# FIRST EDITION

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Claims—Sumper's Great Speech Commented on—What is Thought of it—No French Alliance for Great Britain.

From correspondence dated London, the 28th ult., we clip the following:—

The great speech of Senator Sumner in the United States Senate on the Alabama treaty reached this city yesterday, but has not made its appearance this morning in any of the London daily journals, although one of them has an editorial leader on the Subject of the controversy between the two Govern-Subject of the controversy between the two Govern-ments, which is evidently inspired by that able and conclusive argument. An English newspaper is no-teriously a slow coach. It has neither the enterprise, boldness, nor originality of a first-class American journal, and instead of giving birth to ideas or ad-vancing opinions when an important question arises, it is contented to await the indications of public entiment, and to follow in its wake in the eleventh

The Alabama treaty has, however, been so The Alabama treaty has, however, been so thoroughly discussed that it might fairly be supposed there need be no hesitation in replying to Senator Sumner's arguments, if it were possible to meet and refute them; and hence the failure of the Times to allude, even, to the Sumner speech, while making a feeble attempt to break its force, indicates clearly the untenability of the English side of the controverse.

versy.

The great speech of Senator Sunner dispels the clouds that have thus far hung over the Alabama question, and shows dearly two facts—that the rejected freaty was insufficient, and that the English Government must be prepared henceforth to meet the subject in its broader aspect, and to justify or afone for the injury it did to the American nation as well as to private individuals by its active sympathy with those who were endeavoring to destroy the republic. This issue must now be met fairly and squarely, and the conviction is forcing itself upon the English mind that as Sumner speaks, so Grant thinks, so the Government at Washington will determine, and so Mr. Motley will be instructed to act.

The London Times this morning, indeed, conceeds that the discussion must henceforth take this shape, and states that it is for her Majesty's government to and states that it is for her majesty government to decide whether they will entertain or at once reject any question of England's right to recognize Southern belligerency. It is remarkable that the Times can find no reply to Senator Sumner's criticism of the treaty, and so confines itself to an assault on the United States Senate for having rejected it. The negotiation was, it says, the work of Seward and the two Lebracos and says Reverly who were all duly to Johnsons, Andy and Reverdy, who were all duly appointed representatives of the United States. Seward himself "finally accepted" the treaty, says the Times, and in rejecting it "the Americans disown their own Government and disallow its deliberate and solemn acts." Consequently "they are bound to make it appear that their former Government was so mistaken or incapable that the terms it agreed upon were wholly insufficient for the purposes of justice," before they can demand the reopening of the discusbefore they can demand the reopening of the discussion. The fallacy of this reasoning is at once apparent in the fact that, as the Senate is the treaty-making power, nothing could have been agreed upon for accepted as final without its action, and the steps taken by Seward and the two Johnsons were only preliminary to the submission of their work to that body. In the meantime the American Government may rest assured that the bluster of the English journals is of very little account, and that the English Government will find itself necessitated not only to reopen the Alabama question, but to consider it in its fullest scope, from the insolent despatches of Lord Russell to Mr. Adams down to the latest admissions made by Gladstone to Reverdy Johnson. It will then be shown that Lord Russell, in his assertion that it was "the policy" of England to recognize the South, conceded that it Russell, in his assertion that it was "the policy" of England to recognize the South, conceded that it was not only the object of the English Ministry to prolong the war, but to insure its ultimate success, and the destruction of the United States as a nation, and hence the justice of the American claim advanced by Senator Sumner, large as it is in money, will be fully established.

There is a general impression here that General Grant will strive to inaugurate a truly American policy and to carry it out to a practical result before the close of his administration. It has been thought that Cuba would be the starting point of this new

the close of his administration. It has been thought that Cuba would be the starting point of this new departure, and every day news of a movement upon Havana has been looked for, with a view to a demand for apology and redress from Spain for the outrages committed upon American citizens. Whatever foundation there may be for these expectations, it is certain that never was the time for an American policy more ripe than at the present mo-ment. The anxiety of the French government in regard to the Antilies has been met coldiy on the part of England, There is good authority for the statement that on Monday last Lord Lyons informed the French Emperor in a semi-official manner that public opinion in England was decidedly opposed to war, and especially to any chance of war with the United States, and that her Majesty's Ministers could not for a reasonable part for a could not for a moment entertain the question of a foreign alliance for the defense of the Antilles. So far as England was concerned, Spain must make the best of the situation in which she had placed herself by her own foolish and impolitic action.

