THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA AND SPAIN.

The Spanish Government are buying metallic cartridges in this country with which to kill and maim the patriots of Cuba. The Union Metallic Company, at East Bridgeport, Conn., are now at work on an order from Madrid for ten millions of these cartridges to fit the Berdan breech-loading musket. The extent of this commission has rendered necessary the construction of a dozen new furnaces, by the help of which the whole Spanish order can be filled in three months, the daily production being 125,000. While the Spaniards are thus allowed to come here for powder, ball, and guns to put down the Cubans, shall the latter be denied access to our workshops, foundries, and manufactories of weapons and ammunition? By no means. If the foes of Cuba are to procure here the material of war, we must sell it to her defenders also. But the best way would be to deny it to the Spaniards altogether, and furnish it to the Cubans freely, with the means of safely landing it on the island, so that there will be no doubt about its being made useful by those for whose benefit it was intended.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Secretary Fish's Views on the Cuban Question—A Demand by the Spanish Consul Refused.

The New York *Herald* prints in its Washington correspondence this morning the following:—

From information that reaches me to-day, it would seem that the real views of Secretary Fish on the Cuban question have not been properly understood. The information comes to me from such a source as to leave no doubt of its reliability. It is briefly this. The moment Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister in this country, obtained information leading him to believe that hostile expeditions were being fitted out in certain of our ports for the assistance of the Cubans, he sought an interview with Secretary Fish, with a view to obtaining an explanation.

Secretary Fish granted the Minister a formal interview, during which Senor Roberts narrated all the particulars within his knowledge as to filibustering preparations in this country, and concluded by respectfully demanding that the United States Government should issue a proclamation, warning American citizens from engaging in such unlawful enterprises under certain pains and penalties. Senor Roberts suggested that the proclamation might be modelled on that issued by President Fillmore in 1851, as the expeditions being fitted out now were similar in character to those denounced at that time by the American Executive.

Senor Roberts stated that he was about to prepare a written statement that would partake more of an official character than a conversation, and when completed he would take occasion to present it to the Secretary of State, with the expectation of receiving a formal written answer. Secretary Fish listened very attentively to the close of Senor Roberts' statement, and then delivered his answer. He opened by remarking that the honorable representative of Spain might spare himself the trouble of preparing a written demand for the promulgation of an anti-filibustering proclamation by our Government.

As Secretary of State he felt himself authorized by all the circumstances of the case to decline then and there, on the part of our Government, to advise the President of the United States to issue any such proclamation. In his opinion there was no similarity between the condition of affairs that led to the issuing of President Fillmore's proclamation and the existing condition of affairs in Cuba. At that time there was no evidence of internal dissension in Cuba; the people of that island were not in arms against Spain, and the efforts to stir up a revolutionary contest seemed to have their birth and sustenance in countries outside of Cuba itself.

Therefore it was proper to arrest the departure of armed bands from our shores, setting out with the avowed object of stirring up the fires of revolution in the possessions of a country with which we were on the most friendly terms. Now, however, the condition is almost entirely the reverse; the Cubans have not only originated themselves an armed resistance to Spanish rule, but they have organized a working government, and maintained themselves in the field against the power of their former governors. Under such circumstances the United States would not be justified in issuing a proclamation of the character required. It could not denounce men who voluntarily might go to aid a people struggling for their independence as adventurers for plunder and robbery. This is substantially the answer of Mr. Fish to Senor Roberts. The latter was very much surprised at its character. He had anticipated the probability of some diplomatic evasive reply, but had not looked for so prompt and pronounced a declaration of policy favorable to the cause of the Cubans. It is customary, however, for trained diplomats to keep cool, swallow their wrath, and retire with expressions of the most distinguished esteem and consideration. Senor Roberts was diplomat enough not to omit this part of his training, assuring Secretary Fish of his profound esteem, etc. He begged to take his leave, declaring again his intention to make a written demand on our Government for an anti-filibustering proclamation. Accordingly, Secretary Fish soon after received from the Minister a demand of this kind, with a request to answer. I have information that Secretary Fish's written answer was sent to Senor Roberts yesterday, and in it he simply declined to issue the required proclamation on the part of the Government.

The Spanish Minister Alarmed—He Wants to Know "What this Large Fleet is For?"

