

A special from Alton says, another horrible murder was committed on Sunday night. A ruffian named John Cregan shot dead the wife of Gottlieb Oertel. Cregan had been working for Oertel but was discharged last week; he went to Oertel's house intoxicated and killed Mrs. Oertel. Cregan escaped, but it is reported that he shot himself.

The *Tribune* publishes a partial list of buildings in process of erection in Chicago the present season. It estimates that fifteen hundred will be built at a value of ten millions.

San Francisco, 21.—There was another successful trial of the air ship *Avitor* today in the presence of members of the press and a portion of the Chicago party and a number of engineers. Several of the latter expressed the opinion that the larger machine, now under construction, would be a success.

Leavenworth.—Track laying on the Leavenworth, Atchison and North-Western Railroad commenced today. It is to be completed in three weeks. Work has also commenced on the bridge across the Missouri at this point by John McCarthy, who has the contract for building the Eastern approaches.

Philadelphia.—The corner stone of the synagogue of the Jewish congregation, Rod of Sholem, was laid today on Broad St., with appropriate ceremonies; the building when completed will be one of the largest Jewish temples in this country.

Judge Jerry Black is rapidly recovering from his recent injuries on the railroad.

A dispatch from Quincy, says the Mississippi river is within two and a half feet of high water mark of the great flood of '64; several houses have been floated and carried down the stream. The Toledo road ferries passengers from bluff to bluff for several miles across Ills.

A watchman on the Tobin railroad at Jacksonville, was shot through the head by an unknown assassin yesterday; a man named Holly was arrested.

Mrs. Laforte, a young lady, committed suicide with laudanum at her residence at Hyde Park on Monday night, because her husband was in the habit of staying out all night.

Washington.—Col. L. A. Whitely, of Ky., died here today of consumption. Col. W. was associate editor of the *Louisville Journal* during the rise and triumph of the Know-Nothing party in Ky., and for many years controlled the *Baltimore Clipper*; subsequently he had charge of the Washington bureau of the *New York Herald*. During the past few years he has held a prominent position on the *National Intelligencer* in this city.

New York.—At an interview today with the reporter of the *Times*, Koopmanschaf, the importer of Chinese coolies, stated that it was his intention to import a hundred thousand Chinese during the coming year, and to hire them out at from eight to twelve dollars a month and their keeping.

The mutiny in Sing Sing has been effectually quelled; three hundred prisoners who had been placed in close confinement have been released, and have returned to work, the leaders having for their object the clearing out of the prison, no matter at what sacrifice.

Chicago.—Washington specials say that information from all portions of the Indian country lead to the belief that the danger of general trouble during the summer has passed. There are no hostile purposes now, but the Indians in detached bands are making trouble. Gen. Carr will stop this marauding in sections. The tribes hitherto warlike in Arizona and New Mexico are asking to be put on reservations. As far as heard from the Quakers are making very satisfactory progress; the military and civil agents now work in harmony for the first time for many years. Gen. Sheridan expresses the opinion that the Indians will be quiet the remainder of the season, except a few small bands. Sheridan will, however, visit and see that no means are neglected to keep the peace.

Jackson, Miss.—The final argument in the Yerger case, before the military commission, will be submitted by prosecution to-morrow; the argument for the defense was submitted yesterday. The case will also come up before Judge Hill of the U. S. District Court to-morrow, preliminary to carrying the case before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mayor Bowen, in his annual message, pitches into the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. He says it is purse-proud and constantly violates its charter; the president is haughty and overbearing; its demands are illegal

and insolent. It undertook to break up the government at the opening of the rebellion and afterwards grew fat and pompous by extortion. He has instructed the City attorney to bring a suit for \$26,000 taxes, which it owes the city.

Nashville.—The opinion is fast gaining ground that the bonds issued to the railroads in this State since the war were illegally issued; it is understood that the right of the State to collect the interest will be legally tested.

The *Evening Post* has a long editorial showing that under the laws of the United States the Chinese emigration is impossible under the plan proposed by the Memphis convention.

Schenectady.—Three young men brutally outraged a girl of fourteen, near Charlton yesterday, and then fled; no arrests.

FOREIGN.

London.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the action of the Commons on the Irish bill, says if the Lords persist in their amendments a collision must ensue, which will result in a popular agitation and a renewal of the issue, with a fiercer determination to carry it through. The *Times* trusts that the conservative Peers will be content with the presentation of Earl Derby's protest, which usage allows them, and will not continue their opposition to the bill.

Meetings of the people, in support of the Commons on the Irish Church bill, continue to be held in various parts of the kingdom.

The Reform League contemplate an indignation demonstration against the House of Lords.