# THE WEST INDIES.

A Scheme to Get President Grant to Declare in Favor of the Annexation of St. Domingo. Washington telegram to the N. Y. Post.

A new movement is on foot here, which, if so cessful, will materially strengthen the Cuban cause Prominent Americans are endeavoring to induce the President to take some step or make a declaration showing his approval of the plan of annexing the Island of St. Domingo to the United States, and that he is in sympathy with any movement which has this object in view. This would be merely an open declaration, on the part of the President, of what he does not hesitate to admit in private conversation, and to a certain extent an official announcement of these views. When this is done it is claimed by those who Prominent Americans are endeavoring to induce th views. When this is done, it is claimed by those who are urging this cause, that President Baez, of St. Domingo, will at once reorganize the belligerency of the Cubans, and extend such aid as will insure their success in obtaining their independence. As the island of St. Domingo is but a few hours' sail from Eastern Cuba, where the insurrection is strongest, this would give the insurgents a strong point from which to ship munitions of war, and commit depredations upon Spanish commerce with small vessels which could run out of and into the harbors at pleawhich could run out of and into the harbors at plea-sure. This plan, it seems, was proposed several days ago, but kept secret for the fear that it would be frustrated. Whether it is successful or not, per-sons well informed as to Cuban movements assert with great confidence that St. Domingo will soon recognize the Cubans as belligerents. Trouble Ahead.

It is thought that the infamous proclamation issued on the 4th of April by Count Valmaseda, the Spanish commander in the Eastern Department of Spanish commander in the Eastern Paparament of Cuba, will, if carried out, lead to trouble between spain and the United States. It provides that every man from the age of fifteen and upward who may be found absent from his home, and cannot give a justifiable reason for having so absented himself, will be shot. The proclamation is regarded in official circles here as one of the most infamous ever issued by a commander having any pretensions to civilization. As there are many American citizens in that part of Cuba, it is feared that an indiscriminate execution of the proclamation may result in the shooting of some of them. Should any American citizen be shot under ree, our Government will be prompt in pun ishing the outrage, and it is understood that instruc-tions to this effect have been sent Admiral Hoff since the proclamation was issued.—Washington Correspon-

In Buffalo a bogus health inspector orders premises cleaned, and shortly after a confederate appears to do the work at "reasonable rates," -On the 14th of September next an Industrial Exhibition will be opened in San Francisco. The Celestials as well as all terrestrials are invited to

story wind w, gashed his face terribly, and next morning was found standing by the wall still asleep. A Southern Yankee has constructed a safe so that the application of chiselor drill will explode a magazine and at once blow a thief into the next

-An Indiana correspondent says that the connubial coalitions in his vicinity the past year have been mostly second-hand, and that they lack the desirable of adhesiveness.

A Scotch college awards prizes for "best reading \_Professor Tenney, of Williams, delivered half a dozen courses of lectures in Illinois the past

President Chadbourne will withdraw from the Wisconsin University at the close of the present -The acceptance of the Harvard challenge by the

Oxford crew creates excitement among boating col--Bates College, at Lewiston, Me., will have its commencement June 30, when seven students will A STRANGE STORY.

The Reported Plans of Prim and Dulce. The Washington Star, in its issue of yesterday

"Private advices from Cuba received here make the strange statement that the revolution was informally planned by Dulce and Prim, who hoped to shake the rule of Queen Isabella in Cuba, and then to revolutionize the mother country, but Spain unexpectedly took the initia-tive, and now the very generals who desired to make Cuba free are endeavoring to retain the island as a colony of the new Spanish Govern-ment. The Cubane were not willing to be transferred from colonists of a monarchy to the same position under a republic, and they therefore determined to continue the warfare. The Spanish authorities, it is said, will make a deter-mined effort to hold Puerto Principe and Neuvi-tas and the railroad between these places. Communication must be kept open, it is said, be tween the coast and the interior, or the Spanish will be hemmed in at Puerto Principe. Numbers of murders are reported of persons who availed themselves of the amnesty, they having been shot by the outposts of the patriots. Several parties have been taken from the jail at Puerto Principe and shot by order of General Dulce's chief of staff. Large sums of money have been offered to prominent leaders of the rebellion if they would leave the island. The Spaniards are doing everything in their power to prevent the recognition of the insurgents by the United

