EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(By the Atlantic Cable.)

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 29—The recent official organ of the French Government in London, *The Liberte*, says the speech in *national*, praises General Dix for his speech delivered the other day in Paris, expressing the sympathy of the American for Greece and the Christian population of Turkey. That paper says the speech and the sentiments it contained must have caused a certain uneasiness among diplomats, for this reason, that the traditional foreign policy of America has been for the last twenty years of such a nature as to cause people to think it aided against civilization and on the side of barbarity. Europe will be glad to hear that the sympathy of the Americans for Russian candle-eaters and Mexican brigands has been replaced by a bluster and noble sympathy. "However, observes the *Liberte* itself, "Western sympathy for the Greeks and the Christians are not empty sounding words. France and England have sacrificed to the independence of Greece and of the Christians of the East considerable lives and more than a thousand millions. The United States, if they wish to be believed, must imitate their example."

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The members of the Channel Tunnel Committee, who organized themselves with a company some time since, have just returned from Paris. They have, it appears, given up, it seems, the idea of tunnelling the channel for the more economical and more practical idea of bridging it. Mr. Boulet, a French engineer, is the author of the project, which has been presented to the French Government and to the English Commission, and which has been approved by both. Marshal Vaillant, minister of the Emperor's household, is said to be favorable, and has given a site on the territory of the Depot of Marine for the erection of a railroad bridge from Calais to Dover. The model is about to be erected.

GLASGOW, Jan. 29.—Mr. Reverdy Johnson is making preparations to visit Glasgow on the first day of February next. He will be on his way to Glasgow entertained at a banquet in the corporation galleries, and afterwards receive a public address and make a reply in the city hall. The Glasgow *Herald* says the address, which will be signed by the St. Albans ritual trials amount to one hundred thousand dollars, twenty thousand pounds.

FRANCE

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The *Gaulois* announces that Mr. Dix, the American Ambassador in Paris, having received from his Government a dispatch to express, in an official manner, the sympathy of the United States for Greece and Crete, the Ambassador had recently several interviews with M. De La Valette, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

These interviews were followed by a speech expressing the sentiments which he had conveyed in secret and private manner.

It is not said, however, whether the speech was delivered in accordance with instructions from Washington, or if it was simply a spontaneous effusion of the gallant general.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The *Moniteur Universel* praises the representative of Russia for his conciliatory dispositions. In the course of the discussion, the Russian Minister had called the attention of the meeting to the words recently uttered by General Grant in reference to the necessity of preserving peace. These words expressed the idea that the world wanted to preserve peace; that peace had its victories more glorious than war; that it was time to put an end which fertilizes the soil, but the sweat of his brow.

General Grant wrote, it seems, a letter to Count Stalberg, the Russian Ambassador, praising the blessings of Heaven upon the ministers of peace present at the Conference in England.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—The Spanish clergy are greatly alarmed at the sale of Church property, which are daily taking place at the Pueto Del Sol, and at the Bank of Spain, in Madrid, and elsewhere. They have organized the Association of Catolicos, whose object is to make every obstacle in the way of other people's creed.

BULGARIA.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 29.—The Bulgarian Committee, established at Bucharest, on the same plan as the Central Committee of the Eastern Democratic Conference. The members are principally recruited among the French, Italian and Austrian residents in Bulgaria and some Greek and Bulgarian emissaries. The association has summoned Abd Ul Aziz, the present Sultan, to pay at the three great provinces of the Empire—Bulgaria, Roumania and Servia—to the dignity of independent kingdoms.

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

MADRID, Jan. 29.—The provisional government yesterday issued an address to the nation, tending to restore calmness to the country. They decline to take active steps against reaction, but declare that they, by reason of necessity, if it be necessary, will combat it. All religious quibbles they leave to be finally decided by the Ecumenical Cortes, soon to assemble.

The Madrid Government has presented a petition to the government, asking them to issue a decree setting free all children born since the 30th of September, 1868. The petition was referred to the Constituent Cortes.

The diplomatic corps has protested against the treatment of the Papal Nuncio, who, as well as all the members of the cabinet now favor Duke de Montpensier.

Madrid is quiet, but the volunteers are kept under arms.

MADRID, Jan. 29, Evening.—The Archbishop of Burgos has been arrested and is now in the custody of the military. A proclamation has been issued granting general amnesty to the insurgents at Puerto Rico.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Lord Monck has been elected chairman of the Franco-Canadian Company.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Prince Napoleon gave a reception to-day to the Burlingame Chinese ambassadors and suite.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The House of Deputies has passed a bill confiscating the property of the King of Hanover. A proposition to indict the king for high treason was rejected.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In the Supreme Court of the United States, to-day, Joseph H. Bradley, presented the petition of the Attorney-General of Virginia and of James Lyons, counsel with him, praying that the 5th of May last a man named Griffin was arrested and committed to jail, according to the laws of Virginia, on a charge of felony, and after conviction was sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for two years. On the 10th of November last, the judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, discharged the prisoner on the ground that Judge Shelfey, judge of the Circuit Court, upon the discharged judicial officer, being disqualified under the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This proceeding against Sheffey was illegal, and the writ issued upon him, and besides, it was proved that Sheffey was, in 1864, duly and legally appointed a judge according to the Constitution of Virginia. Subsequently, Mr. Anderson was sentenced by the judge of the county of Henrico to be hung for murder, and a similar sentence was passed upon James Peter Phillips for murder, and these parties were also discharged by Judge Underwood, on the ground that Judges Moncure, Joliene and Rives were disqualified, for the reason alleged as to Judge Sheffey.

