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EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, July 6—Noon.—United States Minister Adams has succeeded in his efforts with the British Government to obtain the liberty of the convicted Fenian, Condon. He has been set free and will shortly sail for America.

Ismail Pasha, sovereign of Egypt, has arrived in London from Paris. The railroad station was decorated with flags and flowers in honor of the illustrious visitor, who was accorded a grand reception, in which the Prince of Wales and Lord Stanley, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, played a conspicuous part. A large body of troops were also in attendance, and formed an escort to the King of Egypt. Ismail Pasha is the guest of Earl Dudley.

July 7.—A detachment of regular troops has been ordered by the English Government to Abyssinia to compel the King of that country to release the British subjects, who have been held prisoners there for a long time past.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 7.—The International Congress for the regulation of gold and silver coinage, now in session in this city, has fixed upon the gold five-franc piece and its multiples as the basis for a uniform currency in Europe and America.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 7.—An Austrian fleet is to be immediately dispatched to Mexico for the body of Maximilian.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

GLASGOW, July 6—Noon.—The steamship Columbia, Capt. Carnaghan, from New-York, June 22, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, July 6—Noon.—The steamship Persia Capt. Lott, from New-York on the 25th of June, has arrived here en route to Liverpool.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 6—Noon.—Consols for money, 94½. United States Five-Twenties, 73. Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 79¼. Erie Railway Shares, 43¾.

Afternoon.—Consols have declined ¼, and are now quoted at 94⅓; United States Five-Twenties have advanced ¼d, and the quotation now is 73½; Illinois Central Railway shares, 79½; Erie Railway shares, 43¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 6—Noon.—Cotton quiet; estimated sales to-day, 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10½d.; Middling Orleans, 11d. Breadstuffs dull; Corn, 37/3. White California Wheat, 13/9. Barley, 5/. Oats, 3/9. Peas, 39/. Beef, 136/. Pork. 75/. Bacon, 42/6. Lard, 47/6. Cheese, 61/. Pot Ashes, 31/6. Petroleum—Spirits, 9d.; Refined, 1/2. Spirits Turpentine, 32/. Tallow, 44/, Clover Seed, 41/. Rosin—Common, 6/9; Fine, 12/.

Afternoon.—Cotton firmer; the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11d. In the Breadstuffs market Corn has advanced 3d., and is now quoted at 37/6. Wheat, Barley, Oats and Peas are unchanged. Provisions are without change. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, July 6—Noon.—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25/6. Calcutta Linseed, 68/6. Linseed Cakes, £9 12/6. Whale Oil, £35. Linseed Oil, £41 10/. Sperm Oil, £110.

Afternoon.—We have no change to announce in the price of articles since the noon report.

FRANKFORT, July 6.—United States bonds closed at 77⅞ for the issue of 1862.

July 7.—United States bonds were quoted to-day at 77⅞ for the issue of 1862.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamship Hansa, from Southampton, on the 26th of June, arrived here yesterday, bringing two days later European files.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS—BILLS ON THE PRESS AND ON THE RIGHT OF MEETING—THE ROYAL VISITORS—RUSSIAN FALSEHOODS ON BERZOWSKI.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, June 21, 1867.

The chief reason given in the famous Imperial Letter of 19th January for withdrawing from the Legislative Body the right of presenting an address in answer to the speech from the throne, was the great amount of time wasted in its discussion. That same letter of the 19th January promised in general but positive terms two large reforms. The Chambers have been in session now more than four months, and no session of the preceding six years in which so much time was "wasted in sterile debates on the address" has been so idle and barren. It is only within these last ten days that the Committees have reported the bills on the Press and the Right of Meeting. Never did molehill labors bring forth two more ridiculous masses than these two tangled, restricted, hampered, unfulfillments of the Imperial promises of six months ago. Those few persons who would base their opinions of the Imperial regime on something deeper than the clean-swept surface of the streets and the agreeable gayeties of Paris, would do well to read and perpend these bills. With such purpose in view such particular reader will find these prosy documents deeply interesting. Each bill begins finely with laying down freedom in principle, and goes on to lay atop of the principle restriction on restriction, straight waistcoat on straight waistcoat, reducing the working application of the principle to little more than an insane, fruitless struggle. Thus, article first of the Press law runs as follows: "Any Frenchman (not Frenchwoman) having attained his legal majority, and enjoying his civil and political rights, may, without previous authorization, publish a journal or literary periodical....." Then follow sixteen qualifying articles,

Ut turpiter atrum
Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne;

articles most ancient and devil-fish like, smelling of the last century, *turpiter* scaly. More than half of them are penal, and referring to penalties in other existing laws. The generously human heading of the bill on the Right of Meeting has appended to it a similar variety of foul night-bird's feathers and limbs of tardigrade monsters—fragments of fossil laws that date from before the deluge of 1789. Some of its more striking features can best be presented by a hypothetical case.

