

WASHINGTON.

THE FRAUDS ON SOLDIERS! A NUMBER OF THE CHECKS PAID CLAIM AGENTS IMPROPERLY INDORSED—THE BRITISH MINISTER TO BE SUPERSEDED—A SEVERE EXAMINATION FOR THE PATENT OFFICE CLERKS—THE STATEMENT OF THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK—RETIREMENT IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A question has arisen as to the responsibility of the Assistant Treasurer in New-York in paying Government checks given to soldiers in payment of bounties and arrears of pay. In a large number of cases, involving, it is said, about \$40,000, it is ascertained that the checks were made payable to the soldiers themselves, and that they were improperly indorsed—not by the soldiers, but by claim agents, under the authority of alleged powers of attorney.

It is rumored in diplomatic circles here that Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, will ultimately be succeeded by an English diplomatic representative of the highest ambassadorial rank; that the retiring minister will be promoted to Madrid; and that the new Ambassador will, through a liberal hospitality, ascertain Senatorial sentiments before opening further negotiations for the adjustment of the Alabama question.

The Commissioner of Patents has organized a board for the examination of the qualifications of the clerical force of the office. The examination comprises history, geography, arithmetic, natural philosophy, astronomy, mechanical arts, &c., and is very severe. It is thought that a large number of clerks will fail to pass the examination, hence they will be dismissed, and their places supplied by others.

A meeting of the directors of the Freedmen's Savings Bank was held last evening. From the financial statement it appeared that the liabilities of the company, that is the amount due depositors, on the 29th of May, to which date the report was made, reaches the sum of \$1,107,670 40.

The plan of retrenchment begun by the War Department with the advent of Gen. Rawlins as Secretary is still being pursued. The barracks and army storehouse known as Lincoln Depot, which has been kept up here since the war at a great expense, has been ordered vacated, and the buildings and property therein sold at auction.

The Government paper mill in Pennsylvania has, through the Treasury agent stationed at the mill, forwarded the first lot of the new and improved greenback paper to the National and American Bank Note Companies in New-York. The paper is what is known as the French silk variety, and through its fibers run threads of red and blue colors.

Commissioner Delano will to-morrow issue an order directing that hereafter no application for release of seizures of tobacco, whisky, and all other articles shall be considered by the Bureau until a report shall have been received from the local officers making the seizures, setting forth all the circumstances of the case, and such facts as will enable the Commissioner to form an intelligent judgment.

Mr. Siciliano has been granted leave of absence by the Secretary of War, on the order of the President, for one year, with permission to go abroad, in order that he may accept the Spanish mission without resigning his commission in the army.

Bids yesterday opened at the Treasury Department to supply the Department and various Bureaus thereof with stationery for the year ending June 30, 1870. The bidders were Philip & Solomons, Blanchard & Mohun, B. F. French, and Coyle & Towers; of Washington; E. D. Lockwood of Philadelphia; S. P. Dimsmore, P. W. Durham, D. W. Bogardus, and R. Esterbrook & Co., of New-York.

The statement that Mr. Reverdy Johnson had to pay a forfeit of \$2,000, for a failure to fulfill the terms of his lease by reason of his unlooked-for departure from his house in Portland-place, London, is reported to be untrue.

Gen. O. O. Howard delivered this evening the second of his lectures on the battles in which he was engaged, taking up Williamsburgh and Fair Oaks. The General reminded his hearers that the preceding lecture ended with the evacuation of Yorktown. He thought that the criticism upon Gen. McClellan would have been much less severe if all the subsequent Peninsula operations had prospered, if the Rebel army had been crushed, and Richmond taken. But misfortunes were very apt to attend the operations, and it was not until the evacuation of Yorktown that the army was absolutely essential for the necessary discipline and drill; that the crossing of the York River would have made necessary a division of the army and exposed our base of supplies; that a month in April was not lost, as the roads would be better in May and operations more easily carried forward. He then explained the subsequent movements, beginning May 4, 1862, including the heavy siege of the enemy's works by Gen. McClellan, where our army was on over fields literally alive with torpedoes hidden in the earth. He then described the march to the north, and the capture of the center of the river. He explained the details of the battle of Seven Pines, while Casey's division was so severely handled, and about which a premature dispatch was sent to Washington by Gen. McClellan complaining of their misbehavior. With regard to Gen. Casey and the censures passed upon him, Gen. Howard said that Casey's division did as well as troops could have done, located as they were by McClellan, in an exposed position, few in numbers, and encamped at one-third of the Rebel army. The General then referred to circumstances connected with his own division, as it came into position, and related some touching incidents which he had witnessed on the field. The dead were lying in every direction, and the wounded crying aloud for help after darkness had covered the scene. He also described the next day's engagement, in which he took part, where his horse was shot under him, and then he himself wounded in the arm, so as to render amputation necessary. He paid a generous tribute to Gen. Barlow, the "boy General," for his coolness and clearness of head; and referred with gratitude to an incident in which an officer and soldier

