

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

The new Postal Convention with the U.S. is still pending in the House of Commons and the Government is endeavoring to make uniform terms with all mail steamships.

Tomas, June 22.—The state of Martin Luther was inaugurated today, in presence of a vast concourse. The King of Prussia and the Crown Prince witness ed the scene.

LONDON, June 25.—In the House of Lords to-night a great crowd was present as an exciting debate on the Irish Church question was approached. Many members of the House were in the lobby and the galleries were packed with great interest, almost approaching frenzied excitement.

London, June 25.—Lord Granville moved to pass a second reading the Church Appointments Suspension bill. He said the Romanians had been received with approval, and supported by middle and lower classes in Ireland.

Chicago, June 28.—The New York papers from time to time discovered

Seymour is really a candidate for Democratic nomination. The two-thirds rule is sure to be adopted. Neither Seymour nor Pendleton can get two-thirds.

Chase's chances are improving. The pressure from Washington in his favor is immense. He may get two-thirds on the first ballot, if not, Hendrick will be nominated.

Mr Gladstone had declared that the Irish Church question must be met, even if it cost the Whigs their offices. The bill had passed the House of Commons by an enormous majority; if a similar suspensory law was proper in Jamaica, it was still more proper in Ireland, where the Anglicans are less in number than the

Catholics who number 4,500,000, and where there is but one diocese in which Anglicans exceed a number one-fourth of the population; thus the Irish Church was a failure as a missionary establishment, and to call its disestablishment sacrifice was absurd, as its revenues had belonged successively to several different sects.

Lord Palmerston said Englishmen will never concede until concession becomes surrender. Why should not this bill be passed? It was useful and practical, and its passage would prove that Parliament was ready to treat the Irish case justly.

Lord Grey moved that the next reading of the bill be postponed for six months. He had always condemned the Irish Church establishment as an outrage, but considered the present measure as ill-timed, inadequate and indefinite.

Lord Malmesbury complained of the way in which the measure had been brought before Parliament; he quoted from the last year's speeches of Mr Gladstone, in which that gentleman said he gave the Government reason to expect that the contest would not be brought on at so early a day; this was unjust to Government.

Lord Clarendon thought Lord Malmesbury was inconsistent in opposing the bill two years ago, he supported the Irish establishment as a church of a few, and proposed to divide the funds among all the different sects. Lord Clarendon concluded by declaring that the Irish Church failing to carry out the object of its existence was an injury to England throughout the world. He was afraid of the rejection of the bill by the House of Lords, and deplored the effect of such action on Ireland and the Irish Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury opposed the bill because he believed its purpose was not to redress grievances, but to rupture the Union.

Lord Derby said their Lordships were ready to disregard and sacrifice all Protestant interests at the bidding of a would-be minister and of a majority of an expiring House. He would only protest against the measure as an act of apostasy; he had always supported the Catholics in their struggle to gain their rights, but would not suffer aggression; the bill would only foster discord in Ireland; he protested against this attempt, on rights and property which hereafter would extend to England; he knew his course was unpopular, but would never seek popularity for its sake only.

The Bishop of London said he was willing to make concession to conciliate Ireland, but the bill would not effect such a conciliation; he did not believe the people of Ireland desired the change which it contemplated. At a late hour the debate adjourned.

LONDON, June 27.—The debate on the Suspensory Bill continued in the House

of Lords. An immense crowd was present and great excitement manifested.

Lord Caernarvon regretted that the bill had been made a party measure; he said he was in favor of disestablishing the Irish Church, but would not disendow it. He declared he would vote for the Suspensory bill.

Lord Rosedale said the bill was sacrilege, and the Queen's sanction of it ought to be barred by the Coronation oath.

Several other peers spoke in debate, when the Lords adjourned at 2 a.m.

The Reform bill for Ireland was then read a first time.

Lisbon, June 21.—A general amnesty has been declared to those participated in the political riots of last winter.

Marseilles, June 26.—The steamer Urgent with Gen. Napier and staff arrived at Marseilles from England.

Berlin, June 23.—The health of Count Bismarck has much improved, but not so far as to allow him to leave Berlin.

Eastern States.

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Boston, June 17.—The defalcation of the Hide & Leather bank is ascertained to be \$576,000. The directors say this will be made up from the surplus capital and assets of defaulter, so that the capital stock will not be impaired.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—As the National Currency bill now stands it allows the issue of twenty millions of national currency to the banks in those States which have less than five dollars in circulation to each inhabitant, and provides for the withdrawal of the same amount from these States having a surplus within one year.

A military review of all the troops of this department was held to-day in honor of the Chinese Embassy, who were present.

Madame Parepa Rosa, the celebrated operatic artiste who arrived from New York by the steamer Sacramento last evening, was serenaded at the Occidental by a chorus of twenty-two voices, and afterwards by the Musical Fund Society, numbering 100 members.

Parepa Rosa will give her first concert at Flat's Hall on Saturday evening.

Helen Outerbridge has been convicted of murder upon the high seas.

Michael Sisk has been convicted and will be paid \$20 for beating a horse.

In the House, the tax bill was reported to-day, it fixes the tax on whisky at fifty cents per quart of tobacco at reduced from 40 to 30 cents. There is not much change in other kinds.

A bill was reported to the Senate to-day providing for the Assistant Attorney General, with a salary of \$4,000 each. The bill makes it the Attorney General's duty with his assistants, to attend to all business of the Government before the Supreme Court and the Court of Claims.

The President nominated to-day Andrew Johnson to be Surveyor General of California.

The President has pardoned H. Heath, Major General in the rebel army during the war, on the recommendation of Gen. Schofield and others.

Washington, June 20.—The Senate, in acting on the General Appropriation Bill, adopted an amendment by a decided majority which kills the Globe on the 4th of March next and looks to printing Congressional proceedings at the Government Printing Office. Mr Sherman said he had no doubt the cost under the new arrangement would be thousands of dollars less than now per annum.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up. Mr Williams offered an amendment which was adopted, abolishing the Bureau of Statistics, and transferring its duties to Special Commissioners of Internal Revenue. Senate passed the bill in Committee of the Whole and it was finally passed after several amendments were offered in the Senate and variously disposed of.

Mr. Conness offered an amendment to the bill conferring the rights of American citizens abroad, providing that if any American citizen is arrested by any Government in contravention of intent and purpose of the act, upon allegation that naturalization has not operated to dissolve allegiance to their native sovereign, the President is empowered to suspend in part or in whole the commercial relations with such Government, or to order the arrest and detention of any citizen of such Government found within our jurisdiction, except ambassadors, etc.

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London, June 20.—New York quotations of gold, 140—legal tenders, 71½.

Flour—City brands, superfine, 80s each, 75s @ 25; extra, in sacks, 87 25 @ 75.

Wheat—Supply light and demand good,

new, \$2 10—good to choice old, \$2 30.

Bailey—Hops for old, feed and brewing,

\$1 35; new, \$1 70.

Oats—Steady at \$2 40.

Arrived, June 29th.—Steamer Oregonian.

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