New-York Tribune.

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PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

DANGER POINTS PROBABLY PASSED.

DR. BLISS CONFIDENT THAT THE PATIENT WILL GET WELL—HIS MIND OCCUPIED ABOUT AFFAIRS—NOT TO BE MOVED—GUITEAU TO BE KEPT SECLUDED AND SECURE.

Dr. Bliss yesterday for the first time expressed his professional opinion that the President will surely recover. The day in the sick room was without noteworthy incidents, except that the President's mind turned to public affairs and Mrs. Garfield read the papers to him. The fever symptoms, so marked on Monday, did not excite attention yesterday. The District-Attorney has ordered the assassin to be rigorously excluded from communication with any person.

RECOVERY CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

THE CONFIDENT PREDICTION OF DR. BLISS—THE WOUND DISCHARGING HEALTHY MATTER—THE PRESIDENT TAKING AN INTEREST IN AFFAIRS—MRS. GARFIELD READS THE PAPERS TO HIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 19.—"The President is certainly going to get well," was the very confident declaration made by Dr. Bliss this evening.

The rise in fever yesterday is attributed to indiscretion in eating, and would probably be regarded as a mistake in nursing. The fact that the fever disappeared last night and has not returned to-day confirms this view. The wound has discharged more to day than at any previous time, and the discharge is of healthy matter. The physicians are particularly well pleased on that account, and every day strengthens them in their conviction that the original diagnosis was correct, and increases the intensity of their sarcasm against those outside doctors who have claimed to know all about the wound without ever having seen it.

As the President gains in strength he talks at much greater length about affairs and learns more with regard to subjects of current interest. Mrs. Garfield now spends the greater portion of the day with him, and reads to him a good deal from the newspapers. He is pleased to hear of the world's doings and is anxious to be able personally to examine the newspapers, particularly those of the two or three days which followed the shooting. There is no longer any serious talk of removing him. The physicians say that he can be made as comfortable in his bed chamber as he can at any place in this latitude. The refrigerating apparatus insures a comfortable temperature.

THE SEARCH FOR THE BULLET.

INTERESTING PRELIMINARY EXPERIMENTS BY PROFESSORS BELL AND TAINTOR WITH THE HUGHES INDUCTIVE BALANCE—DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Several gentlemen called last evening at the laboratory of Professor Bell to witness the experiments which are making by that gentleman and Professor Taintor with the Hughes inductive balance, for the purpose of adapting it to the detection of leaden bullets in the human body. Both Professor Bell and Professor Taintor were present and explained the principles of the instruments they are using and illustrating their progress by experiments.

The original Hughes balance sent on for use, consists of two argand lamp chimneys, each surrounded by two coils of insulated wire wound upon wooden spools. The chimneys pass through the centre of the spools, which fit them closely but still loosely enough to be movable for purposes of adjustment. A clock placed in an adjoining room, so that its ticking cannot be heard by the unaided ear, but connected by wires with the operating room, is so arranged that with each turn of the balance-wheel, a small wire is dipped in a cup of mercury and again drawn out; this movement completing and again breaking the primary electrical circuit, which comprises one spool upon each chimney, a battery of several elements and the clock itself.

A secondary circuit is now established, embracing the remaining spool upon each chimney and a common hand telephone, but no battery. All being in readiness, the clock is wound and set in motion, and the pulsations of electricity pass over the primary circuit and through the coils of wire which form a part of it. The proximity of the coils of the secondary circuit creates by induction corresponding pulsations in that circuit, so that the effect may be heard by placing the telephone to the ear. Now, if the two coils of the secondary circuit be so placed that the convolutions of wire run in the same direction—that is, from left to right or the reverse—the volume of sound to be obtained from the telephone will be twice as great as could be obtained from a single coil of the same dimensions; but by reversing one of the coils of the secondary circuit the inductive current created in either coil exactly neutralizes that of the other, provided the adjustment be such that they are of equal magnetic strength. To make them equal, or in technical terms, to "balance" the apparatus, it is only necessary to move the primary coil upon one of the chimneys nearer to or further away from its secondary coil. When so balanced the apparatus is ready for use. It was found that a leaden bullet in its original form placed inside one of the chimneys so as to be close to the border of its secondary coil made the ticking of the clock in the next room faintly audible through the telephone. It was from this point that the experiments of the two professors began.