undertook to protect him (Howard), the officer losing his own life in the behalf.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES AND SETTLERS' PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS. THE SALT AND PEPPER—NEW-YORK STORKKEEPERS APPOINTED.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in reply to a question from a citizen of Nebraska, asking permission in behalf of many families that they may be allowed to go on improving their homesteads and pre-emption claims without reading thereon, on account of apprehensions of Indian raids, such settlers preferring to live in proximity to each other in small villages for self-protection, states that the case of temporary absence in consequence of actual danger from the incursions of hostile Indians, it is necessary that settlers should resume their personal residence on each of their claims at the earliest period possible, and that they had not at any time abandoned their claims, but returned at the earliest day practicable, consistent with their safety.

Gov. Geary and the President. The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer details the particulars of an interview he had with Gov. Geary, in reference to the rumor that he had been appointed to the position of Secretary of the Treasury. Gov. Geary emphatically denied the statement, and assigned its origin to a few personal enemies, who desire to see the Governor removed from office.

NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL CONVENTION. THE APPRENTICESHIP QUESTION—WOMEN'S UNIONS TO BE ORGANIZED. ALBANY, June 11.—The Typographical Convention met at 9 a. m. to-day, and the report on the new Constitution was read. A resolution was adopted to send two delegates to the National Labor Union, and Messrs. Sample and Green of Pittsburgh were appointed, with Messrs. Beatty and Dunn of Philadelphia, as alternates.

THE JUNTA THAT WILL MEET AT THE TACON TUNNELS TO-MORROW, will be composed of all the chiefs, and the volunteers will be represented by one commissioned officer, a sergeant, and a private. The Junta that will meet at the Tacon Tunnels to-morrow, will be composed of all the chiefs, and the volunteers will be represented by one commissioned officer, a sergeant, and a private.

THE JUNTA THAT WILL MEET AT THE TACON TUNNELS TO-MORROW, will be composed of all the chiefs, and the volunteers will be represented by one commissioned officer, a sergeant, and a private. The Junta that will meet at the Tacon Tunnels to-morrow, will be composed of all the chiefs, and the volunteers will be represented by one commissioned officer, a sergeant, and a private.

THE JUNTA THAT WILL MEET AT THE TACON TUNNELS TO-MORROW, will be composed of all the chiefs, and the volunteers will be represented by one commissioned officer, a sergeant, and a private. The Junta that will meet at the Tacon Tunnels to-morrow, will be composed of all the chiefs, and the volunteers will be represented by one commissioned officer, a sergeant, and a private.

THE JUNTA THAT WILL MEET AT THE TACON TUNNELS TO-MORROW, will be composed of all the chiefs, and the volunteers will be represented by one commissioned officer, a sergeant, and a private. The Junta that will meet at the Tacon Tunnels to-morrow, will be composed of all the chiefs, and the volunteers will be represented by one commissioned officer, a sergeant, and a private.

THE JUNTA THAT WILL MEET AT THE TACON TUNNELS TO-MORROW, will be composed of all the chiefs, and the volunteers will be represented by one commissioned officer, a sergeant, and a private. The Junta that will meet at the Tacon Tunnels to-morrow, will be composed of all the chiefs, and the volunteers will be represented by one commissioned officer, a sergeant, and a private.

THE JUNTA THAT WILL MEET AT THE TACON TUNNELS TO-MORROW, will be composed of all the chiefs, and the volunteers will be represented by one commissioned officer, a sergeant, and a private. The Junta that will meet at the Tacon Tunnels to-morrow, will be composed of all the chiefs, and the volunteers will be represented by one commissioned officer, a sergeant, and a private.