London.—The protest against the Irish Church bill by the Earl of Derby is signed by forty-seven peers. It was entered against the bill on the ground that it looked to the severance of Church and State, a project unrecognized by any country in Europe, and the adoption of the bill would encourage the designs of those who want such severance extended throughout the United Kingdom, together with assumptions, grants and confiscation of property. The protest further states that the passage of the bill was a violent stretch of the power of Parliament, which shakes confidence in all property, especially in that resting on a parliamentary title. The protest sets forth the impossibility of putting a disestablished and disendowed church on a footing with the organization of the Catholics, and that this grievance has caused the Irish Protestant alienation from the loyal supporters of the throne, and a stimulation in the demands of the Catholics.

London, midnight.—In the Commons, to-night, the consideration of the Irish Church bill was continued. Gladstone approved of the amendment granting half a million for private endowments made prior to 1816, but moved to disagree with the provision for the continuation of the Ulster grants.

Disraeli thought the proposal of the Lords reasonable. Sir Stafford Northcote thought Gladstone's proposal would convert the Established Church into a voluntary and elymoseinary church. He asked, as an act of justice, that the expediency of the Glebes should be left. Sir Roundell Palmer supported the Lords' amendment. The amendment granting half a million pounds for private endowments was agreed to. The amendment for continuing the Ulster grants was rejected 345 to 240. The announcement was cheered from the ministerial benches.

Disraeli intimated that it was not necessary for the House to divide on any other amendment except that of postponing the disposal of the surplus funds.

Gladstone moved to disagree with Disraeli who supported the Lords' amendment, and thought the Government plans were not matured and ought to be left for future consideration.

Bright said the distribution of the surplus was a difficult matter. The Government had made minute inquiry as to the suitable distribution of the income arising from the surplus. He had no interest, other than any member of the House, contrary to the wishes of the Irish people. Every one acknowledged that the money and property of the Irish people ought to be applied to the benefit of Ireland. This plan was open to the least objection. To leave the question open would only pave the way for future embarrassment. He appealed to the House not to put any obstacle in the way to the passage of the bill. The country had confided, with the fullest sincerity, in the desire

of the Government to make Ireland an integral part of the kingdom and her connection with England closer. The amendment of the Lords was rejected 290 against 218. Great cheering greeted the result.

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 11th say that on the 10th while President Juarez and his Cabinet and about 40 others were enjoying a ride on Lake Tescoco, near the City of Mexico, the boiler of the steamer exploded; but all were miraculously saved. Romero was in the engine room and was thrown into the water, but saved himself by swimming to Juan.

London, 17.—The debate on the amended Irish Church bill was continued in the Commons until a late hour this morning. After the rejection of the amendment proposed by the Peers Disraeli took the floor and spoke at some length. He regretted the repudiation of the amendments adopted by the Lords. He said the Irish Church was not the question at issue at the late elections and he thought the agreement to send the bill a second time to the Lords was an act of malignancy, considering the majority unfavorable to the measure. It had been the understanding that the Commons would consider the amendments of the Lords in a conciliatory spirit, but he could not understand how the course that the Government had taken could be reconciled to the expectation held out to the House of Lords.

Gladstone, in reply, said the promise given to the House of Lords was that the amendments should be respectfully considered, and he maintained that the pledge had not been violated. He had conceded much in deference to the Lords and had fulfilled, and more than fulfilled, the pledge he had given. (Great cheering.) He was certain that if any harm had been done to the Church it was by those who deserved the grievous and enervating effect that disestablishment would have on zealots of the religious community. If the Church was destitute of energy and vigor, the sooner they quitted the better.

Gathorne Hardy took the floor. He said he accepted the appeal made to posterity in regard to the beneficial effects of the bill. He supported Disraeli's statements, that John Bright had used threats of the dissolution of Parliament to keep the party together, and to coerce the House of Lords—the coordinate authority. He thought they had been treated in an unworthy manner.

Bright denied that he had ever used threats to dissolve the House; his only reference to the subject was that there might be an expression of popular opinion, if the subject of concurrent endowment were referred to the nation. He regretted this charge, which had been brought forward, but which the great majority of the House disbelieved. After further debate a committee was appointed to draw up the report embodying the reasons of the Commons for their disagreement to the amendments proposed by the House of Lords. Adjourned.

Advices from Yokohama, to the 16th of June, say that the naval and military forces of the Mikado had commenced an attack on the rebels at Hakadadi; the result was unknown.

Madrid, 17.—The governments of France and Prussia have recognized the Spanish Regency. The session of the Constituent Cortes has been suspended until October. Previous to adjournment the Cortes appointed a committee to supervise the affairs of the country during intermission.

Paris, 17.—M. Lesseps officially announces that the ceremony of opening the Suez Canal will occur on the 17th of November.