At another interview between Senor Roberts and Secretary Fish, the latter called attention to the proclamation of General Dulce, declaring that all vessels captured in Spanish waters or in the seas near Cuba, with men, arms, and munitions of war on board, will be treated as pirates and adjudged according to the articles of war, irrespective of their points of departure or destination. Such a proclamation, said Secretary Fish, is in violation of well known principles of international law, and must be protested against by the American Government. Senor Roberts remarked that the proclamation would not be enforced, and that, therefore, no mischief would come of it. Secretary Fish replied that that explanation would not satisfy the United States Government. The Spanish Governor of Cuba had taken a step in violation of recognized international law, reversing principles and practices having the sanction of all civilized nations. The United States Government felt called upon to demand the revocation of that proclamation. Senor Roberts assured Mr. Fish he would hasten to acquaint his Government with the wishes of the United States on the subject. The result has been that in this, as in all the other cases before, the Spanish Government has backed down. Senor Roberts telegraphed to Madrid for instructions, and received in reply authority to repudiate Dulce's proclamation, which decision has been communicated to our Government. But one of the efficient features of the conferences between Fish and Roberts remains to be told. It seems that when Senor Roberts learned that a fleet of iron-clad vessels of war were being got in readiness for service some place or other, he went to Secretary Fish to ask an explanation. Mr. Fish frankly informed him that the vessels were intended for duty in the West India waters.

"Well, but what is the meaning of such a large fleet?" inquired the alarmed minister.

"We are sending a fleet there," replied Fish, "to enforce and protect the rights and persons of every American citizen. President Grant desires that every American, at home or abroad, shall be shielded from violence and outrage."

The Spanish Minister retired, not precisely understanding whether Fish meant war or not. It is due to Mr. Fish to add that the credit of ordering these naval preparations is his. He was the first to advise the President to send a fleet to the Cuban waters.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

An Opinion from a Canadian Journal.

Says the Montreal *Gazette*:—We have seldom seen the United States press so unanimous in its approval of the stand President Grant's administration has taken upon the Alabama claims, through its mouthpiece, Mr. Sumner. All parties and shades of parties concur in the rather high-handed course which should be followed, declaring that no further negotiations can be entered upon, no settlement effected, until Great Britain has first humiliated herself by an apology for an act which one of the most eminent American writers fully admits that she had a legal right to perform, even according to the modern American reading of international law. If Pitt, or even Lord Palmerston, were at the head of the British administration at the present critical juncture, we might foretell the character of the reply which would be returned to Mr. Motley when he made his appearance at the Foreign Office with the ultimatum with which he is about to be intrusted; but the same reliance cannot be placed upon the present Premier since he formed such an alliance with Mr. Bright and the other prominent leaders of the Manchester school. It may be that a dash of the old Imperial spirit will still permeate the negotiations, and lead to some modifications of the terms about to be demanded by the American Government as the price of peace; that even as a party necessity, Mr. Gladstone will be obliged to make some stand in defense of the honor of the empire and the policy of his former Liberal colleagues; yet we have such an opinion of distrust for the theories and practices of the "modern school" with which Mr. Gladstone has identified himself, that we do not think that he is capable of bearding the President and challenging him to the consequences. What the basis of the American demand will be may be inferred from the following passage in the Washington despatches of the New York *Times*, one of the most moderate organs of the President's administration, and which, editorially, takes a similar position, being for once in accord on the question at issue with the New York *Herald* and other journals of that fire-eating and sensational stamp:—"Mr. Motley's instructions as Minister to England," says the Washington despatch to the *Times*, "will be delivered to him in a few days. What these instructions will be may be readily surmised from the repeatedly expressed opinions of the President on the subject, and from the speech of Mr. Sumner in the Senate yesterday, which is considered by all parties here to be a fair expression of the feeling of the country in reference to the course of England during the late war."

Grant and Sumner's Speech.

Washington telegrams to the Boston *Journal* give the following:—

"President Grant said on Monday to a personal friend that he had read the able speech of Mr. Sumner on the depredations committed by Anglo-Rebel armed ships, three times, and that he now saw the question in its true light. Instead of regarding it as a mere bill of damages for the depredations committed by the Alabama and other piratical vessels, some of the President's Cabinet are understood to regard Mr. Sumner's speech as a declaration that there can be no further negotiations until Great Britain admits that she acted badly; and consequently they express the wish that the speech had not been made, or rather that it had not been published. Whether this be true or not, it is evident that Mr. Sumner's original and forcible statements of what constitute ocean belligerency are indorsed almost unanimously by the American people."

DISASTER.

The Burning of the Steamer G. A. Thompson—Twenty-one Lives Supposed to be Lost.

In THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of the 12th instant, was printed a telegram announcing the burning of the steamer G. A. Thompson, on the Red river. Mr. David Allen, who had taken passage on the boat for Ozark, Ark., gives the following statement:—

The boat struck a snag just below Irwin's Landing, at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning; he was in the ladies' cabin at the time, and came to the front of the boat, where the captain was standing, who seemed to be quite cool and said there was no danger; and could get out without any loss. Just at that time the carpenter ascended the stairs from the deck of the steamer, and told the captain the boat was on fire, but the latter did not heed the remark, until the carpenter had a second time brought the news, and then took the captain below to show him that it was so.

The captain then had two yawls launched, and ordered the women and children to be placed in them. The captain, his wife, Mr. Allen's wife and child, the captain's dog, his servant, and one or two others, got off in them, the captain promising to return for the others, but after getting about twenty-five yards from the steamer, she was enveloped in flames, and the only chance for safety left for those on board the burning steamer was to jump overboard. About that time the carpenter got another skiff and took out the balance of the women and children.

It being dark it was hard to tell which shore was the nearest, and some landed on either side. One man was saved on a hogshead of tobacco, some on doors and planks. Anything that could be picked up was used. Mr. Allen put on a life-preserver, and swam ashore, landing about three-fourths of a mile from the wreck, on the opposite side of his wife. Next morning those who had landed on the same shore were set across the river. All of his effects, save what himself, wife, and child had on at the time, were lost.

According to his estimate and that of other passengers, twenty-one persons were lost, including both the clerks, George Ely, of Cincinnati, and John Perkins, the deck-sweeper, one of the cooks, one waiter, one passenger from Pine Bluff, named Wilson, and the chambermaid, Mary Field (colored), of Cincinnati, and nine colored deck hands. The chambermaid was the only woman lost. No children lost. All three of the pilots saved. The captain and crew returned on the Thomas H. Allen. The captain said the first clerk had all the money.

Mr. Allen gives much praise to the carpenter. He says but for him not a woman or child would have been saved. We could not learn his name. The largest life boat was not cut down and used, but allowed to hang on the spars. There was no effort whatever on the part of the captain to save anybody. The last he saw of the chambermaid she was on the deck crying for help. Did not know whether she was drowned or burned to death. The boat was loaded with an assortment of general merchandise, pork, whisky, drygoods, furniture, stoneware, farming utensils, etc. There was no lime in the hold, as stated in our former report. A number of barrels were on deck, and the fire originated among them. The boat was heavily loaded. Mr. Allen relates it as a remarkable fact that the captain, mate, carpenter, and two pilots were all together in the pilot-house at the late hour of the occurrence. The wife of the captain remarked to his wife afterwards, that they were expecting the boat would be sunk. He saw but one trunk and valise that were saved—they were supposed to belong to the captain's wife. Mr. Lilliard, another passenger, concurred in the above statement.

Captain James Burch, who resides at Red Fork, on the Arkansas river, reports that he knows of but seventeen persons being lost. The boat was not in the regular channel at the time she struck the snag. He agrees to most of the statements made by Mr. Allen. The first yawl carried out the ladies and children and the captain. The second was entered by the two clerks, Mr. Jacob Trundle, Mr. D. J. Desmoine, and one or two others; but it was upset by the deck hands in their struggles to get in, and all save Mr. Desmoine and the carpenter found watery graves. The captain requested the passengers to go below and throw the line overboard, and that they remain on the front of the boat, and he would take care of the women and children and send back for the balance, but the flames spread so rapidly he was prevented from doing so. Captain Burch remained on the boat with young Trundle, who was unable to swim, until the boat was enveloped in flames, and until he had seen him safely embark in the yawl which was capsized by the deck hands. He then swam ashore, landing about three-fourths of a mile from the wreck.

Mr. F. B. Wilcox, another passenger, states that the boat was not only out of the regular channel, but she was running with 130 pounds of steam. He concurs in the statement above.

The boat was about 130 yards from shore when the accident occurred. The water was about nine feet deep. She had on board about $100,000 worth of merchandise, mostly for our business men and Fort Sumter merchants, which was generally insured. The boat was quite an old craft, and was fully insured. Mr. Turnell, who resides at New York, is among the missing.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Annexation Fever Spreading—Effect of Sumner's Speech.