An election for Deputies to the Legislature is coming off twenty days from now. We electors in the town of Abbottville want to meet together and talk over the political questions of the day and the candidates in nomination. Seven of us, local residents, must sign a written request or notice, and send it to the Prefect or Sub-Prefect of our Department. If he lives a day's journey distant, so much the worse for us. Three *full days* (*i. e.*, one day's journey not counted) after his receipt of notice, and unless he makes objection, we can hold our meeting in a covered, walled-in building, that has doors to it. The day of meeting must not be later than the sixth day preceding the day of election. No one but inhabitants of the town of Abbottville can attend it. A policeman or other subordinate agent of Government shall be present, whocan close its proceedings at any moment when, in his judgment, they become, or threaten to become, improper. In any case the meeting must come to an end at the hour fixed for the closing of drinkingshops in the department in which we live. This hour is, in the provinces, generally 10 of the clock p. m. The collocation of *cabarets* (grogshops), and dry meetings of the sovereign people, under the law of Universal Suffrage, is complimentary. The penalties for violation on the part of the democracy of the numerous restrictive provisions of the proposed law from a fine of 200 francs and imprisonment for six days, to a fine of 10,000 francs and imprisonment for a year; besides which, the offender, in cases the special gravity of which is estimated by the tribunal, that is, by the magistrate who tries him, may be deprived of his right of franchise for a period of not less than one nor more than five years.

But it is rather out of season to dwell now on these bills. For rumors that have been floating up and down for months past of prorogation, adjournment, dissolution even, of the Legislature, thicken and solidify as it were in these last few days, so that now it is currently accepted as nearly certain that, so soon as the budget is voted, (say by the 1st day of July,) the session will be adjourned till next Autumn; that the hardly more than mock fulfillment of Napoleon's voluntarily given promises of last January will not come into discussion in that body for months yet to come. The Great Exhibition and its accompanying royal and industrial festivities distract the attention of the mass of high and low vulgar for the moment. But men of the graver sort, less taken up with gaping than thinking, think very gravely over this backsliding from liberal grace. It is hardly conceivable, in no rational way explicable, that, at the time Napoleon *motu proprio* issued his liberal manifesto last January, he was not seriously meaning to institute, without great delay, considerable measures of reform. That very presently he was persuaded by Rouher and others that he was going too fast and far, seems evident. That even the scant inch of progress these were more or less willingly ready to accept, has been resisted like sin all by the retrogrades pure and simple is certain. But that the Emperor accepts, or worse, encourages this adjournment, as an escape from any ever so slight verbal show of meeting the liabilities of his January letter, is difficult to accept as a hypothesis. Yet there are some who do suppose that. They imagine that his head is turned with the brilliant success of the Exhibition; that—like many of our countrymen, present visitors in his capital—he has been so much of late in the dazzling company of crowned heads as to forget his democratic republican antecedents, and lost sight of the work-a-day needs of his position in this passing glare of regal festivities and futilities. And some whim that the recent foregathering of monarchs has already resulted in a sort of holy alliance and mutual assurance of thrones against fire of freedom and revolutionary conflagration. These folks, forgetting and assuming that Napoleon, of all men, has forgotten, how little the personal propositions of men, crowned or diplomatic, have to do with the dispositions of history. There are they who say that Bismarck made new Germany, and Cavour made United Italy, and Luther *made* the Reformation. As if pilots made channels, or barometers made weather. The ablest of statesmen do but edit history that *makes* itself.

There is a subtler consideration. When the great Exhibition and its distractions are past there will be a revulsion of attention to politics. Suppose Napoleon is as aware of that as another—long foreclooking and waiting being rather a characteristic of his than prompt, decisive action. Suppose he foresees that the retrograde opposition in his own party will quite lose themselves by their persistent blind reaction. He don't want to risk an open quarrel with them; is letting them commit suicide, something as he did in the case of the Legislative Assembly in 1851-2. And so next year may appeal to the country, next year discontent with the illiberalism of the majority in the Corps Legislatif, somewhat as he did sixteen years ago, making them the scape-goats of his faults as well as due victims of their own.

