FOREIGN NEWS.

War in Europe Probable.

The selection of the Prince of Hohenzollern, one of the German States, and the offer about to be made to him of a seat on the Spanish Throne has excited the greatest commotion in Europe, and war has seemed to be probable. France will not submit to this, regarding it as the work of her ancient foe, Prussia. The following is the latest news received in regard to the condition of affairs:

LONDON, July 11—5 P. M.—The feeling is much easier, both here and at Paris, and the impression is fast gaining ground that the question between Prussia and France will be settled without resorting to extreme measures. Securities of all kinds have advanced several per cent. since morning, and the tendency is still upward. American 62's, which were 86½ at one o'clock, have just closed at 88¼, and other funds have advanced proportionately. A much better feeling prevailed at the Paris bourse at two o'clock. Rentes, 69 francs, a very decided advance.

PLYMOUTH, July 11.—Several Prussian iron-clads which were riding at anchor in this harbor received orders yesterday to proceed to the Baltic. To-day those orders were revoked, and the vessels will visit Cherbourg, France, immediately.

PARIS, July 11—midnight.—The city has been filled with vague rumors of alarm to-day, followed by more peaceful reports.—At one time a report gained some credence that the French government had received the answer of the King of Prussia, in which the latter disclaimed any participation in the candidature of Prince Leopold. This tended to partially restore confidence in the belief inspired by the spirit of the press of Berlin that a pacific solution of the question would be arrived at; and the positive denial of the report that Prussia was making extensive naval preparations was regarded as additional evidence of the peaceful intentions of the Prussian government.

It has, however, transpired to-night that instead of giving the expected answer to the protest of the French government, King William of Prussia has simply asked time for a reply. The King of Prussia declared to Gen. Benedette, the French Minister at Berlin, that he had authorized Leopold to accept the crown of Spain, but said he desired to confer with his advisers before giving a definite reply.

The Emperor of France instructed Gen. Benedette to say in reply that such a delay could be only of very short duration. King William has promised an immediate reply after the consultation with his ministry, which he expected to hold to-night.

The French government will make a final communication to the Chambers respecting the situation on to-morrow afternoon.

This postponement of the final settlement of the question, and the determination of Prince William of Prussia, has suddenly assumed, has renewed the excitement.

In the Corps Legislatif to-night, the Count de Grammont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, refused to answer a question put to him by one of the delegates, whether the demands of France on Prussia will be extended beyond the Spanish question.

BERLIN, July 11—midnight.—The Prussian government has sent a communication to the North German Confederation, stating that it was its determination to refrain from interfering in the selection of a king of Spain. A circular adds that "these views of the Prussian government were known by France, but the proper explanations of the course that had been pursued were prevented by the unfortunate tone which France assumed in treating the question."

LONDON, July 11. (Special to New York Herald.)—The French note to Prussia makes two demands, one for the disapproval of Prince Leopold's candidacy, another for the withdrawal of the Prince's name in connection with the Spanish crown. Prussia's answer to France is expected to-morrow. Special English Envoys have gone to Ems, Paris and Madrid. The Queen of Prussia has arrived at Ems to use her influence for the preservation of peace.

The army at Paris has received orders to march to Moselle, and six transports at Toulon have steam up ready to sail for Algiers to bring back troops. The Imperial Guards constitute the First Corps d'Armee, which will be commanded by Marshall Bazaine, with General Cissey chief of staff, and headquarters at Metz.

Marshal McMahon has been ordered from Algeria to take command of the army which is to operate on the Rhine. General Lebrun will be his chief of staff, and Gen. Frossard and Bourbaki will march with him. Prince Napoleon, with Dalgnetier and other generals, will act on the Spanish frontier. Orders have also been sent to Cherbourg to prepare a fleet to transport thirty thousand troops, whose destination is Hamburg and the North Sea.

PARIS, July 11—Evening.—It is not known that any answer has yet been received from Prussia. The delay depressed the Bourse and the decline was further, 1 fr. Ec. Members of the Cabinet were at St. Cloud all day in close consultation with the Emperor.

Reported Defeat of the Spaniards.

HAVANA, July 6, via Key West, July 7.—De Rodas will probably go to Santiago de Cuba. Salmazada has left Bayama to go there also. Troops in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba are acting altogether on the defensive. Colonel Balmes, who is in command of Santiago de Cuba, made demand for reinforcements, but is unable to get any.

Various reports represent positively that the Spanish troops had been defeated in several engagements recently with the insurgent leaders, Diaz and Gomez.

The situation of the Spaniards in the Eastern department is unfavorable. The planters are holding meetings, and nearly all of them refuse to obey the emancipation laws, and will resist freeing their slaves, unless large amounts of money have been raised to send to Spain in order to avoid the execution of the law, and to secure its repeal.