THE JUNTA THAT WILL MEET AT THE TACON TUNNELS TO-MORROW, will be composed of all the chiefs, and the volunteers will be represented by one commissioned officer, a sergeant, and a private. The Junta that will meet at the Tacon Tunnels to-morrow, will be composed of all the chiefs, and the volunteers will be represented by one commissioned officer, a sergeant, and a private.

THE JUNTA THAT WILL MEET AT THE TACON TUNNELS TO-MORROW, will be composed of all the chiefs, and the volunteers will be represented by one commissioned officer, a sergeant, and a private. The Junta that will meet at the Tacon Tunnels to-morrow, will be composed of all the chiefs, and the volunteers will be represented by one commissioned officer, a sergeant, and a private.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE. A BARRICADE—TROOPS CHARGING THE PEOPLE—SIX HUNDRED ARRESTS.

LONDON, June 11.—The agitation in Paris last night continued until after midnight. Troops occupied the Montmartre district and vicinity, and cavalry paraded through the streets all night. Shortly after midnight, the crowd in one of the streets in the Montmartre district broke through a line of police, and formed a barricade; but they were dispersed, and pursued in all directions by the troops. Many windows were broken, and other damage done to property in that quarter of the city. The cavalry charged on the crowd in the streets several times, and many citizens were wounded, but no one was killed. The police have been very active, and it is reported that they made nearly 600 arrests since midnight. Further disturbances are apprehended, and extraordinary precautions have been taken by the Government to prevent them.

ARRESTS. Three members of the editorial staff of the Siecle newspaper, and several of M. Rochefort's Electoral Committee have been arrested. Domiciliary visits have been paid to several houses. There have also been several press seizures.

CHEERING THE EMPEROR. PARIS, June 11.—The Emperor and the Empress today drove through Montmartre. The district was filled with crowds of people, who enthusiastically cheered.

THE RETURNS. The Patrie and other Paris journals give returns, showing the election of 199 Official, and 98 Opposition candidates. The editors of the Revue have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy.

THE CABLE BANQUET. A grand banquet was given on board the steamship Great Eastern last evening to celebrate the successful loading of the new French cable. Many toasts were present. Speeches were made and toasts drunk, and altogether much enthusiasm was manifested. Among the toasts were "England," "America," and "France," which were appropriately responded to by representatives of the several nations. The festivities were continued till a late hour. The Great Eastern has gone to Portland, England, for her supply of coal, and will leave that port to-morrow for Brest, whence she will soon proceed to lay the cable to the United States.

GEN. CLUSERET EXPELLED—POPULAR AGITATION. PARIS, June 11.—MIDNIGHT.—Gen. Cluseret has been expelled from France. Great crowds of people still continue in the streets in the Montmartre and other quarters of Paris, and the agitation and excitement are unabated. The Emperor and Empress, however, passed through the streets again this evening in an open carriage, with only the usual number of attendants.

SPAIN. GREAT MEETING OF REPUBLICANS—PROTEST AGAINST MONARCHY—SHOUTS FOR GRANT AND AMERICA—BARRICADING THE STREETS. CORDOVA, June 11.—A great meeting of Republicans was held to-day for the purpose of protesting against a return to a monarchy. Deputies were present from every Southern Province. Speeches of a revolutionary character were made. During the proceedings the Spanish flag was entwined in that of the United States, and the assemblage shouted for America and for Gen. Grant. About 50,000 persons were present. While the meeting was in session the military and civil guard interfered, creating a panic. Many women and children were trampled down, and several lives were lost. The crowd then barricaded the streets, and there is danger of a serious affray.

MADRID, June 11.—In the Cortes, last evening, the budget for the coming year was under discussion. Figuerola, the Minister of Finances, stated in reply to a question, that a reduction in the estimate of expenditure was impossible.

MONTPEISIER'S LETTER TO THE CORTES. The Duke de Montpensier writes to the Cortes that, as a Spanish citizen and soldier, he acknowledges and respects the new Constitution voted by that body.