If I can judge from talk of many of our countrymen and women now here, Bostonians, and other Americans more doubtful of their goodness, who have preferred steam translation in life to the risk of post-mortal enjoyment of the Champs Elysées and other pleasures of Paris, your stay-at-home readers are eager for more news about the Kings. This week we have nothing but small fry in the way of Sovereigns. A few German Princes, who can now safely leave their States in charge of the Berlin administration, Prince Humbert, heir apparent of the Italian crown, and the late Viceroy, now titular King, of Egypt. Several of the little German High Tausparencies vail themselves under "incog.," a quite needless precaution against any press of the popular crowd, whose appetite, fed on Czars and Bismarcks, rejects such feeble aliments to curiosity. At the rate things have been going on and down in their country for the past year, it almost looks as though, if they did not hurry home soon, their royalties would be more incognized if possible, there than here. But next week or so, we are to have the Sultan, an entirely new variety, and are getting our Turkish flags ready to hang out of window, and have revised the old story of the relationship between Abdul Aziz, Commander of the Faithful, and his very Christian Majesty Napoleon as is. Some time in the last century, when romance and piracy [still existed, a vessel having on board a young Creole lady, a cousin of Mme. Josephine Beauharnais, was taken by Algerine pirates, and that pleasing part of her lading was taken to Constantinople and sold to their reigning Sultan, who made her Sultanee Vladika, and begat offspring by her, from whom descends H. M. A. Azizo, a remote cousin then of the son of Hortense Beauharnais. In the grave kind, it has been said so often by editors who don't know that readers are getting to believe that they do know, that the Sultan will take occasion of his visit to make a gracious virtue of the necessity imposed on him by his Imperial host, the Czar and and the rest, to officially proclaim the autonomy of Crete under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte.

It is stated with yet more positiveness, and, I have some reason, to believe, with more authority, that the Emperor of Austria will come to Paris in the early days of July. This is regarded as the implied life insurance of poor brother Maximilian. The inference is that the Austrian and French Courts have more knowledge than they vouchsafe to the curious public as to the fate of that unhappy adventurer. Considering their motives for special interest in his person, and their supposedly superior means of information—being, as they are ex-officio, "well informed circles," par excellence—one would naturally assume that they should know whatever is knowable in his case; and yet a very curious and large sincerely sympathizing public is left to gather its broken victuals of food for sympathy and crumbs of comfort to its curiosity from the veriest salamagundi of cooked telegrams and fixings and findings of imaginative correspondents. You may read the *Moniteur* for the last month without learning hardly that Maximilian is dethroned. An historical text-book, still in use in French schools under the sanction of the Minister of Instruction, represents him as happily reigning over a happy people. *Per contra*, it is admitted at last, in official documents, that the cost of the Mexican Expedition amounts to more than 363,000,000 francs, without counting the loss in materials of war. The loss of life and health, of course, is left out of the calculation. It is sadly laughable to read in these same documents on the credit side, that the Expedition resulted in the recovery or collection of 61,000,000 francs.

It is too shameful for laughter to read in the official Russian journals of Warsaw the raving falsehoods of its Paris correspondent about Berzowski. What gives the communication importance is the official character of the disgraceful sheet in which it is published. Its grossly, cruelly false inventions, must not be corrected or questioned in print in Warsaw, where Russian order reigns. The poor fool's public trial should begin next week, or the week after. He has chosen Jules Favre, the defender of Orsini, for his counsel. It is doubtful whether that gentleman will be sufficiently recovered by that time from a recent severe attack of illness to fulfill his office of pleading extenuating circumstances. The world will lose an eloquent discourse, but the assassin, whose case is prejudged, will be as well served by the substitute counsel. The end of the trial, conducted in the ordinary forms before an ordinary criminal court, will probably be condemnation to death; then will come in, by Imperial grace, commutation of the penalty to "hard labor for life," which means transportation for life to a penal colony.

Arrangements are made among Americans here for a grand celebration of July 4th, at the *Pre Catelan* in the Bois de Boulogne.

A capital idea has been started for a grand banquet to the Emperor of France, given by the exhibitors at the World's Fair.

"Captain Orleans," as our boys in the Army of the Potomac used to style the gallant volunteer better known in these parts as Ferdinand d'Orleans, Duke of Alençon grandson of Louis Philippe, has obtained full *congé* from the proper authorities of the Italian army, wherein he was a captain in the artillery.

Didsbury, who has been to see the *Dahalish*, or state scowboat of the King of Egypt, now lying in the Seine, tells me that the second larboard oar, a highly polished (black) and intelligent informant, gave him to understand by signs that the late Gen. McClellan, when he left, was studying the strategic capabilities of the Red Sea, with a view of preventing a crossing; whether of the Israelites or of Pharaoh he could not quite make out.

HOPES FOR MAXIMILIAN'S SAFETY.

On the 23d of June it was reported in Paris that a dispatch had been received at the American Legation in Vienna from Mr. Seward, announcing that the Emperor Maximilian has been sentenced to exile, and that he has left for Europe and will land in England.

The *Constitutionnel* of June 24 states: "According to information, which we have every reason to believe well founded, the Emperor Maximilian will shortly embark for Europe, if he has not already done so."

A LETTER FROM NAPOLEON.