#### MAD.

Sad Case of Hydrophobia—A Lady the Victim The Virtues of the Madstone to be Tested. The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday contains

Two weeks ago yesterday, Mrs. S. E. M., who lives at No. — Blank street, was playing with a little pet dog, only three months old. While thus engaged, two children came in from a neighbor's house, and taking them on the sofa, she transferred to them her attentions. As a servant, who was in the room, expresses it. "the dog became apparently jealous of the children, and in revenge bit Mrs. M.—." His teeth made two little scratches, one near the thumb, the other on the wrist, such scratches as might be produced by a pin, the blood flow-ing from neither. Immediately after inflicting the wounds the dog ran directly from the room, was chased upstairs, where he leaped upon the bed, caught the pillows between his teeth, shook them violently, biting them meantime, then rushed like a wild thing from the house and into the yard, where he was killed. Mrs. M. paid apparently but little attention to the two trifling scratches. At any rate, it was not till evening, even or eight hours after, that she called on Dr. Pulte, and had the little matter attended to. The doctor cauterized her wounds with nitrate of silver, and in this treatment he has persevered. Mrs. M. has continued to attend to her little home duties, bestowing no attention and no thought to the matter. She has occasionally felt a slight sickness at the stomach, and it has been noticed that her appetite was somewhat irregular. The doctor appears to have been more concerned about the matter, and has on more than one occasion expressed his fears of a fatal result to members of the family. Such fears, both on the part of the doctor and friends, had the effect of causing Mrs. M. to determine to pay a visit to Mrs. Wormsley, a lady who resides at Cleves, and who is said to own a madstone. The visit was to be made on Saturday, but when Saturday afternoon came, a drizzling shower prevented the trip. Yesterday noon two ladies were about concluding a call on Mrs. M. Their hats were on, and they had already risen to take their leave. At that moment, they say, Mrs. M.'s eyes suddenly became filled with a wild glare, her limbs stiffened, from her mouth issued the terrible evidence of hydrophobia, and with a wild scream she cried that the dog was near her. There is little need to follow the awful scene that ensued; no need to cicture the horror-stricken family, the hasty cry for help, the moments that passed before that help came, each moment seeming a century, the fearful helplessness that overpowered every one who thought to bring aid, the utter ignorance of the remedies. In that terrible oment it was resolved to seek at once for the nadstone, for where else to turn no one knew Messengers were at once despatched for Mrs. Wormsley, and late last night the stone was brought. During the intervening hours the awful spasms which are the concomitants of hydrophobia continued, their fury lasting from three to ten minutes, when they would release their hold. The physicians in attendance began to despair of the case, and all hope seemed to be lost. About 11 o'clock the little stone was applied, and when our reporter visited the ouse, about midnight, the lady was more quiet. During the hour but a single spasm had occurred, and that not of such violence as had characterized the previous attacks. Our reporter was allowed to enter the room where the patient was lying. Four persons were present, three ladies and a gentleman. One of the ladies was holding the patient's hand in her own, and on the back of the hand the stone was clinging. In color it looked like a California diamond. Its form was oval, its length about an inch, and its breadth half an inch. In its healing virtue Mrs. Wormsley and her son, who were present, were putting great faith, telling of strange cures it had already performed. We had been ex-amining the stone for a few minutes, when suddealy the patient raised her eyes and saw bending over her the face of a stranger. With a scream that thrilled the heart, making the blood run cold with horror, she leaped from the bed. and, amid sobs and cries, shouted her fear of the pursuing dog. We left the room at once, and she speedily became more quiet, and when we departed from the house was again breathing regularly, and was free from all delirium. How this awful case may terminate we cannot, of course, tell. Should the stone prove efficacious in the case, it will be yet, we are told, two or three days before it has performed its full offices. In the terrible uncertainty and anxiety, it is yet comforting and assuring to know that Mrs. Wormsley professes unbounded faith in its