The petitioners pray, on behalf of the State of Virginia, a speedy remedy, and that a writ of prohibition issue, directed to Judge Underwood, prohibiting him from and the manner in the proceeding in the cases above mentioned, and especially Phillips and James Peter Phillips, in derogation of the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Virginia.

The Supreme Court granted a writ to show cause, etc., returnable next Friday, at the motion is set for argument that day.

The following rules were signed in the United States Supreme Court to-day:

No. 635. Thomas Ward, appellant, vs. Thos. A. Nelson et ux. et al. The motion to dismiss this appeal was argued by M. F. Phillips in support thereof.

No. 164. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John O. Harris, administrator. No. 348. Same vs. same. The motion to dismiss the writ of error in No. 348, and for a mandamus in No. 164, were argued by Mr. T. J. F. Fuller in support of motion to dismiss and against the motion for supersedeas, and by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Bradley in opposition to the motion to dismiss and in support of the motion for supersedeas.

No. 50. John R. Pace, treasurer, &c., appellant, vs. Edward Blake. The argument of this case was continued by Mr. Bradley in support for appellant, and by Mr. Edmunds for the appellee. Adjourned until Monday.

Fortieth Congress—Third Session.

CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.—Mr. Van Winkle, from the Committee on Pensions, reported back unfavorably the joint resolution granting a pension to Mrs. Mary Lincoln.

Mr. Morrill (Me.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, with amendments. The provision for consolidating the various Central and South American missions is stricken out.

Mr. Willey introduced a bill providing for the relief of lands to aid in the construction of the West Virginia Central Railroad. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell to the Company 6250 sections of land, to be selected in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, at 75 cents per acre in preferred stock, on condition that $600,000 be expended in improving and settling said lands within one year.

The President laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives, transmitting the papers in relation to the McGarrahan case.

Mr. Morton moved to refer the bill for the relief of McGarrahan, with the accompanying papers, to the Judiciary Committee.

After further discussion Mr. Morton withdrew his motion, and the bill and papers were referred to the Committee which he had presented.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the order of the day, the proposed Constitutional amendment.

Mr. Dixon being entitled to the floor, made an argument against it.

Mr. Rice proposed to amend the Constitutional amendment by striking out the words "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," and to insert instead, "for any reason not equally applicable to all citizens.

Mr. Morton, from the Select Committee on Reconstruction, Reform, reported, with a slight amendment, the joint resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Buckalew, to amend the Constitution so as to compel the choice of President and Electors of President and Vice President, and stated it is a brief speech. The fact that the people now voted directly for the electors deposed, he said, only the removal therefrom of all street sweepings, manure, ashes, garbage, offal, refuse and dead animals.

Sec. 3. The said commissioners shall advertise in two daily papers published in the city of Philadelphia, and having the largest circulation, for proposals, which shall be published for twenty days after the passage of this act for proposals and specification showing how often and in what manner the work contemplated to be done, for cleansing the streets, markets and public highways of said city, and for removing therefrom all ashes, garbage, offal, refuse, and dead animals, for a period not less than five and more than ten years from the date of the passage of this act.

Sec. 4. Upon the expiration of the advertisements as aforesaid, said proposals and specifications shall be opened by said commissioners or a majority thereof, and the contracts for cleaning the city shall be awarded to such persons or persons as, in the judgment of said commission or a majority of the members thereof, shall have submitted proposals most advantageous to the public welfare and for the benefit of the city.

Sec. 5. The contractor or contractors shall give a bond to secure the faithful performance of said work, in such sum or sums, and in such manner as the commission shall designate, and the commission, as aforesaid, shall approve of and accept, and when in their judgment the same is sufficient for the faithful performance of the work contracted for.

Sec. 6. Said contract shall provide that the annual sum to be paid thereon shall be paid by the Treasurer of the City in equal monthly payments, to be made on the first day of each and every month, upon warrants to be drawn by said commission, a majority thereof, upon the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia, for the sum or sums shall from time to time become due under said contract or contracts.

Sec. 7. The Water Department of the city of Philadelphia shall grant to the aforesaid contractor or contractors, free of charge, the use of the water from the public hydrants of the said city, for the purpose of washing the streets in cleansing the same, and for the purpose of washing alleys, courts and yards, under the supervision and control of the Board of Commissioners.

Sec. 8. The aforesaid commission shall have power, and the same is hereby granted them, to remove the offices now held by the city of Philadelphia, for the transaction of the business of said commission; and they shall appoint a clerk, whose salary shall be fixed by said commission; and they shall appoint a clerk, whose salary shall be fixed by said commission; and they shall appoint a clerk, whose salary shall be fixed by