A dispatch from Paris says: "The Emperor Napoleon has addressed the following letter to Marshal Vaillant: 'I received on the occasion of the sad occurrence of the 6th of June an address from the Superior Council of the International Jury of the Exhibition. I was particularly touched by this manifestation, and I hereby beg you to transmit to those gentlemen my most heartfelt thanks.'"

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT—EARL RUSSELL'S MOTION AS TO THE IRISH CHURCH—PROGRESS OF THE REFORM BILL—APPOINTMENT OF BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS.

The House of Lords, on the 24th of June, exhibited unusual liveliness. In and outside, Earl Russell's motion caused an early gathering of the friends of the Irish Establishment. When the strangers' gallery was opened there was a rush for seats on the part of gentlemen with sombre garments and sombre countenances, looking like people who had come to witness the execution of a bosom friend. Ladies generally take an interest in religious matters, but their attendance last night in the Lords was on a very limited scale. The muslin dresses in the peeress's gallery were scarcely half so numerous as the lawn sleeves on the Bishops' benches. After a question as to Irish railways had been disposed of, Earl Russell brought forward his motion as to the Irish Church. It was as follows:—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be pleased to give directions that by the operation of a Royal Commission or otherwise, full and accurate information be procured as to the nature and amount of the property and revenues of the Established Church in Ireland, with a view to their more productive management, and their more equitable application for the benefit of the Irish people." The noble lord pointed to the state of Ireland as showing that something must be done to remove the grievances of which the people complained, and this motion was brought forward in the hope not that anything could be done this session, but that the way might be cleared for work next year. His lordship dealt forcibly with the allegation that the Irish Church was only a "sentimental wrong." Would Scotland, he asked, tolerate such a "sentimental wrong?" and did not the American colonies separate themselves from this country for grievances no greater than this "sentimental wrong?" He showed by figures the injustice of the Church, and enforced the necessity for a change by arguments drawn from experience elsewhere. A long discussion followed, in the course of which the Bishop of Ossory moved an amendment, to leave out the last clause of the motion, and make it read, after "management" thus: "And also as to the means by which they may be made best to promote the efficiency of the Established Church in Ireland." After a long discussion this amendment was carried. The original motion was then adopted.

In the House of Commons, after the questions had been disposed of, the House went into committee on the Reform bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a long statement in reference to the Boundary Commissioners. The effect of the statement was that the number of the commissioners had been reduced from seven to five, and they are Viscount Eversley, Sir F. Crossley, Sir J. Duckworth, Mr. Russell Gurney, and Mr. Walter. Mr. Bright expressed his satisfaction with the change. On clause No. 40, Mr. Hardcastle moved an amendment to abolish the right of freemen to vote. There was some discussion, but eventually the amendment was negatived. Mr. Holden then moved an amendment, the object of which was to insure that part of the qualification for a vote based on land in a borough should be the existence of a house upon it. After a brief discussion this amendment was negatived by 106 votes to 98. Various other amendments followed.

THE ATLANTIC CABLES.

Capt. Sherard Osborn sends to *The London Times* copies of the telegrams received by him as managing director of the "Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company" during the recent repair of the cable of 1866, in Trinity Bay. He adds the following remarks on the cables of 1865 and 1866.

The cables of 1865 and 1866, as they are called, once laid successfully, the next question to their proprietors was whether they would pay, and whether they could be subject to much injury from the drift of the Polar ice, and consequently entail costly and constant repair. The revenue, which this year promises to touch £450,000, or within £150,000 of the original cost of the last laid cable, answers the first query in a very satisfactory manner; the second doubt is equally well disposed of. Throughout the Spring the Atlantic Ocean on the American shore was beset with an unusual amount of ice disengaged from the Arctic regions by a singularly stormy Winter, yet, so well had the cables been carried along the deep trough of Trinity Bay that both remained intact, except in one case.

In a heavy storm an iceberg drifted into the bay, and grounded about two miles and a half from the station at Heart's Content, resting, doubtless, on the 1866 cable and eventually crushing it.

We were requested by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company to test the point at which the injury had occurred, and to undertake the repair as quickly as possible. Mr. Latimer Clarke and Mr. Willoughby Smith, the electrical engineers of the two companies, decided that the injury had occurred only at the point above indicated. The steamer Chiltern was prepared by us, and dispatched on the 5th inst. under the command of Capt. Edington, who, you will remember, assisted in the Atlantic cable-laying expedition of last year, with a proper staff of competent persons under the superintendence of Mr. Clifford, one of this company's engineers, and went to the spot indicated, and within a few hours effected the necessary repairs at a very trivial charge to the revenue of the the cables.