Foreign News.

ROME, July 8.—The dogma of infallibility will be proclaimed on July 19. Preparations are being made for a magnificent celebration of the event. The ceremonies attending the publication of the dogma will be held in the Church of Leo IV, and the Pope will occupy the vertible chair of St. Peter. The Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops will attend in full canonicals and the various religious Orders will go to the church in procession. The conclusion of the religious ceremonies will be heralded to the populace with salvos of cannon and peals of bells.

Congressional Representation.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Senate to day passed the bill to fix the time for holding the election for members of the House of Representatives. The time designated is the second Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and is made uniform throughout all the States. The bill apportioning members of Congress among the various States under the census of 1870 was put on as an amendment, and carried with the bill. An effort was made to make the number of Representatives 300 instead of 2[illegible] and seventy-five, but that was defeated, and the number as originally fixed, three hundred, was allowed to remain. The bill now goes to the House, where it will meet with some opposition on account of the apportionment features. It will be remembered that the apportionment bill passed the Senate before, and was defeated in the House.

A Message in Relation to Spanish Outrages.

ON Saturday, the President sent to the Senate a large number of documents relative to seizures of American vessels and imprisonment and execution of American citizens in Cuba. The names are given of nine persons, said to be citizens of the United States, who were executed without proper trial, and of a number of others, also citizens of the United States, whose properties were confiscated or endangered, or who were imprisoned. A large number of decrees of the Spanish authorities was also transmitted under which the executions, imprisonments, etc., were made. Correspondence between Secretary Fish and Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister, relative to these matters is also given, in which the Secretary called the attention of the Spanish authorities to the matter, and expressed the hope that the Spanish Government would make reparation. So far as these executed are concerned, their execution has left a claim against Spain for the amount of injury done. It is also hoped that the property taken from citizens of the United States will be restored, and those who have been imprisoned will be released and granted an immediate trial. It is hoped also that future violations of the treaty of 1795 will be avoided. On June 24th, Secretary Fish enclosed this note to Gen. Sickles, instructing him to bring the subject to the notice of the Spanish Government.

Congressional Trifling.

There seems to be no end of the trifling and waste of time in Congress. Thus within a few days of the end of the session, with a large number of important bills waiting for final consideration, and with high-pressure action on certain measures under plea of shortness of time, both branches of Congress consumed a large part of Wednesday's session with matters of no urgency at all. Of this class was the Oriental Steamship Company's bill "to reduce the rates of ocean pastage," and the "severely criticised" amendment of Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, to grant the Company large bodies of Land! This took up the time of the Senate when that body is largely in arrears in its business. Then in the House there was a waste of time over two of the numerous contested election cases, with their inevitable accompaniments in the shape of resolutions to pay both parties. Of course the money was voted, as many thousands more had been previously squandered, although these gentlemen cannot make up their minds to take off the income tax. They have also, it seems, been laboriously engaged in making a compromise on the urgent question of sending an expedition to the North Pole, and have, in a severe fit of economy, concluded to waste $50,000 on this bastard of $100,000. On the same day, the House devoted a portion of its invaluable time to the discreditable squabble as to whether Mr. Patrick Woods, of Richmond, shall be made a political martyr, by being imprisoned on a Congressional order for assaulting a member, or be sent to jail, in Richmond, in the regular way, as he ought to be. So they go.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Thirteen buildings in Pontiac, Illinois, were burned on Wednesday night, causing a loss of $55,000.

The Central Pacific Railroad—Serious Charges Against the Directors—Suit by a Stockholder.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Samuel Brannon has commenced suit against Legrand Stanford and other directors and officers of the Central Pacific Railroad, and of other corporations, and in complaint alleges that he subscribed and paid for two hundred shares of Central Pacific railroad stock, and now owns them; that the defendants subscribed for and agreed to pay for six hundred and fifty shares, but that said stock was issued to them without a consideration; that the defendants illegally, as directors of the Central Pacific road, issued to themselves and others a large amount of the stock of the said corporation without valuable consideration, and said directors managed the affairs of the company for their individual benefit, to the detriment of other stockholders. The plaintiff estimates the subsidies of the company at over $150,000,000, and charges that only part of the same have been legitimately expended, and that the directors have wrongfully converted the remainder to their own use. He charges that a contract company was organized under the name of Crocker & Co., through which the directors let contracts to themselves, in some instances at 200 hundred per cent. above the value of the work done, the aggregate profits of which to the defendant is $7,000,000. The plaintiff claims that the profits of the Central Pacific should be divided pro rata among the stockholders. He gives a history of the connection of Wells, Fargo & Co. with the road, whereby, for consideration of an exclusive contract for carrying express packages, bullion, &c., the stock of Wells, Fargo & Co. was watered, and one million and a half dollars of watered stock delivered to the directors of the railroad company. He avers that the Central Pacific Company has purchased the property and assets of the Western and Southern Pacific, the San Jose, the Almeda and Oakland Railroads, and the Almeda and Oakland ferries, and asks that receivers be appointed pending this suit, and that the defendants be restrained from disposing of the property of the company. Benjamin F. Butler is one of the defendants' counsel.