Correspondence from Montreal (Canada) to the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—

The desire of the people of the New Dominion to cut loose from their dependence upon the mother country has received a powerful impetus from one or two recent events, and, whatever course may finally be adopted, there can be little doubt that a great political change of some sort is not far distant. Several private meetings of influential persons have recently been held here for the purpose of considering the great question of a change in the form of government, and the general dissatisfaction with the present state of things is more and more openly expressed. The newspapers are at last beginning to meet the question face to face, and giving utterance to the sentiment which has long been widely diffused among the people, though few had courage to express it publicly. There is a party in favor of independence; but a larger party, I believe, aims at annexation to the United States, and will soon make itself prominent. The acquisition of the Hudson Bay Territory has given additional force to the arguments of the annexationists, and it is felt that such a magnificent domain as the New Dominion now promises to be ought no longer to be dwarfed and kept down by dependence on a transatlantic government. The proposal that Great Britian shall surrender her North American possessions as a set-off against the Alabama claims has created a deep sensation in certain circles, and not a few regard it with decided favor. Senator Sumner's speech is copied in full by both English and French journals, and is, of course, the topic of much discussion.

Immense Hammers.

The great steam hammer about to be set up in the Grant Locomotive Works, in Paterson, N. J., will be, with the exception of that at the Paterson Iron Works, the largest in the city. The anvil plate weighs sixteen tons, and the cylinder, drop, etc., more than eleven tons, so that the whole will weigh nearly twenty-eight tons. The hammer will strike a blow with a force of 3000 pounds, or a ton and a half. The machine will be set up in two or three weeks, as soon as the blacksmith shop can be removed.

NAPOLEON.

He Writes a Curious Letter—His Own Story of His Escape from the Fortress of Ham in 1846.

The following is a translation of a hitherto unpublished letter written by Louis Napoleon just after his escape from the fortress of Ham, to the editor of a newspaper to which he had contributed during his imprisonment. In a certain poverty and awkwardness of diction it is faithful to the original, which was evidently not intended for publication:—

My Dear Mr. Degeorge:—The desire of once more seeing my father in this life has made me attempt the boldest undertaking that I have ever attempted, and for which I needed more firmness and courage than at Strasbourg and Boulogne, for I was resolved not to endure the ridicule than fastens on those who are arrested under a disguise, and a failure would have been no longer endurable. But to come to the particulars of my escape.

You know the ford was guarded by four hundred men, who furnished a daily guard of sixty soldiers, who were on duty within and without the fort; furthermore the door of the prison was guarded by three jailors, two of whom were always on duty. It was necessary, therefore, in the first place, to pass before them, then to traverse all the inner court before the windows of the Commandant; having reached there, it was necessary to pass through the gate where were an orderly and a sergeant, a gate-keeper, a sentinel, and, finally, a post of thirty men.

Not having been willing to establish any communication (with a corruptible jailor or so), a disguise was, of course, necessary. Now as several rooms of the building I inhabited were undergoing repairs, it was easy to take the costume of a workman. My good and faithful Charles Tiblin procured a blouse and wooden shoes. I cut off my moustache and took a board on my shoulders.

Monday morning I saw the workmen come in at 6½ o'clock. When they were at work Charles took some drink to them in a room, so as to get them out of my way; he was also to call one keeper up stairs, while Doctor was talking with the others.

Meanwhile, I was hardly out of my room when I was accosted by a workman who followed me, taking me for one of his comrades; at the foot of the staircase I found myself front to front with a keeper. Luckily I put the board before his face and reached the court, always holding the board between myself and the sentinel and those whom I met.

When passing before the first sentinel I let fall my pipe, but I stopped to pick up the pieces. Then I met the officer of the guard, but he was reading a letter and did not notice me. The soldiers of the post at the gate seemed to wonder at my dress; the drummer in particular turned several times to look.

Meanwhile the orderlies opened the door, and I found myself outside the fortress; there I met two workmen, who were coming towards me, and looked at me attentively. I then turned the board on their side, but they appeared so inquisitive that I thought I could not escape them, when I heard them exclaim:—

"Oh! it is Berthond!"

Once on the outside, I walked rapidly towards the Saint Quentin road.

A little later, Charles, who had engaged a carriage for himself the preceding day, overtook me, and we reached Saint Quentin.

I passed through the town on foot, after taking off my blouse.

Charles had procured a post-carriage, under pretense of going to the races at Cambrai. We reached Valenciennes without difficulty, where I took the railway.

I had obtained a Belgian passport, but it has nowhere been asked for. During this time Conneau, always so devoted, remained in prison, and gave out that I was ill, so as to give me time to reach the frontier.

I hope he will not have been ill-treated; that would be, as you may suppose, a great grief to me.