The work has difficulties which require great patience and almost incredible delicacy of observation to accomplish; for they are dealing with featherweights and hair-breadths distances. The line of research is an entirely new one to electricians; but Professor Bell and Professor Taintor accord to several other eminent electricians the credit of having, simultaneously with themselves, conceived the idea of the possibility of making use of the principle discovered by Professor Hughes, for the purpose to which it is now hoped to make it applicable. Lead of all metals is, perhaps, the least susceptible of inductive effects from electricity. A silver coin placed within the chimney made its presence audible when it was an inch distant from the secondary coil. A flattened bullet, when its flat side was presented to the coil, gave an audible result at a distance about twice as great as that of a bullet in its original form; while a disk of sheet lead gave greatly enhanced results. Thus it was found that the mass of metal to be experimented with was a matter of little relative consequence, while its form and position (whether its edge or broadside was presented) was everything. A delicate reflecting galvanometer being substituted for the telephone was found to be not nearly so sensitive.

The chief discovery thus far made is that a musical tone, or rather a very rapid breaking and closing of the primary current, gives greatly increased results through the telephone as compared with the ticking of the clock, and a vibrator, which sends 100 pulsations a second through the primary circuit, has been substituted for the clock. The questions now to be answered are numerous, and each is being made the subject of experiment. What size of wire should be used for the primary and what for the secondary circuits to get the best inductive results? What number of convolutions, or in other terms, what resistance, should be given to either circuit? What form should the coils take and what should be their relative position? How much battery can be advantageously used?

Considerable progress has been made in several of the directions indicated by these questions. The best results, thus far obtained, are from flat primary coils about two and one-half inches in diameter by about three-quarters of an inch in thickness, each having its secondary coil of much finer wire within it but made adjustable, so they can be lifted out partially or entirely for the purposes of adjustment. One of these pairs of coils has been fixed upon a handle like an ordinary hand telephone, while the adjustment is attained by moving the scondary coil of the other or loose pair. A battery of ten elements having great electromotive force is used in operating this apparatus The connections are made upon the same general principle described with the Hughes instrument, of which this is a modification, namely, the battery, vibrator and two primary coils forming one circuit, and the two secondary coils and the telephone the other.

All things being in readiness, a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE was invited to place the telephone to his ear. A barely perceptible "hum" was audible, the balance not having been made perfect. Professor Bell, who stood at a distance of several feet holding in his hand the fixed pair of coils, took up in turn the leaden disc, the flattened bullet and the round bullet, and held them near the coil. An increased sound was distinctly noticeable whenever they approached within the inductive field of the apparatus. Closing his hand lightly, the flattened bullet being within it, he passed it several times near the end of the coils, the lead approaching perhaps to within one inch and a half of the instrument, but always with the substance of his hand intervening. Each passage was distinctly audible. Placing the bullet in his mouth and passing the coils over his cheek the result was the same. Passing the instrument over the clothing of a bystander, the watch and coins in his pockets and the buckles upon his suspenders made their presence distinctly audible, and with some adjustments painfully so. The extreme in point of distance to which this apparatus could be made to disclose the position of a flattened bullet, the flat side being presented, is about two inches. With a round bullet, or with a flattened bullet presenting its edge to the instrument, the distance is much less.

Professor Bell has telegraphed several distinguished electricians at a distance, including Professor Hughes in London, for suggestions in regard to any of the several problems presented, and has received several replies disclosing, in the wide difference in the suggestions made, the fact that the one problem of distance has never before been made the subject of experiment in connection with the inductive balance. One electrician suggests that the primary coil be of large wire and be wound upon a spool of considerable length but small diameter; the secondary coil being of smaller wire wound on a flat coil around the middle of the primary coil. Another suggests the same form, except that the secondary coil be placed around the end of its primary.

Drawings of several other forms have been sent as suggestions. A dozen different coils differing in size of wire, shape—whether flat or oblong—with the secondary bearing various relations in form, position and size to its primary have been tried and discarded.

The problems to be solved seem endless. To fix the exact proportion of each element in the apparatus to the others—the battery, the primary and secondary coils, the rapidity of vibrations, the resistance of each part so that the greatest possible aggregation of infinitesimal effects may be obtained, must engage the attention of the eminent electricians engaged in the work for a considerable time.

Of course the work of winding coils and constructing apparatus requires considerable skilled labor, and Mr. Watts, of the firm of Davis & Watts, of Baltimore, telegraph instrument makers, has, in response to a call for assistance, volunteered his services, and is superintending the mechanical part of the work.

REPORT TO CONSULTING SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following telegram was sent by the attending surgeons to the consulting surgeons to-night:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 7 P. M.

To Doctors FRANK H. HAMILTON *and* D. H. AGNEW.

