

Birmingham, 21.

The lull which succeeded the riot on the 16th still continues; the city police are still armed with cutlasses; 500 special constables had been sworn in, but of these 200 have been discharged. Murphy, the anti-papery lecturer, lectures every night, and disturbance may break out again.

London, 21.

Queen Victoria to-day held court in the drawing room of the Buckingham palace.

Advices from the continent represent a feeling prevalent, in Paris and Berlin, that the relations between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia are not cordial.

New York, 22.

The President and suite left here at 8 a.m. The Boston committee had joined the party.

Boston, 22.

As the Presidential train passed the Springfield armory a salute was fired from the establishment. At Palmer, Worcester and all the places on the route crowds gathered round the state car and cheered the President, who shook hands with many of the citizens. The train arrived at Longwood station, three miles from Boston, at 5 p.m., and the party were received by a military escort and delegations from the city authorities; salutes were fired, and the thousands of people cheered repeatedly. The party were conducted to carriages and driven through Brooklyn and Roxbury, amid the cheers of the residents. Three regiments of infantry, a battalion of cavalry and a full company of U. S. marines were in line, waiting to receive the President. The streets and windows were densely filled with spectators, and there was waiving of handkerchiefs from windows and balconies, and occasional cheering as the President passed up Washington street. At the line dividing Roxbury from Boston the President was met by Mayor Norcross, who extended to the President a cordial welcome in behalf of the principal authorities, for which the latter returned thanks, and accepted the hospitalities as generously as they were tendered.

New York, 23.

Advices from Carthagenia, to the 22d inst., report fighting going on all along the Magdalena River; all communications between Bogota and the coast are cut off.

Charleston, 22.

The grand jury to-day, after receiving a special charge from Judge Moses, indicted for murder all the parties concerned in the recent fatal duel.

Nashville, 22.

The workshops on the east side of the penitentiary were burned this morning; loss \$80,000; insured \$25,000.

Topeka, Kansas, 22.

Gen. Hancock has gone to Denver, in consequence of Indian troubles. It is believed that he will keep the route open and afford protection to travel.

Charleston, 22.

Planters report that the incessant heavy rains during the last five days have materially injured the cotton crop along the seaboard.

New York, 23.

Gen. Sheridan telegraphed General Grant, declining to extend the time of registration in compliance with the President's conditional instructions, on the ground that the registration is completed, and he does not feel like keeping up expensive boards to suit new issues. He characterizes the Attorney General's opinion as opening a broad road for perjury and fraud to travel on, and remarks upon the President's bitter antagonism to the reconstruction law. If, after this his report, the time is to be extended, he desires to be notified and he will obey. He would do it at once, but the President's telegram was conditional.

Capt. D. H. Bingham, of Alabama, a staunch Unionist through the war, has been dragged from his bed at night, gagged, taken to the woods and beaten by a number of rebels.

Two Fenian informers have been beaten at Drumcondra.

A mysterious disease is reported as having alarmingly increased its death rate in Ireland latterly; there is some alarm, and a consultation of medical men in Dublin on the subject.

The order of the garter is to be conferred on the Emperors of Russia and Austria; missions will be sent from England for that purpose. The same honor is to be conferred on the Sultan, who will come to England to receive it in person.

The Pole who attempted to assassinate the Czar is still in prison; he makes no disclosures, and persists in his denial of having had any accomplices. La Libertie asserts that the Czar asked Napoleon to spare the life of the attempted assassin.

St. Petersburg, 23.

His Majesty the Emperor has arrived home from his visit to Paris.

London, 23.

A dispatch from Constantinople asserts that the Sultan has acceded to the proposition of the European powers for a joint commission to enquire into the grievances and demands of the people of Candia.

Floods in New South Wales have caused great loss of property and life.

New York, 24.

The yellow fever has appeared in New Orleans.

The *Tribune's* Galveston special says the opinion of Attorney General Stanberry is already bringing forth fruit; the spirit of revolt is strengthening; Mayor Haviland, who was removed by Gen. Griffin, refuses to recognize the military authority.

Letters and telegrams have been received, by the Union Congregational Executive Committee, from enough members of Congress to insure a quorum in July. A short summer session is a fixed fact. A number of letters from Republican members state that they will come, on condition that the session shall not last over three weeks at farthest. They do not wish to proceed with the further business of Congress, but merely to definitely fix the reconstruction act so that the President and Stanberry will be prevented hereafter from giving any more trouble and hindering its execution. It is also evident that an attempt will be made to have Speaker Colfax announce the committees immediately, so as to be able to go right to work. This plan is favored by those anxious to impeach the President, and by others opposed to Secretary McCulloch's present financial policy. The session will be kept up long enough to definitely settle the question of impeachment.

