhood of the camp on the Mount the police found and took possession of a number of red and black shirts. The Garibaldians have pretty generally substituted a black shirt, inscribed with the letters "V. M.," or "Vengeance for Mentana," embroidered in white on the breast, for the historic red tunic worn so persistently by their well-known veteran leader. The simultaneous occurrence of these suspicious events has excited the Pontifical authorities to unusual vigilance. The licenses have been withdrawn from all the wine shops situated in the Roman Campagna, and every place of seeming congregation for the radicals is closely watched. The Papal Government has been considerably disturbed lately by statements of a renewal and extension of clandestine revolutionary intrigues against the temporal authority of the Pope, and their officers call attention to the fact that a Genoa journal, the Dovere, published the following note from Garibaldi a short time since:-

Dear Royaggi:—I hope to go to Rome with you, but I fear it will be very late if the priests' shops are not closed in the rest of Italy.

Yours, G. GARIBALDL. The Gazetta d'Ralia, at about the same period, printed the following:-"Revolutionary enrolments have been taking place and contipue. It is not for us to say who are the enrollers and who the enrolled. We only warn the King's government of one thing-that it ought to be watchful if it does not wish to be led into error."

The Franco-Roman works at the Suburban camp will be of a formidable character, and the revolutionists, it is supposed, contemplated their destruction when in an unfinished condition, knowing that if completed they will be at once occupied by a considerable Papal army, recruited for the most part in the other Catholic countries of Europe.

As if to show a state of inciplent preparation for war the Pontifical military almanac has been distributed to the diplomatic body at Rome. It sets forth that in the Papal army there are eight generals, twenty-four chaplains, and 704 officers, thus divided as to nationality: 464 Italians, 129 French, 59 Swiss, 19-Germans, 20 Belgians, 9 Dutchmen, and 4 English.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Senate Confirmations and Rejections. WASHINGTON, July 27 .- The Senate at an early hour this morning confirmed the following nominations:-E. D. Webster, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Thirty-second District of New York; Alexander L. Buffington, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Montgomery, Alabama; Percy B. Spear, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Pennsylvania; Charles C. Wilson, of Illinois, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah: Stephen Cobarn, to be Deputy Postmaster at Skowhegan, Somerset county, Maine; Zephaniah S. Spaulding, of Ohio, to be Consul at Honolulu; M. N. Wilcox, to be Deputy Postmaster at Mattoon, Illinois.

The following were rejected:-J. S. Johnson, for Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Louisiana; James E. Sewell, for Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Missouri; William B. Stoner, of New York, for Consul at Leeds.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Great Flord-Additional Particulars of the Losses-Trains Delayed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE July 27 .- The morning papers are filled with additional particulars and incidents of the flood, but there is nothing worth telegraphing. Thousands of persons are still at work repairing damages and clearing away debris. The accounts from Frederick City, and that region, represent a severe flood. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is seriously damaged all the way to Frederick, and the cars will not be able to run there for several days. Beyond that point trains are running. A train was submerged near Ellicott City, and the passengers were obliged to escape to the hills; no one was lost. No trains on the Northern Central are running yet. None are arriving or departing this side of Cockeysville.

The thousand dollar donation of Mr. George W. Childs, proprietor of the Ledger, to our poor was highly prized.

Claggett's brewery was burnt here on Saturday night. The loss is forty thousand dollars, Benjamin Deford, owner of the granite factory, loses two hundred and thirty thousand dollars. the same as cash paid out. Mr. Carroll, owner of the Patapsco Mills, loses \$60,000, and Gambrill \$30 000. Private subscriptions are now being made for the sufferers here. It is raining again to-day.

Jeffreys' rejection gives high satisfaction to the Republicans here.

The Late Flood.

MAUCH CHUNE, July 27 .- The railroad of the Lebigh Coal and Navigation Company is now in running order. The repairs to the canal are going on rapidly.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 37.—Stocks dull, Chicago and Rock Island, 1074; Reading, 95; Canton Company, 47%; Ecte 68%; Cieveland and Toledo 103; Cieveland and Pittaburg, 88%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 110%; Michigan Central, 118%; Michigan Southern, 91%; Mew York Central, 184%; Illinois Central, 150; Cumberland preferred, 13% Virginia 68, 51; Missouri 68, 91%; Hudson River, 103; U.B. 5-008, 1862, 114%; do, 1864, 111%; do, 1868, 112%; new issue, 109%; 10-408, 108%, Gold, 148%, Money unchanged, Exchange, 110%;

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, July 27, 1888.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly hell. In City loans there was nothing determined.

Government securaties were firmly held. In City loans there was nothing doing.

Railroad shares were doil. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52½ 6.52½, a slight advance; Catawissa preferred at 33, a slight advance; and Lehigh Valley at 55, an advance of ½, 125½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 44 for Little Schuylkill; 68 for Norristown; 47½ for Reading; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 42 for Elmira preferred; 26 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 61 ferred; 26 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 494

for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing, 50 was bid for Second and Third; 66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 20 for Spruce and Pine; 62 for West Philadelpnia; 10 for Hestonville; 32 for Green and Coates, and 43 for Union,

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Cen ral National sold at 121; ment at full prices. Cen ral National sold at 121; Germantown at 83; and Gurard at 60a61, no change; 160 was bid for Phitadelphia, 107 for Northern Liberties, 31 for Mechanics, 106 for Southwark, 110 for Kensington, 80 for Western; and 31 for Menufacturers.

and 31 for Manufacturers'. Caual shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 214@21; an advance of 4, and Susque-hanna Canat at 144, no change. 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, and 21 for pre-

ferred do .. -All outstanding 7:30 notes must be converted into 5-20s on or before August I, or they will be payable in carrency. There are \$13,500,000 of them yet outstanding. Jay Cooke & Co., No. 114 S. Third street, is the Government agency.