Last evening the President received a hypendermic injection of one-eighth of a grain of sulphate of morphia and slept well during the night. He continues to take sulphate of quinia in three-grain doses thrice daily, and has enemata when required. As anticipated, the increased fever of yesterday proved only temporary, and he has had a better day to-day than any since he was injured. The wound looks well, and is discharging healthy pus freely. This morning at 8.30 his pulse was 90, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. At 1 p. m., pulse 92, temperature 98.5, respiration 19. At 7 p. m., pulse 96, temperature 99.8, respiration 19.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

I.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 19, 8:30 a. m.—The President has passed a very good night, and this morning he is free from fever, and expresses himself as feeling quite comfortable; pulse, 90; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 18.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
R. REYBURN.

II.

7 p. m.—The President has passed an excellent day, and the afternoon fever has been less than on any day since he was wounded. At 1 p. m. his pulse was 92; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 19. At present his pulse is 96; temperature, 99.8; respiration, 19.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
R. REYBURN.

SYMPATHY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Among the interesting communications received at the Executive Mansion, offering sympathy, is one from the French residents of the Northwest. The action was taken at a meeting held in Chicago, and G. Demais and A. Davoust were appointed a committee to transmit the same. The following reply has been sent:

EXECUTIVE MANSION

Hon. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH:

Your letter of the 11th with its inclosure is received. I have invited the attention of Mrs. Garfield to the communication from the French residents of the Northwest, and she desires me to convey to them through you her thanks for your gratifying expressions of sympathy and condolence. She wishes me also to say that at the proper time the President will be informed of the interest manifested by the Franco-American Central Republican Committee in his behalf. Yours very respectfully,

J. STANLEY BROWN, Private Secretary.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 19.—At the State Council of the Junior order of American Mechanics, held in this city, this morning, resolutions expressive of sympathy with President Garfield were adopted, and it was ordered that they be forwarded to Attorney-General MacVeagh.

GUITEAU TO BE SECLUDED.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—District-Attorney Corkhill to-day addressed the following letter containing stringent instructions for the close confinement of Guiteau to the Warden of the Jail:

General J. S. CROCKER, Warden United States Jail:

DEAR SIR: The Grand Jury having adjourned until the 12th of September, and it being impossible to ascertain the final result of the attack by Charles Guiteau, the assassin of the President, it will be necessary to retain him in custody for future action by the authorities. I desire that you place him on one side of the jail where there are no other prisoners, and where means of escape are impossible; that you will allow him to see no other person whatever, and that he be not permitted to hold conversation with any of the guards, and that he be rigorously excluded from receiving or sending any communication, except those delivered by me or received by my direction. I desire this direction to be rigidly executed.

GEORGE R. CORKHILL.

Guiteau to-day addressed a note to Postmaster Anger, authorizing the Postmaster to deliver to District-Attorney Corkhill for such disposition as he may desire all mail matter addressed to the prison.

AN ARMY OFFICER BECOMES INSANE.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 19.—Colonel Henry Warner James, United States Army, attempted to commit suicide at the Chatham House yesterday with a sword cane. He was taken to the County Insane Asylum to await the arrival of his brother from Chicago. Colonel James has been subject to fits of insanity for some time. Sunday night, while at the station, on being interrogated as to his destination, he replied in a lofty and commanding style, "I am a creature of circumstances. I may go to New-York, to Troy, to Boston or to the devil." After this an officer watched his movements and prevented his suicide.

A FESTIVAL DETERMINED UPON.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of this city, composed of all the leading merchants, manufacturers and business men, have decided to hold a grand Mardi Gras festival in Baltimore in October next in connection with the formal celebration of the introduction of water from the new Gunpowder water-works. It will be arranged to precede or immediately follow the Yorktown Centennial. The Board of Trade, Corn and Flour Exchange and other organizations will cooperate, and the display will be of the most liberal and elaborate character.

WANTING TO SHARE THE LEWIS ESTATE.

TRENTON, N. J., July 19.—In the United States Circuit Court, W. B. Williams applied to Judge Nixon for an order compelling the United States to make the City of Hoboken a party in its suit against the executors of the late millionaire Lewis, on the ground that, if Lewis had no lawful heirs, under the statutes the city has no interest in the residue of the estate. The motion was opposed by the United States Attorney, and the Judge declined to make the order.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

CHEAP TRAVELLING FOR THE PUBLIC.

A meeting of the general passenger agents of the trunk line railroads will be held to-day. Whether anything will be accomplished is said to be a matter of doubt. On the New-York Central Company depends in large measure the settlement of the present difficulties. The Central has the prerogative of making the Boston rate to the West. This smaller business may be made the key of the situation, or it may be placed at a rate that will have no influence on the New-York rate. A fair difference in the rates between Boston and New-York to the West is considered to be about $4 in favor of New-York. Whether the New-York Central will consent to such a difference is considered doubtful by passenger agents. It is agreed, however, by these that the power to settle the present struggle lies wholly with the Central.