The Bible Society in New Jersey. From the annual report of Dr. Sheldon, who has these interests in charge for New Jersey and Delaware, we gather the following summary of Bible Society affairs in New Jersey during the year just closed:-There are in the State twenty-one County Bible Societies, with twelve lesser affiliated associations, all of which have cele brated their anniversaries with well-sustained interest, and prosecuted their appropriate work with commendable vigor. At the several county towns, and other central points, Bibles are kept on deposit for sale at simple cost, and for gratuitons distribution among the poor, as well as the supply of Sunday Schools and various public institutions. For these uses 19,987 volumes have been introduced into the State. Twelve distributors have been employed during the whole or a part of the year, who have visited 27,572 families, embracing 137,875 persons, and furnished copies of the Scriptures to 2597 destitute families, embracing 12,685 persons. More than 315 Missionary and other Sunday Schools have been supplied with these important textbooks. The volumes in large numbers have been placed in hotels, almshouses, the County and State Prisons, the Reform School at James burg, and among the transient population, in-cluding sailors, boatmen, and mule-drivers on our canals, and others. The net receipts, or amount forwarded to the American Bible Society in New York, are \$28,348.05. If to this be added home expenses for freight, depositories and colportage, the gross receipts are about \$33,348.05, being a considerable advance on the

-Professor Winlock, of Harvard, is to make com-plete observations of the total edilpse of the sun, August 7, at Shelloyallic, Sy.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Burning of Pyle & Co.'s Silk Mill, in Paterson, New Jersey-Tenements Destroyed Loss Hali

The N. Y. Tribune of this morning publishes

the following:

A great conflagration occurred yesterday afternoon in the manufacturing district of Paterson, N. J., near the locomotive works. The fire broke out at 1 o'clock P. M., in the waste house of Michael Morris, on Jersey street, near the Murray silk mill. The building was nearly filled with cotton refuse, which ignited spontaneously. The flames communicated to a frame building in process of crection. The section of the Murray mill occupied by Day & Co., silk manufacturers, was next destroyed, and the floors occupied by John Pyle were speedily burned, the walls fall-ing in with a terrible crash.' Only by the greatest efforts of the firemen and

Only by the greatest efforts of the hremen and the hands turned out by the various mills were the pattern and tender shops of the Danforth Locomotive Works saved. Eight tenement-houses on Jersey street and in its rear were completely destroyed. On Slater street six tenements were burned. The burning cinders set fire to the roofs of many houses in the vicinity, even so far as Grand street near Marshall street, a half-mile distant, and to dwellings in the vicinity of the Gas Works, still further off. The Murray Mill, owned by John Pyle & Co. (John Pyle being Mayor of Paterson and the well-known "Father of the Paterson Silk Manufacture"), was 200 feet long by 75 wide, and three stories high, a story sided with glass having

been added a year ago.

It contained 3256 raw silk winding spindles,
476 soft silk winders, 192 soft finishers, 1024
cleaning spindles, 400 sellers, 6555 spinning
spindles, 952 doublers, 25 spoolers, and 20
broad-silk looms, the latter recently introduced
from the stock of the velvet mill. The mill was
famous in the campaign of 756 as a rabble reset. from the stock of the velvet mill. The mill was famous in the campaign of '56 as a public meeting house of the Republicans. Mr. Pyle was preparing to engage extensively in the weaving of broad silks with "spun" woofs. The loss of Pyle & Co. is computed at \$300,000, with no insurance. Day & Co's loss is \$50,000, of which \$5000 is insured. The loss of Michael Morris is \$20,000, mostly insured. Great indignation is expressed against Mr. Morris, for maintaining a dangerous waste-hovel in the heart of the most valuable manufacturing district, in the midst of so many tenement-houses. The dwelling-house of Mrs. tenement-houses. The dwelling-house of Mrs. McFarland, occupied by two families, was burned. Loss, \$2500; not insured. Four houses owned by Michael Morris, and occupied by 15 families, are included in his loss of \$20,000, and are probably fully insured. Mr. McKerwen's house, occupied by three families, was burned. Loss, \$3000. Eight houses in all were destroyed on Jersey street, and a half-dozen others damaged. Six houses on Slater street were burned out, only the frames remaining. The value of these houses would average \$2500 each. and because of the waste-house could not be insured. By this fire \$500,000 worth of property was destroyed, eighty families turned into the streets, and 350 employes rendered idle. All the raw silk in Mr. Pyle's mill was saved. Great praise is given to the night police, who turned out as volunteers, and to the firemen, for saving the whole district from min Mr. the whole district from ruin. Mr. Pyle, it is said, remarked in the morning that the waste said, remarked in the morning that the waste-house would burn them all out some day, and he went to New York to obtain insurance. When he returned in the afternoon, the result of thirty years' labor was in ashes. Several accidents occurred to the firemen, two sustaining leg fractures. Many of the poor families lost all their household goods. Dexter, Lambert & Co. offered the spare room of their silk mill to the suffering manufacturers for temporary storys suffering manufacturers for temporary storage.