THE REGENCY DEBATE—GEN. DE RODAS. The Cortes is discussing the proposition for a regency. The Republicans have offered many amendments, limiting the power of the Regent. A conference of the Republican party was held at Cordova to-day. The attendance was immense, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Gen. Cabellero de Rodas has sailed from Cadiz for Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE IRISH CHURCH BILL IN THE LORDS. LONDON, June 11.—MIDNIGHT.—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Bateman asked the intention of the Government in respect to the Irish Church bill. Earl Carnarvon and Lord Cairns opposed the question as unnecessary and inexpedient at the present time. Earl Granville, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, said, in reference to the outside rumors, that the Government had no intention to depart from the respectful course that was due to the House of Commons. The Duke of Aberdeen presented a petition of the citizens of Belfast and vicinity, containing 80,000 signatures, against the disestablishment of the Irish Church. In his remarks on the occasion he said that this petition emanated from the most important demonstration ever held in Ireland. He showed the great changes that had taken place in the sentiments of the people since the general election. He said he believed the people of the North of Ireland were not singular in the particulars; he believed the change was going on rapidly and certainly throughout the whole country, on account of the injustice and partiality of the bill.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION. In the House of Commons, this evening, the proceedings were mainly unimportant. The debate on the Alabama question was postponed till the 9th of July.

THE GREAT FLOATING DOCK. The Bermuda Floating Dock, the largest structure of the kind ever built, with a large crew, including the Black Prince, is preparing to sail for Bermuda.

THE COLLIERY DISASTER. Later telegrams from Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, report the disaster in the colliery in that neighborhood much less serious than at first given. Fifty-six bodies have been recovered thus far, and it was thought that the total number of killed would not exceed 76.

ROBBERIES OF ARMS BY SUPPOSED FENIANS. Dispatches from Cork state that robberies of arms and ammunition are of daily occurrence throughout the southern part of Ireland. Suspicion in all cases fastens to the members of the Fenian organization. Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the authorities to guard against such outrages.

A SUFFRAGAN. The firm of Lively & Thorpe has suspended.

AUSTRIA. ECCELESIASTICAL SENTENCES. VIENNA, June 11.—A decree has been published forbidding the civil authorities to enforce ecclesiastical sentences without the voluntary consent of the party concerned.

PRUSSIA. AN UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. AN UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. AN UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

THE MECKLENBURG CONSTITUTION. BERLIN, June 11.—The Federal Council has decided that the complaints referred by the North Ger-

man Parliament, respecting the Constitution of Mecklenburg, are incompatible with national progress.

GERMANY. ARCTIC EXPLORATION. BERLIN, June 11.—The German expedition for Arctic exploration, which has been preparing for some time past at Bremen, is now ready to sail, and will leave on the 15th inst.

PARAGUAY. NEWS OF MINISTER McMAHON'S DEPARTURE FROM THE ALIENS AND PARAGUAYANS. WASHINGTON, June 11.—Private advices of the 5th inst., received here this morning direct from La Plata, states that the United States vessel of Asuncion had not up to that time been able to communicate with Minister McMahon, as the Brazilian and Argentine Generals had refused to allow United States officers to go through their lines. It was ascertained through a deserter that Gen. McMahon was with Lopez, about two leagues from Asuncion, and was in good health. The weather was very warm, and would prevent all active movements while it lasted. An advance was contemplated by the Allies. The forces of the Allies are estimated at 30,000, 400 of whom are Argentines. Before the battles which resulted in the capture of Agostura, Villa, and the occupation of Asuncion, the Brazilians had about the last man they could raise in their army, which was then little over 30,000 strong. In the fights last mentioned they lost very heavily, as also did the Paraguayans. Lopez is reported to have all the way from 5,000 to 10,000 men with him, strongly intrenched, and it will take a very heavy force to dislodge him, and greater expenditure of life than the Brazilians can afford.

IMPORTANT VICTORIES FOR THE PARAGUAYANS. We have the following important intelligence by the European mails: "A Brazilian regiment of cavalry, in the advanced guard of the Allied army, had been surprised on the morning of halting and pasturing the horses, the whole regiment, as well as an infantry picket which was on the spot, being destroyed by Lopez's troops. All were killed or taken prisoners. The expeditionary corps which landed at Rosario was surprised, the greater part being killed and taken prisoners by Lopez's army, which arrived in Rosario before the river Tercera a chain charged with provisions for the army, was boarded by the Paraguayans, who killed all the crew and took possession of the cargo of the two vessels. The Allied army was still in Laque."