Passenger rates to the West underwent no change yesterday. The nominal price of a ticket to Chicago over all the lines was $10, and this was cut under to the usual extent by the brokers. This price is a special rate to Chicago proper, at least so far as the New York Central is concerned. It is a reduction of $10 from the regular tariff; to Indianapolis, St. Louis and Cincinnati the price is $9 under the tariff.

The American Railway Ticket Brokers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Lake House, Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., to-day. The Association has about 250 members scattered throughout the United States.

AFFAIRS OF THE MANHATTAN.

The newly appointed receivers of the Manhattan Railway Company visited the general offices of the company yesterday and demanded an inventory of the property to be delivered to them. The schedule had not been finished, but the officers of the company promised to have it ready in a day or two. The receivers have made no changes in the management. The suit of the New-York Company for the recovery of its property will come up for hearing to-morrow. The counsel of the various companies were in consultation yesterday afternoon as to whether the receivers of the Manhattan should be admitted as defendants of the suit. The receivers will be called upon then to determine whether it is part of their duty to defend. In either case, if the receivers are admitted as defendants, an adjournment is likely to be granted. Cyrus W. Field and Russell Sage are said to have had a long conference yesterday, at which Mr. Field demanded the restoration of its property to the New-York Company, or otherwise the payment of the money guaranteed by the Manhattan Company. It is considered probable, however, that a settlement of the difficulties will be reached without a disturbance of the peace.

CONSOLIDATION IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, July 19.—The new directors of the Columbus and Hocking Valley, Columbus and Toledo and Ohio and West Virginia Railroads, recently purchased by a syndicate of Cleveland capitalists, had a meeting here to-day and resolved to consolidate the three companies into one, to be known hereafter as the Columbus, Toledo & Hocking Valley Railway. The action will be submitted to the stockholders for ratification on August 24. As the directors who voted to-day hold a large majority of the stock, the ratification of their action will be a mere formality.

SURVEYING FORBIDDEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—A dispatch from Guaymas via Tucson, says:

The Federal Judge here has refused permission to Samuel Brannan to have his lands surveyed, and his engineers have gone to the City of Mexico. Brannan has appealed to the President, and will soon return to San Francisco to await developments. The railroad company has resumed track laying. There are plenty of ties now, but only enough steel rails to get to within seven miles of Hermosillo.

SALE OF STOCK.

AURORA, Ill., July 19.—The stock held by the city in the Chicago and Iowa Railroad will be sold at auction on Saturday. The par value is $100,000, and the upset price $150,000.

ISSUE OF BONDS.

MONTREAL, July 19.—At a meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway shareholders a resolution was passed authorizing the issue of $25,000,000 of bonds.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 19.—The 11:34 Saratoga special train from North Adams collided half a mile east of Zoar Station with the west-bound accommodation train on the Fitchburg Railroad this afternoon. Both trains were going at full speed. Joseph Moore, engineer of the accommodation train, and Charles Prescott, fireman on the Saratoga special, were killed, and Aaron T. Corliss, engineer of the last mentioned train, was probably fatally injured. The damage to the Fitchburg Company's rolling stock by the accident is estimated at $20,000, the engines being completely destroyed. The accident was caused by Engineer Corliss running by Zoar Station, contrary to orders. The road is a single track at the point of the collision, and trains run upon telegraphic orders.

BOSTON, July 19.—Engineer Corliss, of the Saratoga express train, has died from his injuries. This makes three deaths in all. He admitted that the collision was caused through his failure to stop at Zoar, as he had been directed to do by telegraph. The trains consisted of three and four cars respectively, and only the locomotive and baggage-car of each train were damaged. Conductor Kimball, of the eastward-bound train, received his injuries in the knee, and the baggage-master is also slightly hurt. The passengers were unhurt. The track is cleared now, and there will be no further delay of trains.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

MALONE, N. Y., July 19.—Sunday morning a small sail boat, containing three young men, was capsized in front of and about 1 mile from Ralph's Hotel, which is situated on the Upper Chateaugay Lake in the Adirondack country. There was a strong northwest wind blowing at the time, and the lake was very rough. Dr. Ralph dispatched three guides to the rescue. The guides reached the young men after they had been in the water about half an hour, and succeeded in rescuing them. They were greatly exhausted, and must have perished had they not been accidentally discovered. They were visitors of Mr. W. J. Bowditch, of Lenox, Mass., who has a summer cottage on the west shore of the lake.