# POISONED.

Five Children Eat Belladonns

Says the Pittsburg Chronicle of last evening: One of the most distressing cases of accidental poisoning that it has recently been our duty to record is detailed below. Five children, three of them the children of Mr. George N. Miller, formerly Superintendent of the Allegheny Water Works, and two the children of Mrs. Schwartzwelder, are the victims; and one of them, George Grant Miller, a little boy four years and five months old, died yestereay morning at the home of his parents, No. 97 Water street. Saturday morning, it appears, the five children were playing together in the vard attached to the house. The yard also belonged to several other houses. One of the children picked up what he supposed to be a piece of licorice, and which he divided among his playmates. A short time after eating the stuff the children came into the house, when Mrs. Miller, observing something peculiar in their actions, questioned them and discovered the finding of the supposed licorice. From their appearance the concluded something was wrong, which was confirmed in a few minutes by one of the children, little Georgie, suddenly falling to the floor in convulsions. As quickly as possible physicians were sent for, and in response Drs. Mahon and Razkin came to the house. They at once, from the symptoms, pronounced it a case of poisoning, and administered every available remedy, but without affording any relief to principal sufferer. He lay from the time of calling in the physicians—about noon Saturday—until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, all the time unconscious and working in spasms until death came to his relief. The other children revived somewhat under medical treatment, and yesterday were considered out of danger. One of them handed to the physician a small piece of the stuff which had been eaten, and which, upon examination, proved to be belladonna, one of the most virulent poisons. Subsequently another small piece of the stuff was picked up in the yard at the place where the children had been playing. Coroner Clawson was notified of the sad occurrence and empa nelled a jury yesterday morning, but adjourned the inquest until 8 o'clock this evening.

# THE DEAD.

Remains of Confederate Soldiers Uncarthed Twenty Acres of Human Bodies.

From the Richmond Disputch, Monday. While our ladies are mounding and decorating the graves in Oakwood, and while the massive stone monument to the memory of those who lie in Hollywood is gradually approaching comple tion, it is distressing to hear of the neglect of the bones of those who are buried where they fell-on the hillsides and valleys in other parts of the State. The reports that reach us of the sacrilegious conduct of many Virginia farmers are so shocking that we hesitate to give them credence, although our duty as journalists re-quires us to lay them before our readers. A few weeks ago we published an account of the state of affairs at Fort Harrison, which subsequent investigation proves too true. Now comes a most harrowing story from Malvern Hill, where so many of our best and bravest with their last drops of blood scaled their devotion to the Southern cause. On the northwest side of the fort a most terrible scene presents itself. Thousands of Confederate soldiers having been buried where they fell, twenty acres or more have just been ploughed up by the owner of the field, and the ploughshare turned to the surface all the skeletons. Over the whole tract the bones are strewn in profusion, and grinning skulls stare the visitors in the face on every hand. When the farmer was questioned, he said the land was now the richest piece he had, and, in justification of the sacrilegious act, stated that "he didn't put 'em there, nohow." The learned afterwards that the bones had The writer taken away by the cart-load and sold to fertili-zing mills in Richmond. Two humane men, too poor to do anything else, came one day we were there and attempted to burn some of the bones to prevent the wretches from earling them off.

# SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Explosion of a Tog in New York Harbor-Three Men Fatally Injured-An Unfortunate Actress.

Affairs in the Pennsylvania Mining District - The Miners Determined to Hold Out.

FROM NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. The Importation and Exportation of Trensure. NEW YORK, May 11 .- The steamer Cimbria, alling for Hamburg this morning, takes out in specie \$112,000.

The steamer West Philadelphia, from Brest, arrived here this morning, bringing 765,000 francs in treasure.

Explosion of a Steam-tag Three Men Blown into the Air-Fatal Injuries.

Early this morning a steam-tag named the Joseph Barker exploded her boiler in the New York barbor, near Governor's Island. Three of the deck hands employed upon her were blown high into the air by the force of the explosion, but were finally rescued from the water. They were all badly injured by scalding, and two of them cannot possibly recover. The steamer is a perfect wreck.

