

FIRST EDITION

ENGLAND.

VENEZUELA.

The Claims of American Citizens—An Enquiry into the United States and the Commission for their Adjustment.

From La Opinion Nacional, of Caracas, Venezuela, of March 19, we translate the following article, which explains the character of some of the claims of citizens of the United States upon the Venezuelan Government, and also shows the bitter animosity of the Venezuelans on the subject, and the spirit which has prompted their Government to repudiate the award of the Commission.

The name of this distinguished citizen (Mr. Villafane) ought to be written in the catalogue of the Venezuelans who have served their country with unflinching loyalty, intelligence, and patriotism. Such has been the single consoling reflection that we have made on finishing the perusal of the report given to the Government upon the acts of the mixed commission appointed to decide and settle the North American claims against Venezuela. The mixed commission was composed of Mr. Villafane, the Commissioner of the Republic; of Mr. Talmage, the Commissioner of the United States, and of Mr. J. N. Machado, Jr., an aspirant, appointed by the Minister at Washington. Mr. Machado was appointed umpire by the Minister of a neutral power, nobody could explain to himself the motive of his election. Time has taken upon itself to reveal that such appointment was the work of some intriguer, the name of whom is not known to the American interests involved, from the moral responsibility of which the Russian Minister became free, since he consulted, as to the appointment, with our representative at Washington, Mr. Florencio Rivas, and obtained his approval. By this means, the intrigue of the Court of Equity was constituted, with three judges, two of whom had at the outset prejudged the question. The glory of defending with good reasons his country's rights, and of wrestling against the deplorable errors of his fellow-countryman, fell to the lot of Mr. Villafane. If, in this struggle, the republic has come out losing two millions of pesos, to Mr. Villafane is due exclusively that the spoil has not been richer greater; and for a monetary loss, that time may repair, there has been obtained an example, a moral victory, to wit—the satisfaction of the Republic having come out triumphant, through the immaculate and heroic conduct of its own commissioner, from a contest, or rather from a snare, treacherously prepared against it, in the name of the United States, that great Government which in front of its pompous motto, America for Americans, pretends to save us from European rapacity at the same time that it allows us to fall into the wicked clutches of its own special agents! What has transpired in this business is extraordinarily shameful for the Government of the United States, and if we make, for justice sake, an exception of the gentlemanly Prun, Minister ad interim of that Republic in this city, whose name we believe to be completely clean, the other American agents in this iniquitous affair have deserved, in an analogous case, in their own country, the indignation of popular justice. For no greater crime are delinquents in the land of Washington exemplarily punished. By the award of the Commission the Venezuelan Treasury has become constituted debtor to the Government of the United States of North America for \$1,253,310-90, almost two millions of our money.

Of this sum there were allowed by the Commission, \$450,188-90; and by the umpire, Mr. J. N. Machado, \$794,122; total, \$1,253,310-90. The claims allowed were forty-nine. Of these were awarded by the Commission thirty-seven, and the umpire awarded twelve, among them the following: \$250,000, in favor of Messrs. Beales, Nobles & Garrison, for the nullity of two contracts made by them with the Dictatorship to bring out immigrants and establish a line of steamships. \$11,500, in favor of W. Miller, for a slap upon his face given by Mr. L. Malausca, who was not punished by the Government of Venezuela. \$102,000, in favor of the widow and heirs of Captain Clark, in part cost of two ships captured in time of Colombia and paid years ago by Venezuela. \$85,000, in favor of Seth Driggs, because the private he had sanctioned a demand intended by him in 1836 against the heir of General Marino. \$141,000, in favor of the widow and heirs of W. E. Willet, for hire damages and losses occasioned on the 21 August, 1860, on his house being occupied. \$238,814, in favor of Jacob Hoff for contracts made by him with commissioners of Colombia some of them as far back as 1817. The foregoing explanation will relieve us from making any further remarks as to the nature of the claims.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