BUSINESS OF THE CANALS.

ALBANY, July 19.—The business on the canals up to the 15th inst. shows a decrease of 2,775 tons of boards and scantling carried, 3,213 tons of wheat, 31,771 tons of corn and 376 tons of coal.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

SOUTHERN IOWA INSANE HOSPITAL.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Governor Gear, on a personal investigation, finds that the charges of mismanagement in the Southern Iowa Insane Hospital are groundless.

CHLOROFORMED AND ROBBED.

KEOKUK, Iowa, July 19.—At Hancock, Ill., William Scott, a heavy stock dealer, was robbed of $5,000 while asleep in his room, last night, by unknown persons, who chloroformed him.

THE NEW-ULM DISASTER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 19.—Six persons who escaped death in the New-Ulm disaster have become insane. The death list is enlarging through new reports from the country and from deaths of the wounded. Rebuilding is rapidly pushed.

NO CLEMENCY FOR MURDERERS.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—A special to *The Post Dispatch* from Jefferson City says Governor Crittenden said adieu to his determination not to interfere in the case of the Talbott Brothers, who are to be hanged at Maryville on Friday next.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

SUICIDE OF A HOTEL-KEEPER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19.—Stephen C. Briggs, a hotel-keeper in Chemix, hanged himself yesterday.

A MURDERER'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 19.—A special to *The News* from Austin, Tex., says: "The Governor has commuted the sentence of William Burton, convicted of a murder in Parker County and sentenced to be hanged.

INJURED BY LIGHTNING.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 19.—Lightning struck the house of Nathan Farnham, in Oswego town, last night. Windows were shattered, and Albert Doolittle was stricken down and became helpless from the shock.

A BROKER KILLED BY A FALL.

CHESTER, Penn., July 19.—Robert P. Pearson, age fifty-two, a broker of New-York, visiting this city, fell accidentally last evening and sustained a fracture of the skull, from which he died in a few minutes.

FATAL FALL OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

TROY, N. Y., July 19.—The dead body of a man, supposed to be that of J. G. Bennett, a brakeman on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, was found at the foot of an embankment to-night. It is supposed that he was drunk and fell over.

FATALLY INJURED IN A BRAWL.

BENNINGTON, Vt., July 19.—William O'Brien, of Searsburg, Vt., died this morning from the effects of injuries received in a drunken altercation last evening in Hoosic, N. Y. O'Brien was a prominent man in Searsburg, and had represented that town in the Vermont Legislature.

A DESERTER DROWNED.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—The harbor is being dragged for the body of Apprentice Wheelock, of Providence, who attempted to desert from the United States ship Constitution last night, in company with another boy. The pair endeavored to reach the torpedo station, but only one succeeded.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN TUNIS.

THE ARABS BEATEN IN AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR SFAX ON SATURDAY—A SOCIALISTS' MEETING IN LONDON—EXCESSIVE HEAT IN THE CAPITALS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND—THE CONCESSIONS TO THE BOERS.

The French gained a victory near Sfax on Saturday last. The losses of the natives were heavy. A meeting calling itself "The Revolutionary Congress" was held in London Monday. Among those present were Louise Michel and Prince Krapotkine, the Russian Socialist. The weather in Paris and in London continues dry and hot; the scarcity of water has become very troublesome. It is said that, by the terms of the Russo-Chinese Treaty, China is to retain Kuldja. A new cable is to be laid to this country from Germany. *The Pall Mall Gazette* regards the condition of the French money market as dangerous.

FRENCH SUCCESSES IN TUNIS.

PARIS, July 19.—A serious engagement took place near Sfax on Saturday. Most of the leaders of the revolt were killed. The result has produced a great impression on the Arabs.

The French commander at Sfax has ordered the immediate disarmament of the natives, the delivery of hostages, and the payment of a war indemnity of 15,000,000 francs. He also requires the inhabitants to furnish the French troops with all necessary supplies, and holds the population responsible for any act affecting the safety of the French army.

Five thousand horsemen have entered Kairouan and stopped the collection of the duty on salt. It is rumored that General Saussier will organize an expedition at Constantine to march to Kairouan, passing through the centre of Tunis from west to east. The first surveys of the route from Tebessa to Kairouan have already been made.

LONDON, July 19.—A dispatch from Tunis announces that a large body of Arab horsemen has carried off a number of camels belonging to the Bey from a farm close to Tunis. They are scouring the country, and have attacked a farm house ten miles from Tunis. The natives throughout the country are greatly excited and disturbances are feared. The Bey is preparing to send native troops to the interior, but it is doubtful whether they will fight the Arabs.