MR. MOTLEY'S ARRIVAL IN LIVERPOOL. On Saturday night, says the London Star of May 31, the Hon. John Lubbock Motley, the new American Ambassador to London, arrived in Liverpool. The Hon. Mr. Dudley, the American Consul at Liverpool, had made every arrangement during the day for his reception. The Hon. Mr. Motley, accompanied by his wife and his views and suggestions were met with every consideration by the Consul General. The Consul General, Mr. Motley, and his family should reach Liverpool before ten o'clock on Saturday evening, and a carriage was ordered to meet the ship. Accordingly, at a little after six o'clock on Saturday evening, no less than three leaders left the Frigate's Landing Stage to meet the Ambassador, the commander of the Cuba, and the Consul General. The other two being a long way across the bay, and the Consul General was close to the ship. The other two being a long way across the bay, and the Consul General was close to the ship.

THE BUDGET. MADRID, June 11.—In the Cortes, last evening, the budget for the coming year was under discussion. Figuerola, the Minister of Finances, stated in reply to a question, that a reduction in the estimate of expenditure was impossible.

MONTPEISIER'S LETTER TO THE CORTES. The Duke de Montpensier writes to the Cortes that, as a Spanish citizen and soldier, he acknowledges and respects the new Constitution voted by that body.

THE REGENCY DEBATE—GEN. DE RODAS. The Cortes is discussing the proposition for a regency. The Republicans have offered many amendments, limiting the power of the Regent. A conference of the Republican party was held at Cordova to-day. The attendance was immense, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Gen. Cabellero de Rodas has sailed from Cadiz for Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE IRISH CHURCH BILL IN THE LORDS. LONDON, June 11.—MIDNIGHT.—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Bateman asked the intention of the Government in respect to the Irish Church bill. Earl Carnarvon and Lord Cairns opposed the question as unnecessary and inexpedient at the present time. Earl Granville, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, said, in reference to the outside rumors, that the Government had no intention to depart from the respectful course that was due to the House of Commons. The Duke of Aberdeen presented a petition of the citizens of Belfast and vicinity, containing 80,000 signatures, against the disestablishment of the Irish Church. In his remarks on the occasion he said that this petition emanated from the most important demonstration ever held in Ireland. He showed the great changes that had taken place in the sentiments of the people since the general election. He said he believed the people of the North of Ireland were not singular in the particulars; he believed the change was going on rapidly and certainly throughout the whole country, on account of the injustice and partiality of the bill.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION. In the House of Commons, this evening, the proceedings were mainly unimportant. The debate on the Alabama question was postponed till the 9th of July.

THE GREAT FLOATING DOCK. The Bermuda Floating Dock, the largest structure of the kind ever built, with a large crew, including the Black Prince, is preparing to sail for Bermuda.

THE COLLIERY DISASTER. Later telegrams from Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, report the disaster in the colliery in that neighborhood much less serious than at first given. Fifty-six bodies have been recovered thus far, and it was thought that the total number of killed would not exceed 76.

ROBBERIES OF ARMS BY SUPPOSED FENIANS. Dispatches from Cork state that robberies of arms and ammunition are of daily occurrence throughout the southern part of Ireland. Suspicion in all cases fastens to the members of the Fenian organization. Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the authorities to guard against such outrages.

A SUFFRAGAN. The firm of Lively & Thorpe has suspended.

AUSTRIA. ECCELESIASTICAL SENTENCES. VIENNA, June 11.—A decree has been published forbidding the civil authorities to enforce ecclesiastical sentences without the voluntary consent of the party concerned.

PRUSSIA. AN UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. AN UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. AN UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

THE MECKLENBURG CONSTITUTION. BERLIN, June 11.—The Federal Council has decided that the complaints referred by the North Ger-

man Parliament, respecting the Constitution of Mecklenburg, are incompatible with national progress.

GERMANY. ARCTIC EXPLORATION. BERLIN, June 11.—The German expedition for Arctic exploration, which has been preparing for some time past at Bremen, is now ready to sail, and will leave on the 15th inst.