President Stanford, of the Central Pacific Railway company, in his answer to the affidavit of Samuel Brannan, states that each and all of the allegations therein contained are false and malicious, and without foundation. Of the fact, he further says, suit is not brought in good faith, but for the purpose of extorting money from the company, and grows out of an old standing enmity against the railroad, to which Brannan attributes very heavy losses sustained by the Inland Express Company, of which he was part owner. Mr. Stanford concludes as follows:

"The record of the officers and management of the Central Pacific Railroad is so clear and unsullied, that if the company have heretofore failed, and this one will prove no exception to the rule."

Strength of European Armies.

In view of the disputes from Europe, it is interesting to know what military force the nations concerned can put in the field. France has 414,632 soldiers on the peace footing, and 647,271 in the field, a total of nearly 1,100,000. Of these, 270,000 men are ready to march on the tap of the drum.

Austria has 278,470 men on the peace establishment, 838,700 of a war strength or 300,000 fully prepared to move. Could the South German Confederation or group of States be secured on the same side, they have 66,540 men on the peace list, or 184,405 on the war footing, with 107,000 of these prepared for instant service. Such a coalition would give Austria and France the control of 777,000 fighting men at once, with a reserve of 1,596,105 trained soldiers.

On the other hand, Prussia has 730,000 men on the peace footing, 1,230,000 on the war footing, 300,000 now ready for operations on her western frontier. North Germany, going with Prussia, has 205,526 on the peace, 551,925 on the field or 941,521 on the war footing, of which 536,000 are instantly available. This would place at Prussian disposal 836,000 men for the first moment, and 1,765,521 in reserve. Thus she would have a disposable force of 836,000 men, and hereafter 231,785 less than the French alliance. Should she be able to make Southern Germany for her cause she would have 1,055,000 men, or 176,000 more than France, which is quite strong or quite enough to cope with her and Austria together, for the time being, with all the advantages of her position, language and position. This would leave Austria a reserve of 141,[illegible] 757 men, or only 151,379 less than that of France and Austria coalesced, a difference swamped to the extent of nearly 90,000 men by her superiority of immediate force.

Italy, with 212,000 of a 576,721 on a war footing, with 197,000 of a reserve, or 573,721 in all, could spare possibly 200,000 men to operate on the French frontier or hold a hostile corps in check. The direct and indirect participation of Russia is hardly to be expected unless circumstances should force her into the melee. In that case she could dispose of about 250,000 men from about 1,000,000 under her army in Europe, including the Cossacks. She could take no other course by family alliance, position, and the recollection of Crimean wounds than to aid Prussia against Sweden and Denmark. If they dared to move at all, have to go in the same direction, with about 50,000 men. Thus Italy, the Czar and Scandinavia would bring King William 500,000 to force them, the South German aid, would place him 450,000 ahead of France, allowing England, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland to remain neutral.

Secretary Robeson Congratulates Commodore Selfridge.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The following letter has been addressed by Secretary Robeson to Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, congratulating him relative to his recent expedition:

Sir—I congratulate you on your return from the preliminary survey of the Isthmus of Darien.

I take this opportunity to state to you how much gratified I feel at the efficient and energetic manner in which you and your officers and men and the civilians who were associated with you, have carried out the wishes and instructions of the department.

I beg leave to say to you that you have fully met my expectations in the manner of your performance, and though you have not been able as yet to find a practicable route for a ship canal, you have gained a large amount of very valuable information which will further the cause of science, give the world a geographical knowledge hitherto unknown, and settle all doubts regarding a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans at those points already surveyed.

I desire that you will express to all those under your command my appreciation of their zeal and enterprise under very trying circumstances.

I remain, very respectfully,
GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

The Rumored Cabinet Change—Secretary Fish Not to Resign.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—To settle all doubt that may exist in the public mind, Secretary Fish authorizes the statement to be made that these dispatches that he has not tendered his resignation to the President to take effect next September or at any other time. "The President has desired me to remain in the Cabinet," said Mr. Fish, "and I have always been pleased to comply with his request. I have no intention of resigning, so long as he thinks I can be of service to the country by remaining, unless my health in future should so far as absolutely demand my retirement to private life for rest. I have rented my house here until next Spring, and I expect to remain and occupy it, which I would not do if I contemplated leaving the Cabinet."

