TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Emperor of Russia has gone to Kissingen.

A DISSOLUTION of the British Parliament is expected this week.

ABDUL AZIZ has confirmed Prince Milan in the sovereignty of Servia.

THE Lowell machine shop, in Lowell, Mass., was damaged by fire on Saturday. Loss, $50,000.

THE SECRETARY of the principal appropriations made by Congress this session is $181,000,000.

EXPORTS from all parts of the United Kingdom show that the weather has been very favorable.

POLITICAL riots took place in Prague last week. The garrison has been increased and order restored.

THE TREASURY Department last week printed $262,800 worth of fractional currency, and redeemed $425,611.

A MAN named Patrick Rowan was fatally injured by an explosion of nitro-glycerine near New York on Saturday.

PAUL B. BARTH'S planing mill, at Columbia, Pa., was burned by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $4,000.

GOV. GRARY has signed the death warrant of Alfred Alexander, colored. Alexander is to be executed on the 25th of August.

THE President has signed the Deficiency bill, which appropriates over $600,000 for Reconstruction expenses.

GENERALS Grant, Sherman and Sheridan were 700 miles west of Omaha on Saturday evening, making for the end of the Pacific Railroad.

MINISTER BANCROFT is in Darmstadt, urging the Grand Ducal Government of Hesse-Darmstadt to enter into a Naturalization Treaty with the United States.

THE contract for supplying the internal revenue offices throughout the United States with stationery for the ensuing year has been awarded to Reid & Smith, of New York.

IN THE GEORGIA Senate, on Saturday, a resolution was offered directing an inquiry as to whether colored persons were eligible as members under the existing Constitution. The resolution was rejected.

MR. BORLINGAME, with the members of the Chinese Embassy, gave a banquet to members of Congress, Supreme Court Judges, Army and navy officers, and other prominent guests, including many ladies, at Delmonico's, in celebration of the treaty with China.

AT a benefit in Vienna, Herr Gielen said that the present Austrian Ministry took office with the expectation that all the disastrous treaties and look of intelligence which oppressed Austria could enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity.

THE annual encampment of English volunteers at Wimbledon closed on Saturday. The prizes for the best shots were awarded by Napier, of Magdala. Among the spectators of the closing ceremonies were the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred and a large delegation.

SPARKS, Moore and Jewell, the other Adams Express robbers, arrested at Matoon, Illinois, on Friday, while being taken in a wagon to Greenville, in that State, attempted to escape. A volley was fired on the wagon by the guard in charge of the Sheriff, were retired near the scene of the former operations, by one hundred and fifty masked and armed men, who released the prisoners, and threatened to hang the officers on which the other robbers were lynched.

Forthcoming State Elections.

The following are the State elections in the order in which they occur:

August 3	Kentucky.
August 13	Tennessee.
Sept. number 7	Vermont.
September 8	California.
September 14	Maine.
October 6	Nebraska.
October 13	Pennsylvania.
October 13	Ohio.
October 13	Indiana.
October 13	Iowa.
October 22	West Virginia.
November 3	New York.
November 3	New Jersey.
November 3	Delaware.
November 3	Maryland.
November 3	Illinois.
November 3	Michigan.
November 3	Wisconsin.
November 3	Minnesota.
November 3	Kansas.
November 3	Nevada.
November 3	Massachusetts.

CITY BULLETIN.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury made the following presentment on Saturday:

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1868.—*To the honorable the Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Philadelphia:*

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the city of Philadelphia, for July Sessions, 1868, respectfully present that they have performed the usual routine of duty for their term of office, having acted upon 421 bills, of which 267 were found true, and 143 were ignored.

They have visited the County Prison, the Almshouse, the Eastern Penitentiary and the House of Refuge, and take pleasure in commending their approval of the general management of those institutions, their cleanliness and good condition, and the economy with which they are administered.

The resident officers appear to be well qualified for their responsible positions, and the thanks of the Grand Jury are due to them for the courtesy and promptness with which they facilitated the necessary examinations of the institutions under their charge. They would call attention to the crowded condition of the County Prison, particularly in the convicts department, where they found in a majority of cases the like convicts, and in many of them four are confined. The presentments of former Grand Juries would seem to obviate the necessity of any details of the inconvenience that is produced by the demoralizing effect, or the disasters that might result in the failure of the overcrowding of prisoners in this institution. They would endorse their recommendation for the establishment of a House of Correction for the reception and reform of criminals of a younger grade, as a remedy for the conditions of things.

It has come to the knowledge of the present Jury that a place of public resort, known as Girard Park, and situated near Fairmount, is a rendezvous for lewd women, thieves, &c. The Grand Jury request the District Attorney to take action on the matter.