MADRID, July 19.—The Governments of France and Spain have agreed upon a principle for the settlement of the claims of the Spanish sufferers in Oran. A commission will be appointed to fix the amounts.

LONDON, July 20.—A dispatch to *The Daily News* from Tunis says: "The holy city of Kairouan has revolted. Arabs from Sfax are gathering there."

SOCIALISTS IN COUNCIL.

LONDON, July 19.—A meeting, calling itself "The Revolutionary Congress," was held in London last night. Delegates from various parts of Europe and America, representing the extreme Democratic party identified with Herr Most, the imprisoned Socialist, were present. About 700 attended, mostly workmen. Red flags were displayed. Mrs. Lecompte, an American woman delegate, described the disappointment of small farmers going West, depending upon the illusory promises of an emigrant agent, and how the great capitalists in possession of the railways oppress the laborers and raise the price of food in the Seaboard States. Louise Michel, the unmedled French Communist, then spoke, as did male delegates from America, Switzerland, Italy and Germany followed. Prince Krapotkine, the Russian Socialist, applauded the assassination of several Russian Generals. It transpires during the proceedings that the Socialist Congress prohibited at Zurich is sitting secretly in London.

The Mrs. Lecompte spoken of in the dispatch as an American delegate is a woman who has been identified with the so-called Socialistic movement in New-England, but more particularly Fall River.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

LONDON, July 19.—The Irish party in the House of Commons seems not quite so hostile to the Commission under the Land bill on a second thought, as it at first appeared to be; though Mr. O'Donnell, who is sometimes more extreme than even Parnell, declares all of them unacceptable, and says the Home Rulers will obstruct the appointing clause. The Conservatives are not dissatisfied. As John E. Vernon, who is the business member, is the confidential agent of two Conservative peers, it is believed the appointments will smooth the way for the bill in the House of Lords. The salaries of the Commissioners will be £3,000 each. Sergeant O'Hagan, the judicial member, will have rank equal to that of a Puisne Judge of the Common Law Division of the High Court of Justice. He is a son-in-law of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Mr. John E. Vernon, another of the Commissioners, gave evidence a few years ago before Mr. Shawlebeyre's Committee on the Bright clauses of the Land Act of 1870, and strongly advocated a comprehensive system of peasant proprietorship.

It is reported that Lord O'Hagan, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, will retire and that the Right Hon. Hugh Law, the present Attorney-General for Ireland, will succeed him.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone stated that if the Land bill in committee was not finished on Friday the House would have to sit on Saturday.

The House of Commons to-night again took up the Land bill in committee. Clauses 46 to 50 inclusive, were passed. The House then adjourned.

A FOREIGNER ON THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, July 19.—The Paris correspondent of *The Standard* says:

M. Bacourt, the secretary and literary executor of the celebrated Prince de Talleyrand, was so well known that the fragments of his private correspondence communicated to *Figaro* by his niece, the Countess Mirabeau, will deeply interest many in spite of the political and diplomatic world still surviving. They will also be read with interest in America, though that interest may not be of a pleasurable kind; for though they are dated as far back as the four years when Mr. Van Buren was President, and when M. Bacourt represented France at Washington, some of his remarks may not have lost their sting. These letters were not intended for publication, as M. Bacourt was so afraid of giving offence that he forbade a single line of the Talleyrand papers to be published before 1888. In New-York his fastidious taste was shocked. He wrote: "America and the Americans give one the idea of second or third class England and Englishmen. What the Americans are to blame for is their not combining their pretensions to their great success in building up a Nation, and to persist in comparing themselves with European Nations, and claiming that they are superior to them in every way. That is their great fault, and it makes them ridiculous."

THE ENGLISH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, July 19.—A dispatch to *The Times* from Durban says:

The Boer triumvirate has rejected sixteen out of the thirty-six articles of the Convention drafted by the Royal Commission.

The correspondent of *The Standard* at Durban says:

Telegrams from Pretoria state that the terms of the Convention between England and the Transvaal, as settled by the Royal Commission, give the Boers the right to elect the *Volksraad* and the President. The treaty reserves to the Suzerain the right of declaring war. The whole of the Transvaal is to be retroceded.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone said he was totally ignorant regarding the statement published in to-day's *Times* that the Boer triumvirate had rejected sixteen of the thirty-six articles of the Convention drafted by the Royal Commission. No such news, he said, had reached the Government.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has removed his motion in regard to the Transvaal from the Order Book of the House of Commons. It is understood that the debate on this subject will be deferred until the next session of Parliament.