Hancock and the President.

A private letter from Gen. Hancock says he has returned from a trip to the northern frontier, and has, therefore, just seen the publication of Gen. Sherman's letter in which the latter makes reference to the assertion of the President that he (Gen. Hancock) had treated him disrespectfully. Gen. Hancock denies this, and says he never insulted the President, and never had any such intention. He disclaims utterly having had anything to do with the newspaper statements that the President had attempted to reduce him in position by refusing him the command of the Missouri department.

The Sheridan Case.

The man Sheridan, who came home some time ago after a long desertion of his wife, and, on finding her living with another man, shot and killed her, has been found guilty, and sentenced to death in Judge Barnard's court. The case is remarkable, taken in connection with the incidents of Mr. McFarland's trial. Judge Barnard charged that if the jury acquitted Sheridan on the ground of insanity, they must say so in the verdict, so that he might be sent to a lunatic asylum. Instead, the jury recommended him to mercy, and said nothing about insanity. His respite or release now rests with the Governor. The new feature in this case is that the man shot his wife instead of her paramour, who was standing by at the time of the commission of the murder, and the moral of the verdict may therefore reasonably be deduced to mean, that although killing a wife's seducer is legal, killing an erring wife is not.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Negro Attempts to Murder a White Girl Who refuses to Marry Him.

CHICAGO, July 8.—At the residence of Mr. McMasters, No. 292 West Washington street, a colored lad named William Sanders, a servant in the family, entered a room where Annie Conlin, a white girl, also a servant, was engaged at work. He locked the door and asked her if she would marry him. She replied indignantly, "No!" whereupon he drew a knife and cut her throat. The screams of the girl brought Mr. and Mrs. McMaster to the door, and before the door could be burst open he inflicted several stabs on his own person. He was removed to the police station. Both are in a critical condition.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee have agreed upon a bill for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific on the 32d parallel. The road commences at the boundary of Texas, and the bill grants the same amount of land that has been granted to other railroads. The road is to start from Marshall, Texas, but the Company will have to get a franchise from the State of Texas before they can proceed with the road from that point. The cutting off of the various branches, as provided in the Senate bill, will save a very large amount of public land to the Government, as the branches received double the amount of land that is required to construct the main stem.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

In the U. S. Senate yesterday the Funding bill was referred to the Finance Committee, and ordered to be printed. A joint resolution was reported for the removal of the Cherokees in North Carolina, to the Cherokee lands west of the Mississippi. A bill was introduced regulating proceedings in bankruptcy. The Naturalization bill was taken up, and the vote adopting Mr. Sumner's amendment striking out the word "white" being reconsidered, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 30 to 14.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Sherman reported back the Funding bill, and moved that the Senate non-concur in the House amendments and agree to conference. His motion was agreed to. He also reported the House bill declaring the construction of section 55 of the Currency act, approved June 18, 1864. The Tax-Tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. Trumbull's amendment, authorizing the transport of goods in bond from the port of entry to the port of delivery, was rejected. The House bill covering similar grounds was then moved by Mr. Schurz and adopted. An amendment continuing the tax on gross receipts was rejected, and a motion to strike out the income tax was also rejected by a tie vote. The bill was then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Washburn, of Wis., from the Select Committee on Pacific Telegraph, made a report favoring the proposed Government system. Mr. Palmer presented the minority against it. They were ordered to be printed, so as to be taken up next December. The report in the Kentucky case of Barnes vs. Adams, declaring the latter, who is the sitting member, entitled to the seat was adopted; also, a resolution paying Barnes $5000 for his expenses. A bill was passed for payment of pensions to about one hundred persons, who had not made their applications within the prescribed time. The report in the Virginia contested case of Tucker vs. Booker, was laid upon the table. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

In the United States Senate, the bill incorporating the Southern Transcontinental Railway Company was reported under the title of the Western North Carolina Extension. It was agreed to consider the conference report on the army bill on Thursday evening. A conference was appointed on the Funding bill, consisting of Messrs. Sherman, Sumner and Davis. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was passed with amendments. A conference report on the Post-office bill was agreed to; also the conference on the Currency bill. The latter provides for the issue of $54,000,000 additional currency instead of $45,000,000. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.—An evening session was held, but nothing of general interest was transacted.