But, my dear Mr. Degeorge, if I experienced a lively sentiment of joy when I found myself outside the fortress, I was very sadly impressed on passing the frontier; the certainty that the Government would never set me at liberty, unless I consented to dishonor myself, was necessary to decide me to quit France; finally, it was necessary that I should be urged to this step by the desire of trying all means to console my father in his old age. Adieu, my dear Mr. Degeorge. Although free, I feel myself very unfortunate. Be assured of my warm friendship, and, if you can, try to be useful to my good Conneau.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War in Brazil—Lopez Still at Bay—The American Minister not Heard From.

Mail advices from Rio Janeiro furnish additional details of affairs in the theatre of war. The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* says:—

From Paraguay we hear that Lopez was at the central town of Paraguari, levying men in all directions; but he is believed to be very scant of munitions of war, although food was most abundant. The seat of government is Pirabebe, and the United States envoy and various foreign consuls were residing there. It is said the inhabitants of Concepcion sent a deputation to Asuncion asking for the presence there of a gunboat and some troops to protect them from Lopez; but the provisional generalissimo replied that he had no orders and could not do so. The allies are stationed to the number of twenty thousand men at Asuncion, Luque, and Trindade, with outposts to about twenty-five miles from Asuncion. The Brazilian envoy had arrived at Asuncion, and it was proposed to establish a Provisional Government, but the Argentine Confederation had not sent their diplomatic representative to Asuncion. D. Adolpho Rodrigues has been appointed the envoy of the Uraguay Republic for the purposes provided for in the tripartite treaty of alliance against Lopez.

The Buenos Ayres *Standard* says:—Affairs in Asuncion have undergone no change since the arrival of the special Brazilian Envoy, Senor Paranhos. The Argentines are displaying much more activity than the Brazilians, and some expeditions despatched by General Mitre have resulted in rescuing over one thousand families from the woods and mountains. Lopez, it is said, is in the neighborhood of Paraguari, and has a force of from one thousand to two thousand men. Deserters who have arrived at the Allied camp represent the women as employed at the mines making gunpowder; and most of the families at the present seat of Lopez's government, a small village in the mountains called Pirabebe; but there is nothing of a really authentic character known respecting the movements of Lopez. No despatches have been received from the American Minister, General McMahon, or from any of the foreign consuls up there, which had led to the belief that Lopez has intercepted all the despatches sent. The American Minister resident in Buenos Ayres, the Hon. Mr. Worthington, has sent up the United States gunboat Wasp to be placed in communication with General McMahon.

A Wilmington Sensation.

At a late hour on Sunday night last, as a young lady, residing about three miles from the Rising Sun Hotel in Christiana Hundred, Delaware, was walking on the railroad track on her way home, about half a mile above the City Railroad Depot, Wilmington, she was stopped by two negroes, who had suddenly emerged from the woods directly in front of her. One of them seized her by the arm and attempted to drag her into the woods, when she commenced screaming, which no doubt prevented the villain from consummating his diabolical purpose. She was then thrown forcibly to the ground, and while one of the negroes held his hand tightly on her mouth to prevent her making any noise, the other pinioned her hands and feet, and while they were carrying her to a wagon, which they had concealed in the woods, a man fortunately made his appearance, when the negroes dropped their victim, took to their wagon, and made good their escape. He untied the cords from her hands and feet and escorted her home. She states that after they tied her they threatened her with death, if she attempted to make any alarm or resistance.

Horrifying Spectacle.

Dowey, who was executed in Charlottetown, Prince Edwards Island, spent twenty-five minutes in reading his confession on the gibbet. The Sheriff having cut the rope, the felon fell to the ground, about sixteen feet, the rope having broken. He soon rose on his knees, and attempted to unloosen the cord around his neck, and the excited multitude began to surge in towards the gallows; but the soldiery were faced about with fixed bayonets, and the populace—among whom were many women—were kept back. Dowey was again borne to the platform and launched off the drop. This time he fell so that his feet touched the ground. Here several of the bystanders seized the rope and drew the criminal up about eight feet, when he died of strangulation.

Subdued.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, April 20.

The extensive and destructive conflagration at Forsythe's oil works has at length subsided, and there appears to be no further apprehension of danger. The loss of property, although not definitely ascertained, is estimated at $236,000, and the insurance $84,000, making a loss over the insurance of $114,000. The fire has been extinguished at every point except at the tank of distilled oil, containing 8000 barrels, which was one of the first to take fire. There is a considerable quantity of oil remaining in it, and the fire will continue until it is all consumed.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Indians Again on the War Path—Military Precautions on the Plains—Railroad Progress.

Suits Against General Butler—Nominations by President.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE WEST.