St. Petersburg, 17.—The Czar forbids the attendance of Russian bishops at the Ecumenical Council, to be held at London.

London, 17.—Rio Janeiro advices to the 20th ult. fully confirm the reported victory of the allies over Lopez; the Paraguayans lost 500 in killed and wounded, 300 prisoners and twelve guns. A treaty, establishing a provisional government for Paraguay, has been concluded.

Hong Kong advices to June 24th say that a proclamation denouncing foreigners has been posted in the towns on the Yangtze river, by the agents of a secret society. A conspiracy had been discovered at Foochow, having for its object, the opening of another rebellion. It is rumored that over 50,000 men are connected with the movement.

Havana.—The sickness is increasing in the Spanish and rebel forces; the mortality is frightful. It is estimated the deaths amount to fifteen per cent monthly of the men in the field, on both sides. The Spanish troops are

affected most with vomito, while the insurgents suffer with cholera and diarrhoea, caused by exposure in the hot, rainy season.

Paris.—The *Journal Officiel de l'Empire*, to-day, publishes a decree of the Emperor containing the following appointments to the Ministry: Minister of the Interior, Defreade La Roquette; Minister of Justice, Durergier; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Auvagne; Minister of Finance, Pierre Magne; Minister of Commerce, Alfred Leroux; Minister of Public Works, Gressier; Minister of Marine, Genolly; Minister of War, Marshal Neil; Minister of Public Instruction, Bona Bean; President of the Council of State, Chasseloup.

The *Herald's* special at Sidney, Cape Breton, says the French Cable fleet, engaged in completing the laying of the ocean line, experienced a heavy gale of wind, accompanied by thunder and lightning on Friday evening. The *Wm. Corry*, which had finished the laying of her portion of the wire, found it too stormy to attempt the work of transferring the end and remaining aboard the *Scandarie*, the ship freighted with the main portion of the wire, she therefore buoyed it at sea, after which the squadron put into Mira Bay, Cape Breton. This movement was absolutely necessary for the purpose of repairing the slight damage which occurred to the paying out machinery, aboard the *Chiltern*, which was occasioned by a partial collision between that vessel and another on Friday night.

London.—The first general meeting of the woman's franchise society was held here yesterday. Among the notables present were John Stuart Mill, Lord Houghton, Hon. James Stanfield, Henry Fawcett, Rev. Thos. Kingsley and Louis Blanc, also many ladies. Addresses were delivered and resolutions unanimously adopted in favor of female suffrage.

Ottawa.—The Government has decided to release Father McMahon from confinement in the provincial penitentiary. No reference has been made to the Imperial authorities.

Pittsburg.—Arrangements are being made for the erection of a monument to Baron Humboldt on West Common, Alleghany. The anniversary of his death is to be celebrated here.

Dublin.—Mr. Warburton, high sheriff of Queens County, while on his way to attend the assizes was fired at from the roadside and severely wounded. The assassin has not been discovered.

The imperialists have captured Hakodate. Enomotto still holds Fort Kamida. The steamer *Eagle* has been blown up by northerners, it is rumored that the Mikado is preparing to leave Yeddo to avoid receiving the Duke of Edinburgh. An embassy is about leaving for the Sandwich Islands the Mikado having delegated two of his Vice Ministers of foreign affairs for that mission. The French Corvette *Dupleix* sailed June 19th for France. The French midshipman captured by the imperialists and brought to Yeddo was surrendered to the French minister and with the French officers formerly in the service of the rebels was sent on board the *Dupleix*. The Parliament is still in session at Yeddo, its action is anxiously awaited by natives and foreigners. Business is entirely suspended, the natives are virtually compelled to close doors on account of no arrivals.

Pekin advices state that the great North and South gates of the inner city, in which is situated the Imperial residence, are undergoing extensive repairs.

There is great excitement in the cities in the neighborhood of the Grand Canal, there being prospects of a formidable rebellion. A letter has been found giving particulars of a conspiracy to capture Saacheero, Koobing, Huchaw, Burghaw and Shanghai. The number of conspirators is reported at fifty thousand, chiefly in Canton and Ningpo. The people of Soochow are fleeing to Harkaw for protection, dreading another rebellion.

Another outrage has been committed on foreigners near Hankaw, the British Consul and his wife being among the party attacked. The matter will soon be brought before the notice of the Chinese Governor who has promised an investigation of the affair.

The inhabitants of Formosa have resisted the efforts of the new General-in-chief to capture some pirates. Reinforcements are called for.

While the English gunboat *Opossum* was at Iching placards were posted on the gates offering a reward for the murder of foreigners and the destruction of their steamers.

Havana.—The estates of Mignieu Dominicos and Aldemus have been embargoed.