The ice is now gone for this season. The only cable touched will have been relaid in deeper water at that point, and the chances are that we may not have another injury for years—at any rate, of only a similarly trivial character. That, however, I trust will be still further guarded against by having in Trinity Bay a steam vessel properly fitted to maintain the only portion of the Atlantic cables likely to be injured in any way—a necessary insurance on the magnificent revenue those cables are yielding.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF FRASER, TRENHOLM & CO.

From The Liverpool Journal of June 22.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., the English agents for the late Confederate Government, was held in this town on Tuesday, at the office of Messrs. H. W. Banner & Son. There was a numerous attendance, and Mr. John Torr (of Messrs. T. & H. Littledale & Co.,) was called to the chair. From a statement read by Mr. Banner, it appeared that the meeting had reference solely to the affairs of the Liverpool house, there being two partners in the American house totally unconnected with the English firm. The Government of the United States had also taken proceedings in America to attach the whole property of the American firm, and also against the Liverpool firm on behalf of all property shown to have arisen from funds remitted from America during the war, so that the estimated assets in the statement of affairs would be subject to contingencies arising from those suits. The statement showed on behalf of the firm: Gross liabilities, £1,218,000; unsecured creditors, £511,000; estimated assets, £282,000. Mr. C. K. Prioleau's private estate, after the payment of private claims, showed £8,000 of assets. After considerable discussion, the meeting resolved that the estate should be wound up under inspection, and the following gentlemen were named as inspectors: Mr. John Torr, Mr. Norton (J. Hewitt & Co.), Mr. S. H. Brown, and Mr. H. W. Banner.

PRUSSIA.

CLOSE OF THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS—MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

At the sitting of the Upper House on the 24th of June, 119 members being present, the draft of the North German Constitution was unanimously passed. The close of the present session of the Prussian Diet took place at 3 p. m. Baron von der Heydt, the Minister of Finance, read a message from the King, of which the following is a summary: "His Majesty thanks the Chambers for the adoption of the Constitution, and announces that it will be immediately proclaimed in all the States of the Confederation. While North Germany will henceforth constitute a closely connected union of States, the national community, which already secures the protection of German territory, will also be extended to the commercial life of the German people. The Zollverein, the foundation of which formerly marked the commencement of the united development of Germany, will be brought into harmony with the vital conditions of the North German Confederation. Thanks to the moderation and the love of peace of all the Powers, success has been attained in guarding the peaceful development of European affairs from interruption. The friendly and confidential relations existing between the King and the sovereigns of powerful neighboring States afford the prospect in every direction of the blessings of peace continuing to be undisturbed. A powerful guarantee is supplied by the fact that the wish and aim of the Government will constantly be directed toward specially employing the importance and power of the newly strengthened commonwealth in securing the benefits of peace."

THE ZOLLVEREIN.

The treaty by which Bavaria joins the reconstructed customs union was ratified by the King on the 21st of June. Complete unanimity prevailed among the Ministers upon this question; and the rumor current here that Prince Hohenlohe had requested the King to accept his resignation is without foundation. Bavaria will have six votes in the representation of the States belonging to the new Zollverein.

HOLLAND.

COLONIES FOR SALE.

From the Hague we learn that no sooner is the Luxemburg business settled than another question connected with sale of territory arises. Some time since a treaty was concluded between England and Holland to fix the frontiers of the possessions of both countries on the coast of Guinea, while at the same time a new liberal tariff of duties was established. This treaty has been laid before the Dutch Parliament, and not a few members are of opinion that, as the Guinea colony is every year a loss to the Dutch treasury, it would be better to dispose of it. The Government have replied that the treaty and the new tariff will perhaps make the colony more prosperous, but have not declined to sell it if a good price could be obtained. The only question is how to find a buyer. The English Government have not shown themselves willing to buy the Dutch possessions, and there is no other State to whom they would be of any use. It is not at all improbable that if Holland can contrive to get rid of the Guinea colony, efforts will next be made to sell the West Indian colonies, which are also a source of pecuniary loss. Negotiations have recently been reopened between Switzerland and Holland in regard to a commercial treaty. Some years ago a treaty of this kind was on the point of being concluded, but the Dutch Government insisted that the illiberal restrictions of the Swiss on the Dutch Jews should be abolished. This was refused at that time; but the Swiss Government, it is understood, have now taken the necessary measures to place Dutch Jews living in Switzerland on the same footing as Christians.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

HUNGARY.

A NEW DIFFICULTY WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, on the 24th of June, the question was asked of the Government by Herr Ivankas by what right the Minister of War at Vienna proposed to introduce a bill in the Austrian Reichsrath on the military organization of the Empire which should extend to Hungary. Herr Horvath replied that this measure had been adopted without the knowledge of the Hungarian Ministry, but the Ministry would take the necessary steps in reference thereto, and would shortly be able to give a satisfactory explanation.

GEN. KLAPKA ACCEPTS THE AMNESTY.