The Sioux Indians on the War Path—A New Railroad Commenced—Rush for the West.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, April 21.—A report from Fort Laramie states that several bands of Sioux, who are dissatisfied with Red Cloud, are committing depredations. Red Cloud refuses to join the hostile Indians. Nothing has yet been heard from the troops pursuing the Indians who last week captured the stock near Chaywater.

A new railroad is being surveyed from Bellevue, Nebraska, to Lincoln, to connect with the Union Pacific, near this city.

A Salt Lake paper states that a gentleman who left Remontory on Wednesday says that the tracks of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads were only fifty miles apart. Both companies have immense bodies of men at work, who are paid $350 each per month, and out of this they board themselves.

There is now a great rush of people to Corinne, the most western town on the Union Pacific Railroad.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Storm in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—A heavy rain, with lightning, commenced here at two o'clock yesterday morning, but was not so severe a storm as that reported at the West and South, which same storm blew down the new Wabash bridge at Vincennes, Indiana. At Fort Wayne bridges and culverts on the Wabash Railroad are threatened by the freshets.

A number of capitalists left Fort Wayne yesterday for a railroad meeting to be held at Henry, Illinois, to consider the practicability of building a railroad from the former place to Muscatine, Iowa.

The Indiana State Musical Festival.

The Indiana State Musical Festival, which is in progress at Fort Wayne, is largely attended.

S. Merkel, a butcher of this city, sent a man to bank with a check for $1000 yesterday, which the latter drew the money for and decamped.

Twenty-eight students graduated at the Cincinnati Law School last night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Leghorn Consulate.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Your readers will perhaps not be surprised to learn that a prominent member of your Union League, who was confirmed but a few days ago as Consul to Leghorn, has sent in his resignation, and that it has been promptly accepted. Jay T. Howard, of your State, has been appointed in his place.

The reasons for this sudden change are well understood here now, and Senator Cameron, when any one asks him who "Kleptomaniac" is, merely winks his left eye, while Senator Scott smiles knowingly and says nothing. The discreet silence of these Senators will doubtless be appreciated by the members of the Union League.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Among the nominations made yesterday were the following, which are repeated to correct errors in the transmission:—

George A. Houghton, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Sixth district.

Lewis M. Bursen, of Indiana, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana.

Hilton Richardson, of Maryland, Attorney for Montana.

Jonn P. Southworth, Attorney for Alabama.

George R. Maxwell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

David A. Nunn, of Tennessee, Minister to Ecuador.

FROM NEW YORK.

An Indian Agent Heard From.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The United States Indian Commissioners were to-day informed of the arrival of their agent at Medical creek, Washita mountains, with garden seeds, hoes, etc., his hearty welcome by the military and Indians, his putting the plough in motion, and the selection of the site for the mission schools. One hundred and fifty lodges of Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians were expected to arrive daily. The Indians take great interest in what is being done for them, but funds are wanted, as the Indian Appropriation bill failed.

Myriads of grasshoppers have appeared on the plains.

A later despatch states that Messrs. "Roman Nose," "Little Bigmouth," "Yellow Bear," and "Old Storm," with 600 Arrapahoes, have come in ready to go to their reservation. They are willing to be taught and follow the ways of the white man.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Labor Convention.

NEW HAVEN, April 21.—A Labor Convention was held here yesterday for the purpose of organizing a State Labor League. Resolutions supporting the claims of labor against capital were presented. The attendance was not very large.

Steamers Delayed by a Fog.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 21.—The steamer Bristol, with three hundred passengers for New York, laid over here last night, unable to proceed on account of the dense fog. Several persons were on board who had engaged passage on the California steamers which leaves New York to-day. A very high wind prevailed during the latter part of the night. The steamer Providence, which is supposed to have left New York yesterday afternoon, has not arrived. The fog is very heavy, and there is a tremendous sea around Point Judith. Captain Brayton prudently declined risking the lives of his passengers.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Kimberly-Butler Suit—Death of a Noted Ice Dealer—Marine Disaster.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—The Kimberly-Butler case is still progressing in the United States Court, Chase and Giles presiding. An immense crowd is present. The impression prevails that the case will be quashed. There has been some desultory discussion regarding minor points, but nothing yet touching the main question. Butler is in court taking notes, and expects to speak.

Thomas J. Cochrane, the celebrated ice dealer, died yesterday of heart disease.