The *Herald's* special says a secret society exists in Memphis, which is said to be one of many hundreds existing throughout the State among the colored population. The organization is ostensibly for benevolent purposes, but one of its degrees requires the initiated colored men to take a fearful oath to murder those who abandon its ranks.

Great Salt Lake City, 25.

A report from Denver says the first through coach on the Smoky Hill route, since the 12th, arrived last night. Two coaches coming west were attacked on the 15th by 200 Indians, five miles east of Big Timber, and surrounded three days. One man has been killed at Walker Creek and two at Grinnell. One was wounded at Deering's Wells and one at Pond Creek. The stock is gone at Deering's Wells and Russell's Springs. All these places are on the Smoky Hill stage route.

The Indians were found to be in strong force between the Three Crossings of the Sweetwater and the South Pass; they have driven the repair party back, but the party will make another attempt to-day.

Berlin, 24.

Baron Von Der Heydt, Minister of France, and acting Prime Minister in the absence of Bismark to Pomerania, closed the session of the Prussian Diet to-day. In his speech he said the cordial and intimate relations now existing between his Majesty the King of Prussia and his powerful neighbors were an assurance of lasting peace.

London, 24.

The *Times* says there is a general feeling of uneasiness and distrust noticeable in financial circles.

Chicago, 24.

An Omaha dispatch says the wire between Fort Laramie and Great Salt Lake has been down the past ten days; several attempts have been made to repair it, but the repairs have been driven back by Indians; there is not sufficient escort there.

General Augur arrived at Fort Laramie yesterday; General Hancock is in Denver.

St. Louis, 24.

A dispatch from the end of the Kansas Pacific railroad says the Indians have driven the grading parties into Fort Harker. Two men and two citizens were killed near Bunker Hill, twenty miles west of Fort Harker, on the 22d; considerable stock has been driven off. Efforts are being made to

procure arms for the railroad employes, many of whom have already left work, and it is feared all will leave unless better protected.

Lawrence, Kansas, 24.

The grading parties on the Pacific railroad, seventy miles west of Bunker Hill, were attacked by Kiowa Indians on the 22d; three men killed and the remainder driven off. Work on the road is entirely suspended beyond Wilson's Creek, and unless prompt measures are taken by the military, the progress of the road must be greatly retarded, and the lives and property of the people on the border totally unprotected. Gov. Crawford is making an effort to obtain arms and ammunition from the military to arm the railroad employes and citizens in the disturbed district.

St. Louis, 24.

Gen. Sherman has issued a circular in substance as follows: Treaties must be preserved, but Indians going beyond reservations and committing crimes fall under military control and are subject to punishment by the civil powers. This military division is divided into three departments, Dakota, commanded by Gen. Terry, Platte, by Gen. Augur and Missouri by Gen. Hancock. If each State or Territory will organize a battalion of mounted men they will be called for by the department commanders in case of emergency, to be mustered in accordance with law and await appropriations by Congress for pay. He gives directions to the civil authorities to be prepared to pursue at all times horse thieving bands who are endeavoring to avoid the military. When stock is traced to a reservation, a demand should be made of the agent, and if the tribe is entitled to annuities should be chargeable with the value of the stolen property. Governors of the States and Territories interested are requested to communicate freely with the department commanders, and appeal only to Gen. Sherman.

Boston, 24.