A Western Tour Proposed. From the San Francisco Call, March 31. Private correspondence received in this city from Washington gives us positive and authentic information that President Grant will certainly visit this coast during the coming summer. Vice-President Colfax is expected to accompany the grand excursion party, which will make the trip earlier, by way of celebrating the opening of the road. General Grant, however, desiring to cross the continent in a less ostentatious manner later in the season, but with a very high escort. He is in favor of real peace and of whatever will best promote the true interests of the Commonwealth. All the tricks and devices of those artful dodgers Wells and Bond will be thrown away upon him. They are now in Washington spending their money in vain. General Grant would be glad to see the Cavalry, in whom he has perfect confidence, will settle this matter to the satisfaction of the people of Virginia, and the Walker ticket, running on the Grant programme, will be elected by at least a hundred thousand majority. We are every day more and more persuaded that the man who has the power to persuade will settle this matter to the satisfaction of the people of Virginia, and the Walker ticket, running on the Grant programme, will be elected by at least a hundred thousand majority.

Views of the Executive on Virginia Affairs. From the Richmond Whip, April 24. We have the most gratifying assurances from Washington that General Grant will give us a fair election, and afford every opportunity for making the best that can be made of the Underwood question. He is in favor of real peace and of whatever will best promote the true interests of the Commonwealth. All the tricks and devices of those artful dodgers Wells and Bond will be thrown away upon him. They are now in Washington spending their money in vain. General Grant would be glad to see the Cavalry, in whom he has perfect confidence, will settle this matter to the satisfaction of the people of Virginia, and the Walker ticket, running on the Grant programme, will be elected by at least a hundred thousand majority.

What is Said in Regard to the Recognition of Cuba by the United States.

The London Times of the 18th instant contains a column editorial on the recent action of the House of Representatives of the United States in relation to the prospective recognition of Cuban independence, from which we make the following extract:— The House of Representatives at Washington has passed a resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence by a majority so large as to have been regarded as a matter of course. More than a month ago a similar resolution was adopted by the late House of Representatives and strangely coupled with a profession of sympathy with the revolution in Spain. In both cases the vote could have none but moral effect, since the constitutional responsibility rests with the President, who has already received a memorial on the subject from the Cuban insurgents. The House of Representatives, however, assures President Grant of support in the event of his seeing fit to recognize any de facto government in Cuba based on republican principles. The belief of the American people that Cuba must sooner or later fall into their hands has been so generally avowed, that it is not surprising that it should have become the intrinsic value of the island, but the consciousness that it might be worth infinitely more to America than to Spain, irresistibly recommends the idea of annexation. Far be it from us to represent this action, however premature, as a moral triumph, or as a victory over Spain. Even if it were an intentional insult it might well have been provoked by certain high-handed proceedings of the Spanish fleet, which concerns ourselves as well as the United States. What is too self-evident to be denied is that the moral effect of this resolution, in discussing the probable effect of Sir Henry Bulwer's motion, is probably still true. Circumstances may bring on or may postpone that motion. In either event, the coming of Mr. Motley has had the effect of directing attention to no one thing Englishman so much wanted as an authoritative statement of what America wants—that will content you. We have had all kinds of rumors about Mr. Sumner's speech. If Mr. Sumner has not yet delivered it, it would be surprising to us to know that he would do so at the earliest moment. In the lack of other material, one or two journals have shown a certain enterprise in hunting up Mr. Motley's address to the Historical Society of New York, from which they have drawn deductions that might be surprising to an author. Another kind of compliment, which will not much gratify Mr. Motley, is the copious advertising in the London papers of a pirated edition of his histories, offered at a third of the price which purchasers have to pay his own publishers. One result of the English anxiety to think themselves right on the Alabama question is an effort to make us out wrong in the matter of belligerency. The vote of the House of Representatives in respect to Cuba has furnished a text for people who enjoy the rhetoric style of argument. See, cry the Pall Mall Gazette and the Times, they complain of England for recognizing the Confederacy; yet the House of Representatives has voted to recognize Cuba. One might as well say that a recognition is a recognition—they can no longer have the face to make a grievance of ours. These writers belong to the celebrated school of logic which established the identity of Macedonia and Monmouth. It is not to be expected that the impudent fallacy needs to be pointed out. But with Englishmen incapacity to place themselves in the position of their antagonists is a national characteristic. For their benefit, Mr. Conway has written a brilliant and valuable pamphlet, in which he has pointed out what was complained of in the English recognition: was its haste and discourtesy. Lord Russell would not wait for the arrival of the American Minister, who was hourly expected. But the American Government has not only waited for the Spanish Minister, but has not, though he has been weeks in Washington, yet recognized Cuba. There are points enough beside this, which completely discriminate the two cases, but you may expect the English papers to go on some months in their headlong way, repeating this parrot-cry about Cuba.