Klapka has written a letter to the *Independance Belge*, in which he expresses his unmixed delight at the turn affairs have taken in Hungary. After long suffering he trusts and believes that a new and better era has arrived for Hungary, and he declares it to be the duty of every good patriot to give all the assistance he is able in the work of reconstruction, political and material. For himself, he will take advantage of the amnesty, and go back to his country as soon as he can arrange his affairs.

MAURITIUS.

AN EPIDEMIC OF FEVER DEPOPULATING THE ISLAND.

United States Consul Pike, in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated Port Louis, Mauritius, May last, says: "Since my last dispatch the fever has greatly increased, so much so that all persons who can leave the country are doing it at the first opportunity. Nearly 30,000 persons have died since the 10th of February, and it is now supposed by the medical faculty that it will continue during the year, as the cold weather does not seem to check it but rather aggravates it. Business is completely suspended and everything on the island wears a gloomy aspect. This great mortality is unprecedented in history, and if it continues it will nearly depopulate the island. Many persons are of opinion that the disease is contagious, as the last English mail steamer which left here with fever on board on the 6th of April, brought it back with her. I have also been very sick and have been ordered by my physicians to leave the colony, but I declined to leave my post as there are a number of cases of American vessels in distress, together with several men belonging to the ship Aseria, who are lying ill at the hospital, and who need my care and attention. I am much better and am in hopes that by visiting the high lands in the interior of this colony I will be enabled recover my health."

PORTUGAL.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

In the Chamber of Deputies a bill for the reform of the penal code and the abolition of capital punishment has been passed with only two dissenting votes.

The Chamber also agreed to an amendment to the civil code proposed by the Committee, which had already been approved by the Ministry and the Peers.

The general budget and the bill on the reform of the jury system were adopted.

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION—OPENING SPEECH OF THE DEFENSE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, Judge Fisher presiding.

Among the spectators in the Court-room were Senator Chandler, Speaker Colfax, and Representatives Ross, Perham, Washburne of Indiana, Van Horn of New-York, Eckley, Orth, Hubbard of West Virginia, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Mercur, Cullom, Dawes, Koontz, Washburn of Massachusetts, Cornell, Cobb, and others.

Mr. Carrington said all due exertion had been made to secure the attendance of Mr. Duell to prove the cipher letter, but he could not be found, and they were willing to close the case if counsel for the defense would agree that Duell should be called at some future time.

Mr. Bradley said they could not agree to that.

Mr. Pierrepont said he supposed this was a question within the discretion of the Court.

Judge Fisher said all the practice had been that the prosecution must close the case. He had never heard of a rule of practice that allowed witnesses to be called for the prosecution after the defense had commenced the examination of their witnesses.

Mr. Carrington said they would then close the case, but without prejudice to their right to submit a motion hereafter for the admission of Duell's testimony.

Mr. Bradley said now that the prosecution had closed, he desired to know if Susan Ann Jackson, Lee and Cleaver would be called for further cross-examination.

A protracted discussion ensued as to the agreement between counsel for the recall of the witnesses above named, the defense contending that the prosecution had agreed to recall them, and the prosecution denying that they had so understood it.

The notes of the official reporter were finally appealed to, and it was held from the notes that there was no positive agreement.

Mr. Carrington said he had agreed that Rhoades should be recalled.

Mr. Pierrepont said that as there was some doubt as to the recall of Susan Ann Jackson, she could be recalled, but the prosecution would then put some additional questions to her also.

Mr. Bradley said the defense agreed to that.

Mr. Bradley then said before proceeding with his evidence he would move to strike out all evidence in relation to Jacob Thompson, as he had not been connected with the case at issue.

Judge Fisher said it was not worth while to cut the case to pieces now; let the defense go on and examine their witnesses, and all these points will come up for argument hereafter.

Mr. Bradley then submitted objections to other portions of the testimony, and the Court ruled that this was not the proper time to make the objection.

Mr. Pierrepont said all the evidence would be connected before the trial was over and at the proper time.

Judge Fisher said an application to put in additional testimony could be made at any time before the case was given to the jury.

The defense accepted the ruling of the Court.

Mr. J. H. Bradley, jr. then opened the case for the defense, and said the time had at last arrived in this case when the prisoner could say something in support of his own innocence, and when not only his own innocence may be shown, but the pure fame of his departed mother may be vindicated. The difficulty of at first summoning a jury was adverted to, and after complimentary remarks to the jury, Mr. Bradley said the attorneys for the defense came to the trial in this case in full confidence of the innocence of the prisoner. They had come to this conclusion not from sympathy, but after a full and candid investigation of all the circumstances surrounding the case. All that the prisoner asked was a full and fair trial, and he trusted the verdict of the jury would set at rest all the misunderstood circumstances of this case. Every prisoner was presumed to be innocent until proven guilty, and yet in this case the Assistant District-Attorney, in his opening remarks, held him up as a monster of iniquity.