Early this morning the streets were crowded with citizens from the surrounding country. The city was decked with flags, and along the route of the procession every window, doorway, balcony and house top from which the display could be seen was occupied at an early hour. The schools and the state and municipal offices and nearly all places of trade and labor were closed, the people uniting in a general holiday. The dedicating ceremonies began at 9 a.m. In these none but masons participated. The President of the United States, Postmaster General Randall, Major General Rousseau and Surgeon Basil Morris were present. After the ceremonies closed the President expressed his sincere and profound gratitude experienced at being present with the grand lodge on this most interesting occasion. At the conclusion of the President's remarks the session of the grand lodge terminated. By the time the private ceremonies at the hall concluded, the masons who had been forming at the common were ready to move in the procession; they joined those who had been engaged in the temple exercises, and now in unbroken line they proceeded through a number of the principal streets and squares. The procession consisted of eighteen divisions, commanded by W. D. Streaton, Grand Marshal. In addition to the encampments of the state, there were encampments from Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the District of Columbia, together with Knights from other states. The St. John's Lodge of New York, instituted in 1751, carried its old Washington Bible, upon which Washington took his first oath of office as President of the United States. The Lodges from Maine, Illinois, New York, Washington and other cities and states were in the line, with strong representations of organizations in England and the British Provinces. It is thought that upwards of 10,000 masons were in the procession. There were many decorations of a gorgeous character along the route. The President stood most of the time hat in hand, and acknowledged the compliments paid to him. Bouquets were occasionally thrown into the carriage, and there was much enthusiasm everywhere. The only allusion to politics was the exclamation, "No impeachment." An oration was delivered by S. W. Stadley, Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, his theme: origin, morality and offices of free masonry. An original ode was sung, and the ceremonies closed with prayer, doxology and benediction.

Augusta, Ga., 24.

A party of convicts attempted to escape from the penitentiary at Milledgeville to-day; two were killed, several wounded, and the remainder captured.

New York, 25.

The grand jury yesterday found a true bill against Cole, and charged him with murder, in the first degree, in killing Hiscock.

The U. S. steamer Winooski arrived at Hampton Roads yesterday, with forty cases of yellow fever on board, most of which were convalescent; one death had occurred. The vessel came from Matanzas, Cuba, and the disease first appeared off the coast of Hayti.

The *Tribune's* New Orleans special says Gen. Stedman telegraphed to President Johnson at Boston, yesterday, to remove Gen. Sheridan at once.

St. Louis, 25.

Gen. Terry and Gen. Sherman have each written letters to the Governor of Dakota, advising a postponement of the contemplated exploring expedition to the Black Hills; they say that the country is still conceded to be Indian land, and any attempt to occupy it by the whites will be resisted by the Indians, and that in the present condition of affairs the government cannot furnish protection.

The telegraph line between Fort Cooper and the South Pass, a distance of 175 miles, is now and has been for two weeks in the hands of the Indians.

Omaha dispatches report a general cessation of Indian hostilities along the Platte route.

Capt. Mix's cavalry, after scouting at the head waters of the Republican River in all directions for eight days, going 140 miles south, returned to Fort Sedgwick on the 22d, having seen no Indians or any signs of them.

Gen. Potter returned from Pole Creek crossing, after an absence of four days, without seeing Indians.

Col. Green with five companies of infantry and one company of cavalry, left Fort Phil. Kearney on the 4th, with supplies for Fort C. F. Smith, with which post communications were cut off. The Indians seem to have left the Platte, some going north and west and others south; the latter are undoubtedly those who made the raid on the Smoky Hill route and the Kansas Pacific railway on the 22nd.

Outrages on the Arkansas and in the vicinity of Fort Dodge and along the Santa Fe route are reported, and it is not improbable that war will be continued from the Platte and Smoky Hill to the Arkansas country.

London, 25.

The recent reforms and wise internal policy adopted by the Government have inspired fresh confidence in her financial abilities.

Paris, 25.

Prince Napoleon is to be President of the congress which is to assemble for the purpose of fixing a uniform standard of gold and silver coin in Europe.

Berlin, 25.

The constitution of the North German Confederation to-day received the signature of King William, and goes into effect on the 5th of July.

Washington, 25.

During April and May 545 farms, comprising 41,892 acres, were added to the productive force of Alabama, under the act of congress providing for the disposal of public lands for homesteads.

The number of acres located with agricultural college scrip are, in Wisconsin, 147,860; in Michigan, 982,400; in Iowa, 1,280; in Oregon, 320. Each state or territory is to locate not exceeding a million acres.

Boston, 25.

The President was escorted to the Capitol this forenoon, where he was greeted with loud cheers by the thousands of persons who witnessed the scene. Proceeding to the Hall of Representatives, the President was welcomed by Gov. Bullock in a brief speech, to which he replied. Lieut. Gov. Claffin extended a similar welcome, and the President responded. The party was then conducted to the Senate Chamber, Governor's Room and other parts of the Capitol. The President and suit visited Bunker Hill Monument and the Charlestown navy yard in the afternoon.

Florence, 25.

The feeling in Italy against the Catholic clergy is very bitter. On the 24th, at the festival of St. John, the patron Saint of Florence, the people refused to join the ecclesiastics in its observances, because the priests refused to celebrate the national festival of free Italy two weeks ago.