The brig Eclipse, from Porto Rico, is ashore on Thomas' Point, with a valuable cargo of sugar and molasses.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 21—A. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93¼. U. S. Five-twenties quiet but steady at 80⅝. Stocks steady at 23¼ for Erie Railroad, and 98½ for Illinois Central.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—A. M.—Cotton opens dull at 12¼d. for middling Uplands, and 12⅝d. for middling Orleans. The sales of the day are estimated at 7000 bales. Corn, 27s. 6d. for new mixed Western.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 21—P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties quiet. Stocks steady; Erie 23.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—P. M.—Cotton easier, but not quotably lower. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9½d. Linseed Oil, £31. Tallow, 45s. 9d.

HAVRE, April 21.—Cotton opens quiet at 146f. for tres ordinaire on the spot, and 145½f. for low middling afloat.

Emigration to the United States.

The emigration of Preston operatives to the United States, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of April 6, in consequence of the strike, is perhaps the wisest movement they could have adopted. The workmen are merely following the course of the trade. For some years past America has required less manufactured cotton of us simply because she has manufactured more for herself. The figures given in Mr. Wells' report show that whereas in 1860 there were rather less than five and a quarter millions of cotton spindles at work, in 1868 there were seven millions. The increase seems destined to become permanent, and operatives who can find no work in England are likely to be in demand in the United States. We hope the same experience will follow the experiment to be made under the sanction of the Admiralty. The closing of two great dockyards throws some thousands of persons out of employment, and a picked number are to be sent away in the vessels soon to be despatched to Canada for troops. The emigrants will probably go by preference to the United States, and as they are skilled artisans, they will in all probability escape the privations which would probably await them here. Already the streets of every large town are filled with the unemployed, and before taking children to America, or any of the colonies, it might be well to consider the needs of the parents.

Motley.

The London *News* has the following comments upon the appointment of Mr. Motley as Minister to England:—"Mr. Motley's genius, united with his genial manners, has made him, from time to time, during the past twenty years, a welcome guest in many English homes, and his personal friendship is enjoyed by many eminent Englishmen. Whatever may be the course of future negotiations between England and the United States, we may venture to hope that these friendly personal relations, so long established, will exert a beneficent influence in preserving and promoting the friendship between the two nations, whose value, it may be supposed, is not likely to be underrated by one who has so profoundly studied the historical and radical relationship between English and American liberty, and can appreciate their substantial unity under all superficial or momentary differences."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

The list of bail cases was resumed this morning, the District Attorney opening the day's business by submitting to the jury, without evidence, a number of indictments upon which the prosecutors were found to be delinquent.

Hugh Green, a prisoner, was put upon trial, charged with assault and battery upon Officer Thomas A. Williams. It was testified that on Easter Sunday last, the officer arrested two men at Seventeenth and Carpenter streets for corner lounging, and the prisoner attacked him, knocked him down, and compelled him to let his prisoners go. He was arrested and taken to the station-house, from which he escaped that night. On trial.

ALDERMEN'S COMMITMENTS.

This morning, the Grand Jury being in Court to make a presentment, Judge Brewster called their attention to the fact that he had received an official communication from the authorities of the County Prison complaining that a large number of commitments were made to that institution for such offenses as vagrancy, idle and disorderly conduct, and intoxication, and frequently for this latter the prisoners were detained longer than the twenty-four hours, and that the cells for felons and other proper subjects were thus filled by these petty delinquents. Besides the inconvenience mentioned, by the keepers, his Honor said, the maintenance of this class of prisoners was a matter of great expense, costing the City Treasury thousands of dollars. It was also represented that many of these commitments were made principally for the purpose of securing the payment of costs to the aldermen and constables. If this was true, it was a great wrong, requiring the speediest correction. Therefore he would request the Grand Jury to visit the prison, examine the records, and at once report to him the commitments made in the forms just indicated.

The matter will receive the prompt attention of the Grand Jury.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

E. Haskell vs. William Haskell. An action to recover for work done and materials furnished in the building of a carriage factory at Seventeenth and Coates streets. The defense denied that the materials were furnished by the plaintiff. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

P. H. Curwen vs. Hildeburn & Bro. An action on a promissory note given for the payment of money for services rendered by plaintiff as defendants' travelling agent in Europe. The defense alleged payment. Jury out.

Maxwell & Hendricks, to use of the First National Bank of Monroe, Michigan, vs. Martin Thomas, who survived Louis Jacoby, late trading as Thomas & Jacoby. An action on a due bill, the defendants answering that they were not partners. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

Christopher Stahl vs. John Wirth. An action to recover wages for services rendered as a blacksmith. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, April 21, 1869.