CUBA.

The Insurgents Will Hold Out. There is authority for stating that the Spanish envoy to this country esteems the rebellion in Cuba as substantially at an end. That this is the case is an announcement which is generally believed here, but that serious reverses have been suffered by the insurgents is admitted and known. Mr. Roberts declares that within sixty days there will not be a man in arms against the authorities, and that General Palm will find the situation very quiet at an end. It seems that the Captain-General has had about thirty thousand men under arms, and they are steadily advancing and repossessing the interior country. The legion here view the insurrection as concluded, and anticipate a proclamation of amnesty in a few days, which will secure the admission of those who yet feebly hold out. On the other hand, the agents of the insurgents, while they are depressed, are not hopeless, and they give out that substantial reason exists to believe that the rebellion may yet more vigorously revive than ever, owing to the fact that the conceded occupation of the interior districts by the authorities will concentrate the insurgent forces more effectively. It is now competent to state that an expedition has been in process of organization for some time, that it has taken place in Philadelphia, this city, and New York; that several hundred men in the first and last cities have been enrolled, and that a regular regimental classification has been agreed upon—at least on paper—one of the fighting men took family being stationed to be in command, the other will be to depart from Charleston. What complexion the present news will cast upon the enterprise cannot be foretold. It is believed, however, that it will delay it, and most probably disband it altogether. The great difficulty of the movement has always been the want of money from three causes:—The property men have been against them; they cannot buy arms, and their campaign has failed, the negroes preferring to remain at labor than muster into regiments.—Washington Correspondence N. Y. World.

The Government.

The Harrisburg State Guard editorially says:—Asa Packer, contrary to what was stated by several of our exchanges, and repeated in these columns, has not withdrawn from the contest for the gubernatorial nomination. It is hinted that the story was started by men in the interest of other candidates, while by others it is openly charged that some over-zealous friend of General Lee originated the report, possibly to get Packer's delegates to go for Coles. But there is no truth in the rumor, and as we repeated the story we now do our share in recalling it. We thought Mr. Packer exhibited great shrewdness in withdrawing from the contest, giving him credit for his wisdom in so doing, and hoping for a better future Democratic success. As we were mistaken, and "Ephraim is wedded to his idols," we must "let him alone" to defeat.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—P. M.

Glendening, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:— Union Tel. Co. 40 3/4, N. Y. Cent. R. 17 1/2, West. Union Tel. 40 3/4, N. Y. and Erie R. 33 1/2, Cleve. and Toledo R. 48 1/2, Ph. and Rea R. 30 1/2, Toledo & Wash. 75 1/2, Mich. & N. E. R. 9 1/2, Mil. & St. Paul R. 47 1/2, Cle. and Pitt. R. 95 1/2, Mil. & St. Paul R. 47 1/2, Chi. and N. W. com. 56, Adams Express, 67 1/2, Chi. and N. W. prof. 85 1/2, U. S. Ex. Co. 65 1/2, U. S. R. I. R. 129 1/2, United States Ex. Co. 67 1/2, Pitts. F. & Ch. R. 128 1/2, Tennessee 66, new, 67 1/2, Pacific Mail Steam. 94 1/2, Gold, 160 1/2, 161 1/2. Market strong.