Mr. Bradley then traced the tone of Mr. Wilson's argument, and argued that he had not proven what he, with an eloquent flourish, said he would prove. The accusation made against the prisoner had not been sustained, and he (Mr. Bradley) argued that all such arguments on the part of the prosecuting officer were out of place. He reminded the jury that in its moral aspect the crime was no more heinous in the sight of the Judge of all mankind than the murder of the most obscure citizen. He depicted the horror of feeling that attended the assassination of President Lincoln, and he then referred to the fact of a conspiracy to murder, and that the prosecution endeavored to show that Surratt was the head and front of the conspiracy. There was no doubt but that Booth was in the conspiracy; there was no doubt that Payne was one of the conspirators, but there was a doubt as to the guilt of Harold and Atzerodt. As to Mrs. Surratt, it would be shown that at least a great error had been committed in that case, and they would prove the entire innocence of the prisoner. The conspiracy had not been traced out to 1863, as was promised it would be. Booth was the head and front of the conspiracy, and it was evident that the prisoner never made his acquaintance till 1865. The circumstances of the introduction of Surratt to Booth were rehearsed, the character of the two men were described, and it was argued that Booth was just the man to corrupt one like Surratt. To prove the intimacy of Surratt and Booth, Weichman and John M. Lloyd were the two witnesses most depended upon by the prosecution. The defense would contradict Mr. Lloyd in many important particulars. Who was John M. Lloyd? A man who was a self-proclaimed, low, groveling drunkard; who was so drunk on April 14th that he did not know whether he fell down before Mrs. Surratt or not.

Mr. Bradley then detailed some of Lloyd's testimony, and said Mrs. Offutt would be put upon the stand and would contradict his statements from a sober standpoint. She will show who was present on April 14, and all that was said and done; and she will show what transpired as Mrs. Surratt drove away. It will be shown that Lloyd, on the morning after the assassination, denied what he has testified to on the stand, and called God to witness the truth of his denial. The next witness was Lewis J. Weichman, a clerk in the War Department, and a quondam student of divinity—a man who was treated as a son by this murdered woman—a man whose dastard heart made him quake for the position in which he was placed, and he became the principal witness up on that other trial.

This man Weichman testified that he drove Mrs. Surratt to the country, and that on the way they went to Lloyd's, and that Lloyd and Mrs. Surratt whispered to each other; but this is falsified by the testimony of Lloyd himself. It will be proved that it was not one of the conspirators who called at Mrs. Surratt's on the night of April 14. It will be proven, also, that Mrs. Surratt did not answer the door on that night; that she never said the murder of Mr. Lincoln was a punishment upon this people for their pride and licentiousness; that the conversation detailed by Weichman as having taken place at the breakfast table on April 15, had no place except in the brain of the witness. What transpired at the Station-House will be shown, and it will be proven that Weichman was at all times under arrest. The statements and confessions of this witness will also be shown, and it will be proven that he was intimate with the conspirators. It will be shown, also, that the information he obtained, by virtue of his office at the War Department, which could be of benefit to the Rebels, was communicated to blockade runners. The man's character will be fully shown. These two witnesses, Lloyd and Weichman, are the two principal ones to prove the conspiracy, and then they attempt to prove that Surratt was here on that night. It is necessary to prove his presence here, or all charges of guilt fall to the ground. The first witness to prove this is Sergeant Joseph M. Dye, the dreamer.

Now, assuming that Dye did see these men whom he described, we will show to the jury who the men he described were. We will produce the man who looked in the carriage, and the man who called the time—ten minutes past ten—in an audible tone of voice. We will further prove the record of Dye's indictment as a counterfeiter, and we will show that he never had the conversation with Mrs. Surratt, as sworn to.

Who else do they produce? David C. Reed, a gambler for twenty years. If allowed, we will contradict him out of his own mouth, and will prove his indictment for a criminal offense, and will prove him to be unworthy of belief. As to Casper's testimony it is so indistinct that it is unnecessary to attempt to contradict him.

Another is John Lee, and him we will contradict by showing that he stated that he never saw and never knew John Surratt on the day before testifying; and it will be shown that he never saw John Surratt; it will be shown that he is not entitled to any credit upon his oath.