-The Pennsylvania Railroad Company notity The Pennsylvania Bailroad Company noticy those who were sharreholders in that Company on the 20th of May last that they have the privilege of subscribing either directly or by substitution for twenty-five per cent, of additional stock at par, in proportion to their respective interests on the said 20th of May. Holders of interests on the said 20th of May. Holders of less than four shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more shares than a multiple of four shares will be entitled to an additional share. The privilege of sub-scribing to this new stock, it will be remem-bered, will cease on Thursday, 30th of July, instant. The instalments on the new stock must be paid in cash, as follows:-1st. Twenty-five per cent. at the time of sub-cription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868. 2d. Twenty-five per cent, on or befare the 15th of December, 1868. 3d. Twenty-five per cent, on or before the 15th day of June, 1869. 4th. Twenty-five per cent, on or before the 15th of December, 1869, or, if stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full shares. If the whole amount of subscription is paid on or before the 30th instant the holder of the new stock will be entitled to next half yearly dividend in full. This matter is worthy the attention of stockholders, as the privilege reserved to them is a va nable one.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-

Gold, 1433.

—Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South
Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1153
@1151; do. 1862, 1144:@1142; do., 1864, 11112
1111; do., 1865, 1122:@1121; do., 1865, new, 1091:@
1094; do., 1867, new, 1094:@1094; do., 1868, 1094 @109\(\frac{2}{3};\) do., 188\(\frac{1}{3};\) 1040s, 108\(\frac{1}{3};\) 108\(\frac{1}

Philadelphia Trade Report. Monday, July 27 — The Flour market in its general features remains without special change, the demand being still confined to the immediate and pressing wants of the home consumers. The sales foot up 400 barrels at \$7.50 @8 25 for superfine; \$8 25@9 25 for extras; \$9@ 11.25 for common and choice spring wheat extra family; \$10@12.50, new and old wheat, Pennsyl-vania and Ohio do; and \$12@14 for fancy brands according to quality. Hye Flour commands \$9.25@9.50 per bushel. Nothing doing in Corn

Meal.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, and a fair inquiry from the local millers for good and prime lots. Sales of 850 bushels new Delaware red at \$2.30, and 1000 bush, new Indiana do. at \$2.32. Rye may be quoted at \$1.60@ 1.05 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet and less firm. Sales of Western mixed at \$1.18. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 1000 bushels prime Pennsylvania at 880, and 1000 bushels light Delaware at 90c. Nothing doing in Barley on Delaware at 90c. Nothing doing in Barley or Whisky is nomi nal.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJULY 27.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Russ. barque Maria, Bowman, Antwerp, Merchant & Russ, parque santa, Co.
Co.
Brig A. B. Patterson, Welke, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, John | sallett & Co.
Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, Newburyport, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, Salem, Mass., Lennor &

Schr Eastern Belle, Kilburn, Bangor, Captain. Schr Eastern Beile, Kilburn, Bangor, Captain,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING,
Schr Bising Sun, Moore, 7 days from Norfolk, with
lumber and spingles to Patterson & Lippincott,
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, from Portland, with
moise, to Crowell & Collins,
Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, from Boston, with moise,
to Crowell & Collins,
Schr Vandalia, Savin, 2 days from Little Creek, Del.,
with grain to Jos. E. Palmer,
Bchr J. J. Barrell, Perry, from Washington,
Schr Bestiess Baxter, from Boston
Schr Grace Wattson, Nickerson, from Brocklyn,
Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, from Providence,
Steamer Brunette, Freeman, 24 hours from New
York with moise, to John F. Ohl.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New
York, with moise, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos, Jefferson, Alien, from Bastimore, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Columbia. from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 25th inst. lat. 39 22, long. 74 25.

Bleamship Fanila, Howe, hence, at New York yesterdey.

Brig S. Strout, Strout, for Philadelphia, salled from Jacksonville 16th 19st.

Schr Golden Dream, from Jamaica for Philadelphia, was spoken 14th inst. tat 23 24 long, 83 23, by brig E. P. Stewart, at this port yesterday.

Schr J. R. Clements. Garwood, for Philadelphia, salled from Newbern, N. C., 233 inst.

Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 25th inst.

Schr Margie, —— from Windsor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.

Schr Helen M. Waite, McRae, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 22d inst.

Schra H. Y. Hedges, Parker, from Providence, and General Lynch, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, st New York yesterdsy.

Schra S. & E Corson, Brower, and Naonta, hence for Boston; and J. C. Henry, Dilks, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.

Schr White Swan, Collins, hence, at Calais 19th inst. Brig S. Strout, Strout, for Philadelphia, sailed from

(By Atlantic Cable)
LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Arrived, a eamship Eins.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 26—Arrived, steamship Santiago de Cuba. Smith, from Aspinwall,
Steamship Maripess. Kemble, from New Orleans,
Ship Koomar, Griffin, from Liverpool.
Barque Luise Wichards, Wilde, from Shields.
Barque Telegraph. Hansen, from Cronstadt,
Barque Gularppi. Carrao, from Palermo,
Barque Duc Fratelli. Messina. from Palermo,
Barque Peplia. Hansen. from Bio Grande de Snl.
Brig F. J. Merryman, Allen, from Messina.

Brig M. E. Rowland, Rowland, from Buenos Ayrea
Brig Green Olive, Fenlow, from Rio Janeiro,