The sudden let up in the monetary stringency which had prevailed so long in our local market has had a sensible effect on the spirits and energies of our business men, who begin to look forward with confidence to a long period of active and profitable trade. Money, the great motive power, is gradually becoming abundant, and the era of 1 per cent. per month for loans, let us hope, has passed away, at least for the present. It is now accessible to all at a reasonable figure, and this fact will no doubt tend to stimulate our merchants and traders to renew their efforts to recover lost ground. The season is far advanced, it is true, but there are many reasons which induce the belief that the balance of the spring of 1869 will yet be marked by an unusually active and successful trade.

The rates for call loans to-day are 6@7 per cent. on Government bonds, and at 7@8 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. The street rates range from 9@10 per cent. for prime mercantile paper. The offerings were limited.

The market in Government securities is very quiet, and prices are steady. Gold is buoyant, and shows a tendency to advance; premium at 12 M. 134½.

The Stock market was active, and prices generally had an upward tendency. In State Loans there were sales of the first series at 103¼. City 6s were unchanged, the new issue selling at 101¼. The Lehigh Gold Loan advanced, and sold at 94½.

Reading Railroad was the most active on the list, and sold as high as 48⅛, at which price it closed, an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 60; Camden and Amboy Railroad was stronger, and changed hands at 125; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad improved ¼, selling at 28⅛; Elmira Railroad was taken at 30; 34 was bid for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 54⅝ for Minehill Railroad; 55⅝ for Lehigh Valley Railroad; and 34⅞ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

In Canal stocks the only transactions were in Lehigh Navigation at 33¼. 18 was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Coal stocks were neglected.

Bank shares were steady, with sales of Manufacturers' at 30¾.

Passenger Railway stocks were quiet. The following were the best bids:—43 for Second and Third; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 38 for Green and Coates; and 13 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 Pa 6s 1 ser.s.103¼	500 sh Read.s..	860.	47⅞
$300 City 6s, New..101¼	100 do.....	b30.	48
$2000 Alle Co 6s..... 75	100 do.....		48
$1000 C & A mt 6s'89	200 do.....	s10.	48
2 days.. 95¼	200 do.....	s30.	47⅞94
$6000 Sun & E 7s.s. 79¾	200 do.....	s.48	1-16
$1600 do.....b5. 79¾	300 do.....	s.s60.	47⅞
$1000 do 79¾	100 do.....	s20.	48
$5000 do.....s. 79¾	100 do.....	s10.	48 1-16
$1000 Leh gold 1.s. 94½	200 do.....	s.48	1-16
$1000 do...s5wn. 94¼	100 do.....	s15.	48 1-16
$3000 do..... 94¼	14 do.....		48
$5000 Cou'g Bds..s. 87	100 do.....	s15.	48 1-16
$3000 Leh 6s, '84..s. 83	100 do.....		48 1-16
$3300 do 83¼	400 do.s.s60.		48 1-16
10 sh Cam & Am R.125	100 do.....	s20.	48
22 sh Penna R...s. 60	100 do.....	s30.	48 1-16
100 do..60dflat. 60	54 do.....	trf.	48
100 do.....c. 60	3 do.....		48
11 sh Leh Val R..c. 55⅝	100 do.....	s60.	47⅞
200 sh Elmira P.c&p 30	100 do.....	c.48	1-16
200 sh Ph & R.s.b30. 28⅛	100 do.....		48 1-16
100 do.....b60. 28⅛	100 do.....	s10.	48 1-16
500 do.....s. 28⅛	100 do.....	c.	48⅛
8 sh Norrist'n R.. 67½	200 do.....	s.	48⅛
15 sh Manufac Bk..	100 do.....	b5&1.	48⅛
sbwn.. 30¾	100 do.....	2d.	48⅛
600 sh Leh S..s.860. 33¼	200 do.....	s60.	48
100 sh Read R..b30. 48	1200 do.....	s30.	48
200 do..s30wn. 47⅞	100 do.....	b30.	48 1-16
100 do..... 48	700 do.s.s30wn		48
500 do...s.860.47⅞81	200 do...s.b30.		48⅛

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 117⅛@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 120⅛@120¼; do., 1864, 115⅞@116⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do., July, 1865, 115⅛@115¼; do., 1867, 115⅛@115⅜; do., 1868, 115⅛@115¼; 10-40s, 105⅞@106⅛. Gold, 134⅛. Pacifics, 104⅝@105.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1862, 120⅛@120⅜; do. 1864, 115⅞@116⅛; do. 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1865, new, 114⅞@115⅛; do. 1867, new, 115⅛@115¼; do. 1868, 114⅞@115⅛;