PARAGUAY. NEWS OF MINISTER McMAHON'S DEPARTURE FROM THE ALIENS AND PARAGUAYANS. WASHINGTON, June 11.—Private advices of the 5th inst., received here this morning direct from La Plata, states that the United States vessel of Asuncion had not up to that time been able to communicate with Minister McMahon, as the Brazilian and Argentine Generals had refused to allow United States officers to go through their lines. It was ascertained through a deserter that Gen. McMahon was with Lopez, about two leagues from Asuncion, and was in good health. The weather was very warm, and would prevent all active movements while it lasted. An advance was contemplated by the Allies. The forces of the Allies are estimated at 30,000, 400 of whom are Argentines. Before the battles which resulted in the capture of Agostura, Villa, and the occupation of Asuncion, the Brazilians had about the last man they could raise in their army, which was then little over 30,000 strong. In the fights last mentioned they lost very heavily, as also did the Paraguayans. Lopez is reported to have all the way from 5,000 to 10,000 men with him, strongly intrenched, and it will take a very heavy force to dislodge him, and greater expenditure of life than the Brazilians can afford.

IMPORTANT VICTORIES FOR THE PARAGUAYANS. We have the following important intelligence by the European mails: "A Brazilian regiment of cavalry, in the advanced guard of the Allied army, had been surprised on the morning of halting and pasturing the horses, the whole regiment, as well as an infantry picket which was on the spot, being destroyed by Lopez's troops. All were killed or taken prisoners. The expeditionary corps which landed at Rosario was surprised, the greater part being killed and taken prisoners by Lopez's army, which arrived in Rosario before the river Tercera a chain charged with provisions for the army, was boarded by the Paraguayans, who killed all the crew and took possession of the cargo of the two vessels. The Allied army was still in Laque."

MR. MOTLEY'S ARRIVAL IN LIVERPOOL. On Saturday night, says the London Star of May 31, the Hon. John Lubbock Motley, the new American Ambassador to London, arrived in Liverpool. The Hon. Mr. Dudley, the American Consul at Liverpool, had made every arrangement during the day for his reception. The Hon. Mr. Motley, accompanied by his wife and his views and suggestions were met with every consideration by the Consul General. The Consul General, Mr. Motley, and his family should reach Liverpool before ten o'clock on Saturday evening, and a carriage was ordered to meet the ship. Accordingly, at a little after six o'clock on Saturday evening, no less than three leaders left the Frigate's Landing Stage to meet the Ambassador, the commander of the Cuba, and the Consul General. The other two being a long way across the bay, and the Consul General was close to the ship. The other two being a long way across the bay, and the Consul General was close to the ship.

THE BUDGET. MADRID, June 11.—In the Cortes, last evening, the budget for the coming year was under discussion. Figuerola, the Minister of Finances, stated in reply to a question, that a reduction in the estimate of expenditure was impossible.

MONTPEISIER'S LETTER TO THE CORTES. The Duke de Montpensier writes to the Cortes that, as a Spanish citizen and soldier, he acknowledges and respects the new Constitution voted by that body.

THE REGENCY DEBATE—GEN. DE RODAS. The Cortes is discussing the proposition for a regency. The Republicans have offered many amendments, limiting the power of the Regent. A conference of the Republican party was held at Cordova to-day. The attendance was immense, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Gen. Cabellero de Rodas has sailed from Cadiz for Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE IRISH CHURCH BILL IN THE LORDS. LONDON, June 11.—MIDNIGHT.—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Bateman asked the intention of the Government in respect to the Irish Church bill. Earl Carnarvon and Lord Cairns opposed the question as unnecessary and inexpedient at the present time. Earl Granville, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, said, in reference to the outside rumors, that the Government had no intention to depart from the respectful course that was due to the House of Commons. The Duke of Aberdeen presented a petition of the citizens of Belfast and vicinity, containing 80,000 signatures, against the disestablishment of the Irish Church. In his remarks on the occasion he said that this petition emanated from the most important demonstration ever held in Ireland. He showed the great changes that had taken place in the sentiments of the people since the general election. He said he believed the people of the North of Ireland were not singular in the particulars; he believed the change was going on rapidly and certainly throughout the whole country, on account of the injustice and partiality of the bill.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION. In the House of Commons, this evening, the proceedings were mainly unimportant. The debate on the Alabama question was postponed till the 9th of July.