In the House, the Post Office bill was passed. A Deficiency bill, appropriating $1,725,488, including $1,000,000 for the census, was reported and made the order for to-day. A motion to suspend the rules to adopt a resolution paying Reverdy Ives, Tucker for expense of contesting Mr. Booker's seat, failed for want of two-thirds majority. Mr. Cessna, from the Election Committee, reported in the Indiana case of Reid vs. Julian, that the latter, who is the sitting member, is entitled to the seat. Various local bills were acted upon. Bills were also passed to carry out decrees of U. S. Courts for payments for illegal seizures of British vessels. On motion of Mr. Schenck, the Secretary of the Treasury was called upon to furnish statements as to the public debt since the organization of the Government. A bill was passed allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the pay of customs inspectors. The motion to reconsider the vote in the Louisiana case of Darrell vs. Talley, giving Darrell the seat, was tabled, and Darrell was sworn in. A conference report on the Pension bill was agreed to. Pending consideration of the case of Patrick Woods, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

In the U. S. Senate, a conference report on the Navy Pension Fund bill was agreed to. Mr. Nye introduced a bill to regulate rank in the navy, which was referred. Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported amendments to the Civil Appropriations, providing for the extra clerical force required by the currency act. Mr. Buckalew offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to make inquiry concerning the commercial relations of the United States and Spanish-American countries, and communicate the result to the Senate, with such recommendations in the matter as he may think necessary. The House bill requiring national banks in liquidation to retire their circulating notes was passed. The Tehuantepec Railroad and Canal bill was reported; also, the bill for mail service between Cedar Keys, Florida, and Havana; also, the resolution providing that enlistments in the Marine Corps shall be for not less than five years. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed, with amendments. The Fortification Appropriation bill was passed. The bill making the Tuesday after the first Monday in November a uniform day for the election of Congressmen, was passed, with the Apportionment bill, fixing the number of Representatives at 2[illegible]. The conference report on the Army bill was tabled by a vote of 29 to 16. Adjourned.

In the House, a conference was ordered on the Funding bill, and the Senate amendments to the Tax-Tariff bill were referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Davis, of N. Y., moved to suspend the rules, in order that the Senate amendments to the Naturalization bill might be referred to a conference committee, but his motion failed for want of a two-thirds majority. The case of Patrick Woods, charged with assaulting Congressman Porter, was taken up, and a resolution imposing his imprisonment in the District of Columbia jail for three months was adopted. The conference report on the Currency bill was adopted—100 to 76—and the bill goes to the President. Mr. Hooper, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported the bill to promote trade with Prince Edward's Island. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. The Missouri case of Switzler vs. Bill was taken up, and Mr. Cessna's minority report, declaring Byer entitled to retain the seat, was agreed to. Mr. Banks introduced a bill to incorporate the Tehuantepec Railway and Canal Company. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

In the U. S. Senate, bills were passed removing the political disabilities of about one thousand persons, including seventy-three Kentuckians. On motion, the President was called upon for information regarding emancipation in Cuba, and for correspondence with Great Britain. The Georgia bill was taken up, the House amendments were non-concurred in, and a conference committee was ordered. A conference report on the Diplomatic Appropriations was adopted. The bill to prohibit Coolie contracts was considered. In evening session, the House resolution making an appropriation to settle the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Companies was passed. Discussion of the bill to prohibit Coolie contracts was continued in evening session, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Arkansas contested case of Cameron vs. Roots was laid on the table. Conference reports on the Post-office and River and Harbor Appropriation bills were agreed to. The bill regulating enlistments in the marine corps was passed; also, the new Deficiency bill, with amendments. Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill making it penal to attempt a repeal by State authority of any ratification of a constitutional amendment, unless such repeal be proposed by Congress. The bill was passed under a suspension of the rules by a vote of 128 to 54. Mr. Bingham, from the same committee, also reported bills authorizing acceptance by the President of the resignation of any Judge of a U. S. Court; and directing payment of lawful owners of the net proceeds of cotton seized since June 30, 1866. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

In the U. S. Senate, the House resolution regulating enlistments in the Marine Corps was passed. Mr. Sumner presented the petition of Cyrus W. Field relative to the Cuban telegraphs. The conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill was adopted. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to cause investigation of alleged importation of Chinese in violation of law. The Mrs. Lincoln Pension bill was discussed. The Army Appropriation bill was passed, with some of the principal features of Mr. Wilson's bill, recently tabled, as amendments. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of the San Francisco and Australia Steamship bill.

In the House, Mr. Cake offered resolutions directing the Committee on Education and Labor to report a bill prohibiting Coolie contracts. Referred to that committee. The Tax-Tariff bill was reported back, and a motion to strike out the income tax section was negatived by a vote of 116 to 67. The Senate amendment making the income tax 2½ per cent. was then adopted, but the amendment limiting its collection to the years 1871 and 1872 was rejected. Several other Senate amendments were non-concurred in and a conference was ordered on the bill. The conference report on the Legislative Appropriation was agreed to. A bill was introduced by Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, for the establishment of an European and Chinese steamship line.—Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

In the U. S. Senate, the credentials of Senators Anthony and Cragin, re-elected for six years, were presented. Bills were passed for removal of certain cases from State to Federal Courts; to confirm titles of purchasers of land sold for taxes in the lately rebel States; and granting lands in aid of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Dakota. A conference was appointed on the Tax Tariff bill. The Sunday Civil Appropriation bill was considered, and passed, with amendments, in evening session.