—In Franklin county, Maine, the ground has been covered with snow the past season six hundred and sixty-five days.

MOTLEY.

His Mission to the Mother Country—What Its Effect Will Be—National Neutrality.

Writes George W. Smalley to the New York Tribune from London, on the 14th inst.—The effect of Mr. Motley's appointment, which we have already mentioned, has been anticipated, or I may say discounted, by the announcement some days ago that it had been resolved on. The papers have said their say on it in advance. Mr. Motley is so widely known in London personally, as well as by his public reputation, that his probable nomination excited the keenest interest. I think the highest compliment paid him, or that could be paid him, is the desire I have heard expressed more than once, that he would come in any other capacity than that of Minister. Mr. Motley has many English friends, to whom his return will be a gratification, but who don't at all like the positive Americanism he will introduce into his diplomacy. They know he is not to be enjoyed by the sort of batteries to which his predecessor fell a victim, and they begin to suspect—and perhaps to dread—that he will come without any purpose or any instructions to renew negotiations on the Alabama question. The same dispatch that announces his appointment also announces the rejection of his mission treaty, by 54 to 1, in the Senate. Even an English public ought to detect some connection between those two facts. On the present state of opinion here, in respect to America, I have a good deal more to say, but not the space to do so. It is not surprising that the public evidence of what in private has rather increased than diminished since the first spurt of irritation following the adverse report by the Senate Committee on the Alabama treaty. Opinion has not cooled down, so far as I am concerned. What I wrote some weeks since, in discussing the probable effect of Sir Henry Bulwer's motion, is probably still true. Circumstances may bring on or may postpone that motion. In either event, the coming of Mr. Motley has had the effect of directing attention to no one thing Englishman so much wanted as an authoritative statement of what America wants—that will content you. We have had all kinds of rumors about Mr. Sumner's speech. If Mr. Sumner has not yet delivered it, it would be surprising to us to know that he would do so at the earliest moment. In the lack of other material, one or two journals have shown a certain enterprise in hunting up Mr. Motley's address to the Historical Society of New York, from which they have drawn deductions that might be surprising to an author. Another kind of compliment, which will not much gratify Mr. Motley, is the copious advertising in the London papers of a pirated edition of his histories, offered at a third of the price which purchasers have to pay his own publishers.

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John Bull Imposed Upon.

A Liverpool showman has on exhibition a gallery of wax-works, representing distinguished Americans. An American gentleman, in alluding to his visit to the show, writes:—"I found General Grant ticketed 'No. 940,' and General Lee 'No. 339.' Both of them were by likeness; but the joke was that the numbers were misplaced, so that Lee stood for Grant and vice versa. But the oddest of all was that a fine wax face of Jefferson Davis was labelled Abraham Lincoln. I expostulated with the manager for such a state of things, but he was exceedingly smooth at my interference with the arrangement and naming of his figures. I would advise any American who has the 'blines,' and wants to see sixpenth of amusement, to drop into Allison's and see the wax works."

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Steamer on Fire on the Red River. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—The Lizzie Hopkins, Captain Rooles, on her way down Red river with three hundred and forty-five bales of cotton and a number of passengers, on Thursday last caught fire in her hold. The boat was landed and the passengers and baggage put ashore. The officers then set to work to save the boat. Steam was forced into the hold, but the flames made such headway that they were compelled to sink the boat, which they did, and caused the saving of the steamer. Between one hundred and fifty and two hundred bales of cotton were thrown overboard. The officers, as soon as they got the fire out pumped the water out of her, and she arrived here night before last. She has sustained little injury.

Baltimore Quarantine Regulations—Railroad Trip.

Baltimore, April 27. On and after Saturday next our quarantine regulations are to be rigorously enforced on all vessels arriving from foreign ports and southern ports, when disease is known to be aboard.

General Lee and a Portion of the Virginia Railroad Committee appear before our City Council this evening to explain matters regarding the Virginia Valley and Lynchburg Road.