W. H. CARRYL, Foreman.

JOS. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Judge Pelton, in thanking the Grand Jury, said it was impossible to exercise the duty of a letter or in spirit in the present insufficient condition of the County Prison. It was an injury to the poor sooner himself to put him with others in a cell having ventilation but one, and the moral surroundings were calculated to cause great evil. It may be that a young man just commencing a career of crime is placed in a cell with old offenders, who are ever ready to corrupt youth, and such an outrage against public justice is permitted to exist. The intention of the public authorities has been frequently called to this subject, and yet the building of a House of Correction has not yet commenced. The county, the prisoners, the reputation of Philadelphia, and public interests in various ways, all suffer by the neglect to erect a House of Correction.

A DRINKING FOUNTAIN.—The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have erected another fountain, at the junction of Wood and Fourth streets and Girard avenue, and directly in front of the flag-pole, surmounted by a figure of an Indian. The fountain is constructed of iron, is quite ornamental, and will be painted the color of bronze. It is designed to have a continuous flow of water, which can be partaken of by both biped and quadruped, as the running water from the top being for human beings, while a trough for drinking, and also a smaller ones below for dogs, etc., are arranged conveniently about the same. It is the intention to erect a number of the same kind at convenient locations throughout the city, as time goes on, as the means of the organization will permit.

DROWNED.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Speets, who was found drowned on Saturday, at Wilson & Gilbinghem's wharf, near Norris street. The deceased resided No. 619 Townsend street.

A man named John Foster, aged 40 years, was drowned in the Delaware on Saturday night, while bathing at the lower end of Petty's Island. The body was recovered and taken to the late residence of deceased, at 1104 Beach street.

FIRE.—On Saturday night, about half past ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the office of Dr. Levine, dentist, No. 827 Arch street. The building is a three-story brick, the basement of which is undergoing repairs. On the middle floor is a fireproof safe containing some valuables, but this was unharmed. The office furniture, however, was almost ruined. Loss about $1,500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—An interesting race came off on Saturday at Point Breeze Park, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The race consisted of a purse of $1,000, between the bay mare Mary, entered by M. Goodwin, and the gray mare Fanny Allen, entered by John Turner. The race was with three hundred pound wagons and driver, and was won by Mary, in the following time: First heat, 2 34½; second heat 2 34½, third (dead-heat) 2 34½; fourth heat, 2 31.

DISASTER ON THE DELAWARE.—Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, the steamboat Shackamaxon ran into a small boat on the Delaware, containing two boys and two girls; one of the girls, named Dora Schaffstaller, 11 years of age, residing at No. 416 Green street, was drowned. The others were rescued.

A SERIOUS FALL.—On Saturday afternoon James Gurnee, aged 16 years, residing on Burton street, below Lombard, fell off a two-story building on Thirteenth street, and was badly hurt. Taken to the hospital.

MEETING OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS AND DRIVERS.—A large meeting of the railway conductors and drivers of the city railway cars, took place yesterday afternoon, at the hotel, Twenty-fifth and Coates streets, Robert Shaw, President, in the chair.

It was stated that the meeting had been called to adopt plans by which a reduction could be made in the price of horse power, and that unless the above measures are compelled to labor from week to week.

After a few discussions, the following resolutions were read by Thomas M. Elliott, and unanimously adopted:

To the Honorable Board of Presidents of the Philadelphia Passenger Railway Companies:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, conductors and drivers employed by the various companies represented in your meeting, would respectfully call your attention to the following appeal for a reduction in the numerous hours we are now compelled to labor from day to day. Below we give our reasons, hoping that you will give them your kind and favorable consideration.

1. The number of hours that we are forced to labor is so long as to lose from one to two days in each week, in consequence of which we are unable to maintain ourselves families, from the very fact of the high price of provisions and the enormous high rents, which debars us from the privilege of a home which we are constrained to labor so hard.

2. We now ask you, gentlemen, to look to your duties as humanitarians, and not allow us to be compelled to retire from our slumbers at the hour of 4½, in order that we may be able to labor from day to day. Below we give our reasons, hoping that you will give them your kind and favorable consideration.

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3. We therefore, in the method of petitioning our honorable body, knowing that it is the most appropriate manner in which we can receive your favorable action, and we feel confident that you will grant it.

4. In closing, we pledge our words to you, that it is not our intention to desert work, nor has it ever been our intention, although surmised by some, but entirely unfounded. We remain yours,

Obedient Servants.

COAL OIL WORKS ON FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday morning, about half-past one o'clock, was caused by the burning of the Coal Oil Works of William Baldwin, Twenty-fourth Ward. The two most important of the oil works were totally destroyed. Fifteen hundred-five hundred barrels of coal oil. The total loss was $75,000. The insurance amounts to $25,000. Three of the works destroyed were the heating house, from large underground tanks were supplied, and a carpenter shop and a blacksmith shop. The still house escaped with but slight damage, as the office, barrelling house, cooper and gates also, and a large quantity of oil in barrels, were saved, together with nearly all the empty barrels. The fire was accidental.