In the House, a number of bills were introduced and referred, among them one by Mr. Mungen, providing for a joint committee to inquire into the subject of Chinese immigration, and report on the means of guarding against the dangers likely to result from it. Mr. Ferris offered a resolution declaring that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments having been duly ratified, are valid as parts of the Constitution, and as such, binding upon the Executive, Congress, the Judiciary, the States and Territories, and all the citizens of the United States. The resolution was adopted by a party vote. Mr. Cox then offered a resolution, declaring that the resolution just adopted, undertaking to limit the decisions of the Judiciary in relation to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, is foreign to the duty of legislators, and mischievous in tendency and effect. The resolution went over, Mr. Cox remarking that it embodied the sentiment of the Democratic side. The Senate amendments to the Naturalization bill were concurred in and the bill goes to the President. The Kentucky contested case of Ziegler vs. Rice was taken up, and the minority report, declaring Rice, the sitting member, entitled to the seat, was adopted. Conference committees were appointed on the Tax-Tariff and Naval Appropriation bills. The Senate resolution, appropriating $50,000 to pay the expenses of the Indian Delegation to Washington, was passed. The resolution declaring Mr. Segar not entitled to a seat as Representative at large from Virginia was adopted. Pending a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on a substitute for the Senate bill appropriating $225,000 for the construction of a pier near Lewes, Del., the House adjourned.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—General Schofield arrived here last night.

The steamship Continental, from Mazatlan, July 1st, brings $526,000 in Mexican dollars.

There have been heavy rains and water spouts in the valleys, doing considerable damage to property, and driving the inhabitants to the mountains.

By this arrival, further particulars of the capture of the Fillibustering steamer, Forward, by the United States steamer Mohican, are received. After leaving Guymas, the Forward with the two sailing vessels in tow, proceeded to Chicola in the San Blas district, where Losado's vessels discharged their cargoes, a portion of which it is said was sent to Tepic. The Forward then proceeded forty miles up the river, when the authorities of Mazatlan heard of the raid on Guymas, they conjointly with the American Consul and the merchants, urged Captain Low, of the United States steamer Mohican, to pursue the Forward. He consented, and after cruising for some time, proceeded to San Blas, and thence to Chichica, and there ascertained the whereabouts of the Forward. The Mohican reached the mouth of the river on June 16th, and Captain Low at once sent an expedition of boats with sixty men up the river to cut out the fillibusters. When the boats were nearing the Forward they observed a boat leaving the side of that vessel and hailed it. The Forward boat refusing to stop, the officer in command of the Mohican expedition gave the order to fire on it, which was promptly obeyed.

At the same moment the Mexicans on the river bank opened a heavy fire from a battery of five twelve pounders supported by infantry. Ensegn Wainwright and the Coxswain of the Mohican's boats were killed. The expedition, however, captured and destroyed the Forward, and took the following prisoners:

Geo. Holding, first officer; James Lee, second officer; E. W. Johnson, engineer; H. Martin, Harry Keogh and Joseph Hisbeck, seamen. The expedition retreated down the river under a running fire from the bank, but there were no casualties.—The wounded prisoners were taken on board the steamer and carefully tended.

The Mohican started immediately to Mazatlan, and the prisoners were delivered to the Mexicans who treated them shamefully, even the American consul and American Consul failing to procure them any consideration. Charitable foreigners were then appealed to, and promptly responded, and the poor fellows were made comfortable. The vessel plundered on regard to the charge of piracy, and after examination before a judge in Mazatlan were sent to Guaymas for trial. The body of Ensign Wainwright was brought to San Francisco by the steamer Continental.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Admiral Dahlgren left this morning at the Navy Yard of which he was Commandant.

The United States steamer Quinebaug, has arrived at Charleston, S. C., with destitute American exiles on board from Brazil. After landing them at Charleston, she will proceed to New York and Washington.

Hon. Benj. H. Brewster was married here this morning at the residence of the Rev. Bishop J. Walker; he left with his bride on the noon train for Philadelphia.

Where there is a reasonable certainty that Buffalo robes are not infected from having been used on diseased cattle, the Secretary of War directs that existing orders on the subject are not to be so construed as to prohibit the shipment thereof.

The Superintendent of the general recruiting service in New York has been directed to forward in detachments of convenient size 38 recruits, from those which are or may, from time to time, become disposable at Fort Columbus to Sioux City. The recruits from where they will be assigned to the 17th Infantry, Commander Edward Simpson, Lieut. Commanders L. L. Phythian and Edward P. Lull, Lieut. Gerhard A. Vollmer, Assistant Surgeon F. Eaton and Frederick Collins are ordered to examine for promotion.