Fire in New York.

New York, April 27.—A fire occurred early this morning in the three-story building Nos. 545 and 548 W. Fifty-seventh street, owned and occupied by W. De Lyn as a distillery. The loss will reach \$150,000, and is insured in various companies for \$100,000.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Naval Academy—Appointment of an Examining Board—The Washington Women clamorous for Enfranchisement.

A Horrible Death in Chicago—Murders by the Indians—The Gold Hill Calamity.

Marine Disasters in the South and West.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. The Naval Academy—An Examining Board. WASHINGTON, April 27.—The following has been issued from the Navy Department.—The following named naval officers and civilians will constitute a board of visitors to the Naval Academy, to report on the 20th of May next.—Rear-Admiral Hiram Pauding, President; Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, Captain L. G. Parrott, Surgeon William Maxwell Wood, Hon. J. R. Hawley, Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, Dr. E. D. Kettos, George H. Stuart, Esq., and Judge Humphreys, members.

Calling at the White House.

There was a very large crowd of people at the White House yesterday anxious to see the President. Among them were several Senators and members of women. The President received but few visitors, and informed all office-seekers, especially those wanting places under the State, Treasury, and Post Office Departments, that no appointments would be made until the Cabinet officers at the head of these departments returned to the city.

The Bliss-Masterman Troubles.

The Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs closed today that part of the investigation into the Bliss-Masterman affair, relating to Bliss' own account of his imprisonment by Lopez, and his subsequent treatment by Admiral Davis. The committee will then adjourn until the arrival of Admiral Davis and other naval officers connected with the affair. It is thought the part taken by these officers will eventually subject them to a naval court-martial.

A Visit to San Domingo.

The Dominican authorities have invited General Banks, and other members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, to visit San Domingo during their recess, and it is understood they have accepted.

Female Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Notwithstanding the refusal on Saturday to register women as a preliminary to voting, another delegation of women yesterday appeared at the registering places in the Third ward and asked that their names be placed on the list. The Board will consider the application.

Dead.

Robert B. Raulph, who in 1852 was dismissed from the navy by President Jackson, and who pulled the General's nose in retaliation, recently died in Washington, aged seventy-eight years.

FROM NEW YORK.

Frightful Accident—Children Crushed to Death. NEW YORK, April 27.—At 10-30 this morning two little girls named Bridget Butler and Katie Donovan, both aged three years, residing at No. 139 Washington street, were run over by a truck belonging to Ballantine & Son, brewers, at the corner of Washington and Albany streets. Both were instantly killed. The driver, John R. Callahan, was arrested for leaving his horses alone in the street. It required strong efforts to prevent the mother of one of the children from killing herself from grief.

FROM THE WEST.

Horrible Death from Hydrophobia—Salubrious Vapor Baths Unavailable. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CHICAGO, April 27.—A horrible death from hydrophobia occurred here yesterday. The victim was a young man named William Goodwillie, of this city. A few weeks ago a friend brought into the shop a little dog picked up in the street. Goodwillie, in fondling it, was bitten in the thumb. Little notice was taken of the wound, which healed over. The first symptoms of hydrophobia appeared on Sunday morning when he arose and attempted washing himself. The sight of water threw him into paroxysms. Medical aid was summoned, but the malady increased during the day, and at night he foamed at the mouth, snapped at members of his family, and was seized with convulsions. Every few minutes he realized, during his lucid intervals, his situation, and begged his friends to keep away for safety.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer. Theodore G. Meier vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. An action for recovery damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff on the 8th of February, 1867. On that day the plaintiff was a passenger on one of defendant's trains from here to Pittsburg, and while in crossing an axle of the car in which he was riding broke, and the car was dashed to the ground, causing him serious internal injuries. The defense alleged that every precaution known to railroad men to prevent such occurrences was used on this occasion. Before starting from the city the train had been subjected to the most thorough inspection; also at Harrisburg, and again at Huntington, just beyond which the break was made, and in none of these examinations was a flaw detected. The axle turned out to be of the best class made, and in view of these circumstances the occurrence was an inevitable accident, for which they should not be held liable in damages. On trial.