THE GREAT FLOATING DOCK. The Bermuda Floating Dock, the largest structure of the kind ever built, with a large crew, including the Black Prince, is preparing to sail for Bermuda.

THE COLLIERY DISASTER. Later telegrams from Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, report the disaster in the colliery in that neighborhood much less serious than at first given. Fifty-six bodies have been recovered thus far, and it was thought that the total number of killed would not exceed 76.

ROBBERIES OF ARMS BY SUPPOSED FENIANS. Dispatches from Cork state that robberies of arms and ammunition are of daily occurrence throughout the southern part of Ireland. Suspicion in all cases fastens to the members of the Fenian organization. Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the authorities to guard against such outrages.

A SUFFRAGAN. The firm of Lively & Thorpe has suspended.

AUSTRIA. ECCELESIASTICAL SENTENCES. VIENNA, June 11.—A decree has been published forbidding the civil authorities to enforce ecclesiastical sentences without the voluntary consent of the party concerned.

PRUSSIA. AN UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. AN UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. AN UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

THE MECKLENBURG CONSTITUTION. BERLIN, June 11.—The Federal Council has decided that the complaints referred by the North Ger-

man Parliament, respecting the Constitution of Mecklenburg, are incompatible with national progress.

GERMANY. ARCTIC EXPLORATION. BERLIN, June 11.—The German expedition for Arctic exploration, which has been preparing for some time past at Bremen, is now ready to sail, and will leave on the 15th inst.

PARAGUAY. NEWS OF MINISTER McMAHON'S DEPARTURE FROM THE ALIENS AND PARAGUAYANS. WASHINGTON, June 11.—Private advices of the 5th inst., received here this morning direct from La Plata, states that the United States vessel of Asuncion had not up to that time been able to communicate with Minister McMahon, as the Brazilian and Argentine Generals had refused to allow United States officers to go through their lines. It was ascertained through a deserter that Gen. McMahon was with Lopez, about two leagues from Asuncion, and was in good health. The weather was very warm, and would prevent all active movements while it lasted. An advance was contemplated by the Allies. The forces of the Allies are estimated at 30,000, 400 of whom are Argentines. Before the battles which resulted in the capture of Agostura, Villa, and the occupation of Asuncion, the Brazilians had about the last man they could raise in their army, which was then little over 30,000 strong. In the fights last mentioned they lost very heavily, as also did the Paraguayans. Lopez is reported to have all the way from 5,000 to 10,000 men with him, strongly intrenched, and it will take a very heavy force to dislodge him, and greater expenditure of life than the Brazilians can afford.

IMPORTANT VICTORIES FOR THE PARAGUAYANS. We have the following important intelligence by the European mails: "A Brazilian regiment of cavalry, in the advanced guard of the Allied army, had been surprised on the morning of halting and pasturing the horses, the whole regiment, as well as an infantry picket which was on the spot, being destroyed by Lopez's troops. All were killed or taken prisoners. The expeditionary corps which landed at Rosario was surprised, the greater part being killed and taken prisoners by Lopez's army, which arrived in Rosario before the river Tercera a chain charged with provisions for the army, was boarded by the Paraguayans, who killed all the crew and took possession of the cargo of the two vessels. The Allied army was still in Laque."

MR. MOTLEY'S ARRIVAL IN LIVERPOOL. On Saturday night, says the London Star of May 31, the Hon. John Lubbock Motley, the new American Ambassador to London, arrived in Liverpool. The Hon. Mr. Dudley, the American Consul at Liverpool, had made every arrangement during the day for his reception. The Hon. Mr. Motley, accompanied by his wife and his views and suggestions were met with every consideration by the Consul General. The Consul General, Mr. Motley, and his family should reach Liverpool before ten o'clock on Saturday evening, and a carriage was ordered to meet the ship. Accordingly, at a little after six o'clock on Saturday evening, no less than three leaders left the Frigate's Landing Stage to meet the Ambassador, the commander of the Cuba, and the Consul General. The other two being a long way across the bay, and the Consul General was close to the ship. The other two being a long way across the bay, and the Consul General was close to the ship.