The Republican Platform.

The National Republican Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the City of Chicago, on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

1. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the Reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption in the majority of the States lately in rebellion, of Constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and it is the duty of the Government to sustain said constitutions, and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

2. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every considerations of public safety, of gratitude and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

3. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and the National honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the shortest possi faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

4. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the National faith will permit.

5. The National debt contracted, as it has been, for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can honestly be done.

6. That the best policy to diminish our burdens of debt is to so improve the revenues that all parts will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay,so long as repudiation, partial or total, in any form, is threatened or suspected.

7. The government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully developed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

8. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the succession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him, and the cause he was pledged to support; who has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; who has refused to execute the laws; who has used the high office to which the people elected him, to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws, which he was specially charged executive powers to render insecure the property, the peace, liberty and life of the citizen; who has abused the pardoning power; who has denounced the National Legislature as unauthorized and revolutionary, because not pliant to executive usurpation; who every measure in his power the States lately in rebellion; who has perverted the public patronage in his efforts to create a personal corruption, and who has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of 35 Senators.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of barbarism; and times, not authorized by the law of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to the protection of all their rights of citizenship as those of the native born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must fear to be arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country, and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

10. We hail with fraternal feeling the action of the labor men, and demand that the just claims of the laboring man shall have the same consideration as those of other classes. We sympathize with the efforts now being made in Europe and this country, by working men, to secure combinations for their protection, and to secure the right to labor for a fair remuneration.

11. Foreign immigration—which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development and resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

12. This Convention declares itself in sympathy with all the oppressed people which are struggling for their rights.

13. That we highly commend the spirit of manliness and forbearance with which the men who have served in the rebellion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State Governments upon the basis of

From our late Editions of Saturday.

The Baltimore Flood.

LATER ACCOUNTS.

Full Details of the Disaster.

The Loss of Life and Property.

(From the Baltimore Sun of to day.)

The weather yesterday was nearly cloudy, and frequent rain in the streets, which were nearly cleared of the accumulations of mud and filth. The water has subsided to the intersection of Lexington and Uniform streets; and in Gay street, from Lombard to Fayette, the water has receded from the sidewalks. In some cellars the water flowed into a large cellar. Considerable damage was done to the stock of goods in the cellars of the stores on Gay street, and the cellars of the stores on Pratt street were flooded, and the water rose to the first floor. The water in the Basin has fallen about two feet, and the pavement of the Basin and Gay street has been cleared of the mud and filth. It is impossible to estimate the damage to the wharves. It is feared that either bodies have been washed out to sea, or have been buried in the mud, which has covered the Basin to the depth of several feet.

Notwithstanding the great height at which the water stood in the streets, the loss of life was comparatively small. The Falls and Jones' Falls, which have their sources in the extreme northern portion of Baltimore county, and which pass through the entire length of the city, have been subject to frequent freshets, but never before has the water risen to the height it reached on Saturday morning.

THE GENERAL LOSS.

The loss of property is very great, private dwellings sustaining damage to the extent of many thousands of dollars, while the stocks in trade of the various mercantile establishments will probably foot up hundreds of thousands of dollars. The loss of life is not yet definitely known, but it is believed that the dead beyond question at eight, as reports have been received of the finding of the bodies of that number of persons, and the list is rapidly increasing. On that portion of the city lying between Jones' Falls and Gay street, the water was from two to four feet deep in the houses, and in the streets it was from four to six feet deep. The water was at its highest point at about 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, and began to recede about 7 o'clock. The water rose to the height of the first floor of the houses on Gay street, and the destruction of property in that locality was very great. The water was at its highest point at Centre street, on Baltimore street, and at the junction of Gay and Lexington streets, where the water was from four to six feet deep. On the east side of the Falls the water extended along Front and Gunton streets, overflowing the cellars of the houses and stores, and doing much damage. At Canton it is said there was no other material damage than the loss of fences, and the destruction of the bridges. At Belair the water was from two to three feet deep in the streets, and in the cellars of the houses and stores. The bridges at Charles street avenue, was the first within the city limits that was carried away by the flood. The bridge at Calvert street was also carried away, and the bridges at Howard and Eutaw street bridges, the latter being the largest bridge in the city, were next carried away. The bridge at Pratt street was also carried away, and soon after the bridges at Light and Hanover streets were carried away. The railing of Gay street bridge was also carried away.

The manufactories, stores and dwellings on the line of Jones' Falls, from Lexington street to the Basin, suffered severely from the flood. The extensive flour mill of Hoy Company was crowded to about eight feet. The loss of this company will be heavy. The mill of Wm. Ellicott & Co. an overflow of the race and loss of stock except a few barrels of flour. The mill of Wm. Ellicott & Co. was flooded to the depth of about eight feet. The loss of this company will be heavy