The House has disagreed to the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, which consists of the bill for the reorganization of the army, and for fixing the pay thereof, and insist upon the bill which originally passed the House. They have asked for a Conference committee. The probability is, that the bill reorganizing the army will fail on account of the disagreement of the two Houses.

The Conference Committee on the tax bill has finished that part of it that relates to the reduction of taxation and is now upon the tariff sections. They have agreed to report in favor of continuing the income tax two years longer, and the tax on the net earnings of corporations is to be continued but one year, while the tax on incomes of individuals is to last two years.

Steamer Explosion.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamer Ecuador, was lost on the 14th of June, near Lupe, having exploded her boiler. Of the twenty-six on board, nineteen were saved. Several were wounded. The steamer sunk.

A Funding Bill Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, July 11—3 P. M.—The conference committee on the Funding Bill have agreed on four and four and half per cent. bonds. The bill as agreed upon by the committee of conference provides for the funding of the debt as follows: $200,000,000 at five per cent. for ten years, $300,000,000 say to four and a half per cent. and $1,000,000,000 at four per cent. The five per cent. bonds are to run two years, four and a half per cent. fifteen years and four per cent. thirty years. The interest on the gold certificates is reduced to two and a half per cent. There is no foreign clause. The interest is to be paid here. One half per cent. is to be paid in currency.

It is understood that Secretary Boutwell is not very well satisfied with the compromise on the Funding Bill, but would have preferred the foreign agencies as the means of public convenience. He would also have preferred to have the bonds divided more equally say four hundred millions of each class. In this respect he differs widely from Mr. Spinner, the Assistant Treasurer, who believes the entire debt can be negotiated abroad on four per cent. long bonds.

Terrific Tornado.

A terrific tornado swept over a portion of our neighboring counties, Bedford and Fulton, on Wednesday of last week. Large trees were torn up by the roots, and houses, barns and fences were demolished by the fury of the storm.

Messrs. John Blymyer and Harrison Trent, citizens of this place, were on their way to town in a buggy, and when about two miles below the residence of Lewis Fyan, Esq., on the Harmon's Bottom road, they observed approaching them what they took to be a whirlwind. Mr. Blymyer stepped from the buggy and took the horse by the bridle; by this time they observed that more than an ordinary whirlwind was approaching them, from the fact that they saw large oak trees torn up by the roots and carried some distance from the place where they stood, and Mr. Trent also stepped out of the buggy and took the horse by the bridle; but in less time than it takes us to write this, the tornado had approached the place where they were, and the horse and buggy were carried over a small bridge close by and upset; the buggy was torn into pieces and the pieces carried into the air and the rails were scattered promiscuously all over the ground, and they themselves were repeatedly thrown to the ground by the fury of the wind. A dwelling house close by, the residence of a widow lady with several small children, was entirely demolished, but, fortunately, the family left the house in time to escape unhurt. A barn near by was also blown down and all the trees in a large orchard, were torn up by the roots, except five, and many of them carried by the storm into a neighboring field. When the storm had swept over them they found themselves surrounded by the debris occasioned by the tornado. Trees, fence-rails &c., &c., were lying in piles around them. From what these gentlemen could see the tornado appeared to cover but a narrow strip of land, and it moved along in a zig-zag course.—*Somerset Democrat.*

Indian Outrages.

A despatch from Laramie City reports a general massacre by the Ute Indians of the white miners at North Doctor Fork. It appears that the Utes wanted the miners to assist them in fighting a party of Cheyennes, but were refused. A fight then followed between the Indians, and the Cheyennes fled; after which the Utes killed all they could find of the miners. The dead bodies were mutilated in a shocking manner.

Major Clinton, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico, reports that there is no prospect of doing anything with the Ute and Apache Indians. They say openly that they will not work, "and consequently the Government has the choice of either feeding or fighting them."

A St. Louis despatch says that additional cavalry has been placed along the Kansas Pacific Railroad, to protect the settlements from Indians.

Tennessee Politics.

NASHVILLE, July 11.—The State Convention met at the Capitol to-day, to nominate candidates for the Supreme Court. The nominees were Thomas J. Fillman and John L. Sneed, for West Tennessee; Peter Turner and A. O. P. Nicholson, for Middle Tennessee; and Thos. A. R. Nelson and J. W. Diedrick, for East Tennessee. The nominees for Middle Tennessee were Democrats before the war, the others Whigs.

Progress of the Doctrine of Negro Equality.