THE FRENCH MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, July 19.—*The Pall Mall Gazette* this evening, in a leader on the dangerous state of the French money market, says:

For a long time thoughtful men in the city have looked with anxiety toward Paris. They feel that Paris is the weakest great money market in the world at the present time; and that upon it depends the time as well as the intensity of the next credit-storm.

The Pall Mall Gazette attributes this state of things to the daring and persistent gambling of the past two or three years, and says the time must come when the rate of money will have advanced to a point which will force the speculators to unload. But all the other great markets are also gorged to an extent never known before. It is impossible for one to relieve the other. Wild buying cannot go on for ever without somebody suffering.

OPERA IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 19.—The Directorate of the new Italian Opera Company includes Lord Latham, Count Gleichen and Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. The capital stock of the company is £300,000 ($1,500,000) of ordinary and £150,000 ($750,000) of deferred shares. The purchase price of both opera houses is £255,000 ($1,275,000) in cash, and £150,000 ($750,000) in deferred stock. The prospectus of the company reads: "The sum agreed to be accepted by the late Mr. Gye's executors for the whole of the interests in both opera houses, is" etc. Nothing is said about the sum paid to Mr. Mapleson, whence it would seem that Mr. Gye owned both concerns. Mr. Mapleson contracts to transact the company's American business for ten years.

DROUTH IN LONDON AND PARIS.

LONDON, July 19.—The weather continues dry and hot, but the heat is not so excessive as it was last week. *The Morning Post* calls attention to Pall Mall and Regent-sts., which are choked with dust. The water-carts, so active when needless, have altogether disappeared; the cause is the scarcity of water.

The intense heat at Paris continues, and there are loud complaints of the bad smells. Fears of sickness are expressed. The Prefect of the Seine yesterday issued a public notice that if people were not less wasteful of water the supply would be exhausted. It has already been necessary to discontinue watering the streets.

TRANSATLANTIC CABLE FROM GERMANY.

LONDON, July 19.—*The Morning Post* says: "By an arrangement just concluded between the German Telegraph Company of Berlin and the German Union Telegraph Company, an independent cable will be laid from Germany to Valencia, and thence to the United States, at a cost of £165,000 [$825,000]. The capital will be raised by an issue of preference shares bearing 5½ per cent interest."

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—The contents of the Russo-Chinese treaty have been kept secret; but from an article in the *Turkestan Vedomosti*, which is likely to be correct in regard to the delimitation of the frontier, it appears that China regains Kuldja, the province for the cession of which Chung How was disgraced.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 19, 1881.

Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, recently expelled from France, has arrived in London.

Andrew D. White, American Minister at Berlin, will start for America in August.

Telegraphic communication with the Continent is very imperfect, owing to a severe storm which prevailed in Paris last night.

The committee of the French Chamber of Deputies on the Press law will recommend concurrence in the amendments of the Senate.

The race for the Apethorpe Selling Stakes took place to-day at Huntingdon, and was won by Beatrice. J. R. Keene's three-year-old colt Brakespeare came in second and Cairngorm third. Five horses ran.

A dispatch from Athens states that an unsuccessful attempt was made last evening to shoot two editors of anti-Ministerial papers on the public promenade. The perpetrator was arrested, but two supposed accomplices escaped.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Vandalia, Captain Petzold, from Hamburg June 19, which broke her shaft, was towed to Glasgow and repaired, sailed again from Glasgow this morning with her passengers and cargo for New-York.

A dispatch from Berlin states that the Jewbaiters of Neu-Stettin, angered at the denunciations of the *Neu-Stettiner Zeitung*, severely assaulted the editor, sacked some shops and demolished the office of the newspaper. Over thirty of the rioters were arrested.

Patrick Talbourd Hickie was arraigned at the Bow Street Police Court to-day and remanded for threatening to kill the Right Hon. William E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, unless he released the Irish prisoners and resigned his Secretaryship.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a question, said it had not been at any time proposed, and it was not intended, that any territorial rights in Newfoundland should be granted to France, nor any rights beyond those already conferred by treaty.

The blast furnace men at three of the iron works in the Cleveland District have struck against a reduction of two and a half per cent in their wages, and twenty-four furnaces are idle. The stoppage of these furnaces will reduce the total make of pig iron in Cleveland by about 1,703 tons daily, and will throw 4,000 men out of employment.

LONDON, July 20.—*The Daily News* has the following from Berlin: "An anti-Jewish meeting was held here on Tuesday. Two thousand people were present. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the anti-semitics should separate from the anti-Progressists, as the Conservatives had deceived them."