Wells and Lent, Executors, vs. Walton.

An action on a promissory note. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, \$900-25.

Edwin Price vs. Abraham C. Finston.

An action to recover a commission for services alleged to have been rendered to defendant at his order in procuring for him as a partner in business the late Mr. Blackstone, who killed his wife and child, and then drowned himself. The defense denied that the services were rendered or ordered. Verdict for defendant.

Peter Pfeiffer and wife vs. John Gillilan.

An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff in having their property inundated by refuse water, caused by the defendant obstructing an alleyway running between the plaintiff and defendant's adjoining properties. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Brewster.

This morning's session was taken up with the trial of a German baker upon a charge of violating the law of a little girl, the details of which are unfit for publication.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Meeting of the Democracy. SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The Democratic Convention of Washington Territory met at Vancouver April 22, and nominated Governor Moore as delegate to Congress.

Murdered by the Savages.

It is ascertained beyond doubt that the crew of the barque John Bright, wrecked in Nootka Sound, were all murdered by the Indians. Several decapitated bodies of white men were found in that vicinity, and it is deemed necessary that the Government should send a gunboat there for the protection of the whites.

The "Last Rail."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—Visitors have commenced congregating in the vicinity of the end of the Central Pacific Railroad, to witness the laying of the last rail and driving the last spike of the Pacific Railroad, which will take place on Friday or Saturday next.

Crickets.

The return game of the International Cricket Match was finished yesterday, and was won by the Victorians. The final game will be played in Victoria, to which city the California eleven will pay a visit in June next.

The Gold Hill Calamity.

The fire which occurred in the Gold Hill Mines, Nevada, on the 25th inst., was not extinguished until five hundred men are thrown out of employment by the fire.

The Village of "You Bet."

The village of "You Bet," in Nevada county, California, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, \$50,000.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

Commercial Affairs in the Celestial Empire.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—By the arrival of the mail steamship Japan, from China and Japan, the following advices have been received:—SHANGHAI, April 30.—Exchange on London, 6s. 11d. Gold and silver—Shanghai bar silver, taels 111-20; Peking gold taels, 192-4; Mexican dollars, taels, per hundred, 75-15.

Green Tea, exports per monthly settlements, 42,000 hundred lbs; stock on hand, 35,000 half chests; exports to New York, March 2, per ship Annie Braginton, 370,000 lbs; per ship Monkschester, 546,000 lbs.

Silks—Total settlements to date, 58,100 pounds; against 46,500 lbs last season. Best No. 3, 45-50; best No. 1, Kaetung, 45-50; best No. 2, 45-50.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, April 27.—M.—Consols opened at 92 1/2 for money and 93 1/2 for account. United States Five-twelves, 80 1/2; American stocks advanced; Erie Railroad, 22 1/2; Illinois Central Railroad, 9 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—M.—Cotton market firm; all quiet; India, 110; American, 12 1/2; Orleans, 12 1/2; M. The sales for to-day are estimated at 7000 bales.

Wheat, 38, 4d. for No. 2 red Western.

LONDON, April 27.—M.—Cotton opens flat and nominal.

THIS AFTERNOON'S QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, April 27.—M.—Consols for money, 92 1/2; 5-20s cert at 90 1/2. Railways steady and unchanged. LIVERPOOL, April 27.—P. M.—Manchester advices report yarns and fabrics heavy. Breadstuffs unchanged. Bacon, 6s. 6d. Lard, 9s. Tallow dull. Naval stores quiet.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, sales of 1000 sacks, 80 1/2. Legal-tenders, 75 1/2. Mining stocks—Alaska, 2 1/2; Decker, 8 1/2; Bullion, 80 1/2. Gold, 160 1/2. San Francisco, 80 1/2. Union Pacific, 45 1/2. Erie Railroad, 22 1/2; Illinois Central Railroad, 9 1/2.

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