Another witness is Mr. E. S. Cleaver, just fresh from the jail, admitted to bail since the jury was sworn, but originally committed for a crime of murder, committed in the vilest manner upon a little girl. This man, after being manipulated by that most infamous of all criminals—Sanford Conover, alias Dunham—comes here and swears he saw Surratt here on April 14. A worthy successor to Cleaver on the witness stand was Benjamin W. Vanderpool, who says he is a member of the New-York Bar. It will be shown that this witness asserted that he never saw John Surratt; that he was summoned here, and did not come voluntarily; that he was not a partner of Mr. Chauncey Shaffer in New-York, but was allowed to keep his desk there; that he could not have seen an afternoon performance at Metropolitan Hall, because there was no afternoon performances there, and it will be shown that he was utterly infamous. It will be shown that Mr. Shaffer sent duplicate telegrams to the prosecution and the defense setting forth Vanderpool's infamy, and that this knowledge was not given to the jury.

As to the testimony of Wood, the barber, it will be shown that he was mistaken. Mr. Bradley reviewed at length the testimony of other witnesses brought forward to prevent the defense proving an *alibi*, and said he would prove that it was false or mistaken in all particulars. The defense would prove that John Surratt was in Canada in 1865, and went thence to Europe, and after two years he is found in the Papal States. It is claimed that he received $200,000 from the Confederate Government, and yet he is so poor that he is compelled to seek service as a private soldier. At the end of two years he is lodged in jail here as one of the assassination conspirators, and is shut out from the world, and his tale is known to no one except his counsel. His tale is plain and simple, and will be developed. He will be traced from Richmond in March, 1865, to Montreal in April. It is conceded that he paid his bill at the hotel there on April 12, and we will show that he was not near Washington except when brought back here in the Swatara. We will show where Surratt was on April 14 and 15, and show that he was not within four hundred miles of Washington. It will be shown that he went to a certain town and registered his name as John Harrison, and that he remained there to attend to a mission he was intrusted with, and was there on April 14. It will be shown that the register of that hotel has mysteriously disappeared. He will be followed back to Montreal, when he arrived there on April 18. Facts and circumstance will be shown to conclusively demonstrate that Surratt could not have got to the places named for the purpose of covering up his tracks. It will be shown that while Surratt was in Montreal, after the assassination, he was not allowed to read a newspaper in his place of concealment, and he was not aware of his mother's peril until the event of her execution, and he then wanted to hasten to Washington to give himself up, but was not permitted to do so. It will be shown that he first heard that he was implicated in the assassination in Albany, and that he then turned back to Montreal. He did not flee from fear, but because justice dropped her scales when she entered that building at the foot of Four-and-a-Half-st. As to the handkerchief, of which so much has been said, it will be shown that it was not dropped by Surratt, but by an officer of the Government who was in pursuit, and who carried it with him for a purpose. It will be shown that the Government knew that the officer dropped the handkerchief, but did not choose to divulge it.

The defense would also show the agreement between the conspirators, signed by them, and upon which neither the name of Mrs. Surratt nor of John Surratt appears. This agreement will be produced as it came direct from the chief conspirator, contains the genuine signatures in which they pledged themselves to commit this act of assassination, and upon that neither the name of John Surratt nor Mrs. Surratt appears; and after these things are shown the jury cannot be asked to say that the prisoner is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

At the close of Mr. Bradley's remarks, the Court at 12:30 took a recess until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

THE INDIAN WAR.

THE OSAGE INDIANS PREPARING FOR HOSTILITIES—GOV. CRAWFORD OF KANSAS ANXIOUS FOR WAR.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—A Topeka dispatch says the Osage Indians have left their reservation in the southern part of the State, in regular war style. Their rear picketed and allowed no whites to approach their camp. Little Bear, the chief of the Little Osages, says, their Agent, Snow, is never with them, and attributes the present disaffection of the tribe to him. Little Bear refused to go to the plains with his band, and has no control over them. They said they were going to hunt buffaloes, but they stole 80 horses; and Brig.-Gen. Kelly, of the Militia, who reports the above, believes they are on the war path.

Gov. Crawford has written a long letter on the subject of Indian affairs to Senator Ross, in which he says that the outrages will partially cease for a week or two, as the Indians who have been committing them are to meet Cols. Leavenworth and Wynkoop at Salt Plains, in the southern part of the State, to receive annuities, but as soon as they receive these goods they will return to robbing and murdering.

The Governor deprecates the Peace Commissioners' plan, and says that war is the only way to settle the troubles. He makes strong appeals to Congress for aid, and charges some Indian agents and traders with gross misrepresentation in stating that their Indians are quiet and peaceable, when it is a notorious fact they are murdering and scalping the whites wherever they are found.

The Governor further says, 5,000 persons have been killed during the past year, and declares if Congress will not protect the citizens, the Kansas Railroad interests, and prevent the blockades of the routes of travel, he will take the matter in his own hands.

An Omaha dispatch says several steamers on the Upper Missouri have been attacked by the Indians, and five or six men killed.

A Wyandotte (Kansas) dispatch says Thomas Parks, a contractor on the Pacific Railway, reports six attacks by the Ind