A PROSPEROUS DEPARTMENT.

FLATTERING RETURNS FROM THE LARGE POST OFFICES—INCREASE IN THE MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Returns from nineteen of the principal post offices for the last quarter show an increase of 16 7-10 per cent over the corresponding quarter of the preceding fiscal year. These offices pay about one-third of the entire postal revenue. In the opinion of some of the high officials of the Department, a clean balance sheet will be shown for the quarter. The Postmaster-General, however, does not think this possible. Many of the reductions which were made in expenses did not take effect until late in the quarter, while in most of the contracts which were cut down a month's additional pay was made, according to law, to the contractors. In case the receipts equal or exceed the expenditures for the quarter it will not be safe to assume that the Department is yet self-supporting, as the last quarter of each fiscal year always shows smaller aggregate expenditures than its predecessors.

It is estimated that the increase in the total amount of business transacted through the postal money order system during the last fiscal year will amount to $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 over that of the preceding year, or $110,000,000 to $112,000,000. The foreign exchange with Europe averages about £10,000 a week, and has been largely increased by the opening of mines in the West and by the resumption of specie payments, which does away with the necessity of making all changes through the New-York office.

A good deal of trouble and annoyance arises from the nomenclature, both personal and geographical, in Ireland, and the ignorance of many of the people here who make remittances. Counties and smaller geographical divisions are subdivided in ways that are difficult to understand, while family names and christian names seem to be common property in many places. Several persons in the same neighborhood often expect remittances from America, and the experience of the Department officials leads them to believe that these would-be receivers have very indefinite ideas regarding the names of those they expect money from. Payments are therefore sometimes made by the British officials to the wrong persons, and in such cases recovery is usually impossible, owing to the general poverty of the people.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19, 1881.

Secretary Windom, who is now at Deer Park, Md., is expected to return on Thursday next.

Dr. E. M. Thayer, of the Treasury Cattle Commission, has been ordered to Nova Scotia to investigate the reports that a dangerous cattle disease exists at Halifax.

Assistant Secretary Upton will sail for the United States on the 21st instant. He is expected to resume his duties at the Department about the 1st proximo.

It has been decided at the Treasury Department that journalists can bring certain books for their libraries in the United States free of duty. It is understood that this decision is based on the clause of the revised statutes admitting "tools of trade" free of duty.

BISHOP TALBOT PARALYZED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 19.—The Right Rev. Bishop Talbot, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was seized with partial paralysis while returning to the city last night from Michigan, and his condition is regarded with great concern by his friends, although the physicians say that the case is not critical. The Bishop's entire right side is affected, and he is not able to speak distinctly.

ACCESSIONS TO MAHONE'S FORCES.

HARRISONBURG, Va., July 19.—Two members of the Republican State Central Committee who have heretofore acted with General Wickham and the "Straight Outs," have recently come out in favor of the fusion with Mahone's forces. Fernall, United States Revenue Collector in the Fifth Virginia District, heretofore a strong "Straight Out," has also declared his adhesion to the coalition with Mahone.

A MALIGNED MISSIONARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—H. J. Moore, agent of the Hawaiian Government at Fiji, contradicts, in a letter, the statement that the slaughter recently reported as having occurred in one of the Line (!) Islands was instigated by the missionary, Kapu. On the contrary, he says that the "hilarious Papuans" were the aggressors, and that Kapu exerted himself to save life.

THE CONTEST AT ALBANY.

APPROACHING THE END.

MR. LAPHAM WITHIN FOUR VOTES OF AN ELECTION—THE CONKLING MEN AND THEIR POLICY OF DELAY FROM DAY TO DAY—THE ADMINISTRATION RANKS UNBROKEN—OPPOSED TO ADJOURNMENT WITHOUT ELECTION.

In the Joint Convention yesterday Mr. Lapham received sixty-eight votes; seventy-two were necessary to elect him. Another attempt was made in the Assembly to pass a *sine die* adjournment resolution. Mr. Andrews introduced it, but it was defeated by a vote of 51 to 54. The Administration men are still unanimously opposed to holding another caucus. They consider the nominations made more than ever binding upon all Republicans since Mr. Miller's election. The Conkling men act, seemingly, without any plan except that of securing an adjournment from day to day.

IN THE JOINT CONVENTION.

YESTERDAY'S BALLOT ANTICIPATED—THE CONKLING MEN'S HATRED OF SPEAKER SHARPE—MR. SPINOLA THEIR CHAMPION—A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

[FROM THE REGULAR