THE BUDGET. MADRID, June 11.—In the Cortes, last evening, the budget for the coming year was under discussion. Figuerola, the Minister of Finances, stated in reply to a question, that a reduction in the estimate of expenditure was impossible.

MONTPEISIER'S LETTER TO THE CORTES. The Duke de Montpensier writes to the Cortes that, as a Spanish citizen and soldier, he acknowledges and respects the new Constitution voted by that body.

THE REGENCY DEBATE—GEN. DE RODAS. The Cortes is discussing the proposition for a regency. The Republicans have offered many amendments, limiting the power of the Regent. A conference of the Republican party was held at Cordova to-day. The attendance was immense, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Gen. Cabellero de Rodas has sailed from Cadiz for Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE IRISH CHURCH BILL IN THE LORDS. LONDON, June 11.—MIDNIGHT.—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Bateman asked the intention of the Government in respect to the Irish Church bill. Earl Carnarvon and Lord Cairns opposed the question as unnecessary and inexpedient at the present time. Earl Granville, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, said, in reference to the outside rumors, that the Government had no intention to depart from the respectful course that was due to the House of Commons. The Duke of Aberdeen presented a petition of the citizens of Belfast and vicinity, containing 80,000 signatures, against the disestablishment of the Irish Church. In his remarks on the occasion he said that this petition emanated from the most important demonstration ever held in Ireland. He showed the great changes that had taken place in the sentiments of the people since the general election. He said he believed the people of the North of Ireland were not singular in the particulars; he believed the change was going on rapidly and certainly throughout the whole country, on account of the injustice and partiality of the bill.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION. In the House of Commons, this evening, the proceedings were mainly unimportant. The debate on the Alabama question was postponed till the 9th of July.

THE GREAT FLOATING DOCK. The Bermuda Floating Dock, the largest structure of the kind ever built, with a large crew, including the Black Prince, is preparing to sail for Bermuda.

THE COLLIERY DISASTER. Later telegrams from Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, report the disaster in the colliery in that neighborhood much less serious than at first given. Fifty-six bodies have been recovered thus far, and it was thought that the total number of killed would not exceed 76.

ROBBERIES OF ARMS BY SUPPOSED FENIANS. Dispatches from Cork state that robberies of arms and ammunition are of daily occurrence throughout the southern part of Ireland. Suspicion in all cases fastens to the members of the Fenian organization. Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the authorities to guard against such outrages.

A SUFFRAGAN. The firm of Lively & Thorpe has suspended.

AUSTRIA. ECCELESIASTICAL SENTENCES. VIENNA, June 11.—A decree has been published forbidding the civil authorities to enforce ecclesiastical sentences without the voluntary consent of the party concerned.

PRUSSIA. AN UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. AN UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. AN UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

THE MECKLENBURG CONSTITUTION. BERLIN, June 11.—The Federal Council has decided that the complaints referred by the North Ger-

man Parliament, respecting the Constitution of Mecklenburg, are incompatible with national progress.

GERMANY. ARCTIC EXPLORATION. BERLIN, June 11.—The German expedition for Arctic exploration, which has been preparing for some time past at Bremen, is now ready to sail, and will leave on the 15th inst.

PARAGUAY. NEWS OF MINISTER McMAHON'S DEPARTURE FROM THE ALIENS AND PARAGUAYANS. WASHINGTON, June 11.—Private advices of the 5th inst., received here this morning direct from La Plata, states that the United States vessel of Asuncion had not up to that time been able to communicate with Minister McMahon, as the Brazilian and Argentine Generals had refused to allow United States officers to go through their lines. It was ascertained through a deserter that Gen. McMahon was with Lopez, about two leagues from Asuncion, and was in good health. The weather was very warm, and would prevent all active movements while it lasted. An advance was contemplated by the Allies. The forces of the Allies are estimated at 30,000, 400 of whom are Argentines. Before the battles which resulted in the capture of Agostura, Villa, and the occupation of Asuncion, the Brazilians had about the last man they could raise in their army, which was then little over 30,000 strong. In the fights last mentioned they lost very heavily, as also did the Paraguayans. Lopez is reported to have all the way from 5,000 to 10,000 men with him, strongly intrenched, and it will take a very heavy force to dislodge him, and greater expenditure of life than the Brazilians can afford.

&lt;