EVANSVILLE, July 11.—Justice James T. Walker, has declared the State law punishing the inter-marriage of negroes and whites to be contrary to the Civil Rights act of Congress. Peter Vandermade, a Hollander, and Lucy Ann Balen, a mulatto, who were arrested on Saturday, were released from custody and their marriage declared lawful.

Local Intelligence.

Meeting of the Republican County Committee.

The Republican County Committee assembled in the Orphans' Court Room on Monday morning at 11½ o'clock, pursuant to the call of the Chairman. The object of the meeting was announced to be "to fix a time for nominating a county ticket, and to transact such other business as might be in order," thus giving a liberal degree of latitude. Early in the morning the members of the Committee began to arrive from the country, and some time before the hour fixed for the meeting they could be seen gathered in little knots about the street corners and in front of the hotels. Candidates button-holed them wherever they went, and it was evident that there was no lack of men ready to serve their country in any official capacity which commanded a salary, or had fees and perquisites attached to it. Each of the contestants appeared to be in good humor, and it was evident that promises were plenty as blackberries.—We would advise all aspirants to take one-half the promises made them, to divide that by two and then to make a deduction of ten per cent. That rule has been found to be one that can be relied upon for an accurate and satisfactory result in such cases.

The hour appointed for the meeting of the committee having arrived the body was called to order by A. J. Kauffman, Esq., Chairman. On call of the roll quite a number of members failed to answer to their names, but a number came dropping in afterwards. Several absentees appointed substitutes, among others S. A. Wylie, of the *Inquirer*, who delegated Geo. Brubaker, Esq., chief of the Thugs, to act in his stead. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

W. A. Wilson, Esq., offered the following as additional rules for the conduct of the primary elections:

1. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the County Committee, before placing the name of any candidate upon the ticket, to require the said candidate to subscribe in writing to the following pledge: "I hereby pledge myself to support the nomination made by the Republican voters at the coming Primary elections."

2. No person shall be allowed to vote at the primary elections who voted for Asa Packer last October.

3. No tickets shall be voted at the coming primary elections except such as contain the names of all the candidates who have handed their names to the Chairman of the County Committee pursuant to Rule 5th, and if any tickets shall be voted not containing the names of all the candidates aforesaid, the same shall not be counted, but shall be thrown out and rejected.

A motion was made and carried that the resolutions be taken up and acted upon separately. The first rule was read. Mr. Wilson stating that it was important that it should be adopted, inasmuch as at least one person was already threatening to run an independent candidate if he failed to be nominated at the primary election. It was understood that Mr. Wilson referred to Col. O. J. Dickey.

The adoption of this rule was opposed by W. Jay Dieffenbach, Esq., a *viva voce* vote being taken, the ayes seemed to have it; a division being called for, a rising vote was announced to stand fifteen for to thirteen against it. The ayes and noes being called for, Geo. Brubaker rose and proceeded to speak, but the Chair decided that he was out of order. The call of the ayes and noes resulted as follows—ayes 29, nays 18.

Mr. Dieffenbach then sought to obtain permission to change his vote from no to aye. It was decided that he applied too late, and the great Thug Chieftain had to stand on the record with the minority.

The second rule was then taken up, it was suggested that the matter was already provided for.

Mr. Wilson made a flaming speech, insisting upon the adoption of this rule, declaring that numbers of Democrats were brought up at the primary elections and allowed to vote. He was in favor of carefully guarding the portals of the sanctuary against the entrance of similar display in front of the Court House on St. Patrick's day. It seems to have been the intention of Mrs. Kailey to have hung out her banners on the 4th of July, but on that day she was locked up, and did not have until this morning an opportunity of displaying them. The larger of the banners is eight or ten feet long, mounted on a quilting frame, and has on it, among other things, a good looking china doll, dressed in silk coat and pants, and intended to represent J. Wilkes Booth, for whom she seems to have a special regard. The weight of the banners, in the absence of any other evidence to the Court House, would seem to indicate that she had some assistance in conveying them there.

We learn from the Assistant Marshal, who is stationed in the census of the Second Ward, that he called at the residence of Mrs. Kailey, a few days ago, and obtained from her ready and correct answers to all his questions. When he came to the question "are any insane persons in the family," she answered, "yes, I am insane; I have been in an Insane Asylum, at Washington, for three years. Do *you* think I look like an insane person?" The Marshal said "no." "Well," said she, "they call me insane; now I will show you the work I am doing, and let you judge for yourself." She then threw open the door of an adjoining room, and there was a child's cradle and a great variety of other quaint and curious objects. The Marshal quietly marked her house and left.

CASES DECIDED BY THE SUPREME COURT.—The following opinions of the Court have been decided by the Supreme Court sitting in banc at Philadelphia:

Cross vs. Keover et al. Judgment reversed.