Fisk's Enterprise.—He Takes Advantage of the New Pacific Railway. Fisk has leased one of the finest offices in San Francisco, California, for a general ticket office for the Erie road, and he has sent out six picked men to take charge. His purpose is to immediately commence the sale of through tickets from California to New York, Philadelphia, and Bos ton over the Erie road and connections.

officers of the companies that control the road have a temporary understanding that the fare from New York to San Francisco should be for secondclass passage seventy-five dollars, and for firstclass one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Unfortunate Miss Bailey. BUFFALO, May 11 .- Miss H. E. Bailey, while personating "Juliet," at the Academy of Music last evening, accidentally caught her dagger in the folds of her dress, penetrating below the left breast, striking a rib and breaking off the point of the dagger. The wound is serious but not dangerous. A probe has failed to reach the

#### FROM THE MINING DISTRICT. The Strike of the Miners The Situation The Workmen to Hold Out.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MAUCH CHUNK, May 11.—But little in addition to yesterday's despatches has been learned concerning the strike at the coal mines. The miners in Wyoming region, at latest advices, were still at work, but considerable discussion as to the propriety of striking was going on. A comnittee of Hazleton strikers left that place yesterday afternoon for the Wyoming mines, for the purpose of inducing workmen engaged there to stop work. Summit Hill, Nesquehoning, and Hazleton mines, with the exception of those engaged in Sharp, Wess & Co.'s mine, went out yesterday. They are holding meetings for the purpose of inducing or compelling other miners to join in the strike. So far as can be ascertained, nothing has been done by the companies towards effecting a compromise or acceding to the demands of the disaffected workmen. It is thought that they will hold out for a long time, and accept nothing less than the increase now demanded, which is about fifteen per cent. The strike will no doubt become general.

### FROM BALTIMORE. Political Movements-Doings of Cuban Sympathizers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 11 .- The Republicans of Cumberland, Md., elected yesterday their Mayor, Lloyd Lowe, by ninety-four majority, and two Councilmen. This is a gain of three hundred since last fall, when the Democrats carried the entire ticket. The Democrats of Baltimore seem much dissatisfied, and are splitting among themselves. The Colored Republican Convention last night appointed delegates to the State Convention on the 1st of June.

Cuban sympathizers here are growing more active, and it is believed a secret movement is on foot to aid the patriots.

#### FROM WASHINGTON. Despatch to the Associated Press,

Naval Orders. WASHINGTON, May 11 .- Lieutenant-Commander E. P. Lull is detached from the Naval Academy on June 8, and ordered to be ready for duty on the Lancaster. First Assistant Engineer Henry L. Snyder and Second Assistant John Borthwick are ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Paymaster J. B. Rittenhouse will relieve Paymaster Watmough from duty as inspector of provisions, etc., at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on July 1.

Lieutenant M. B. Buford has been placed on waiting orders.

# The Prohibitory Law.

Boston, May 11.- In anticipation of the proposed prohibitory law and a metropolitan police, the liquor dealers have formed an association under the title of the "Massachusetts Protective Union of Hotel Keepers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in Wine and Spirits," and have voted to raise \$100,000 to be expended for the best interests of the association.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable,

This Morning's Quotations. This Moraling's Quotations.

LONDON, May 11—A. M.—Consols for money, 93%, and for account, 92%. United States Five-twenties firm at 79. Railways steady; Erie, 19%; Illinois Central, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 24%.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—A. M.—Cotton opens dull; uplands, 11%@11%d.; Orleans, 11%@11%d. Sales today estimated at 6000 bales.

LONDON, May 11—A. M.—Sugar firm both on the spot and afloat. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. 3d. Lingaged Oll. 231 This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, May 11-P. M .- 5-20s easier at 78%. Rail-

LONDON, May 11—P. M.—Son caster at 78%. Railways steady. Edge, 20.

Liverrool, May 11—P. M.—Red Wheat, 8s. 9d. Corn, 26s. 9d. for new. Provisions duil; Lard, 68s. Spirita of Petroleum, 8d. 2 gallon,

Cotton at Havre anoat, 128 kf.

Liverrool, May 11—2 P. M.—Cotton dull, Yarns and fabrics are duil at Manchester,

# WASHINGTON

The Army Officers Designated to Act as Indian Agents-More Tribulation About the Eight-Hour Law.

Discouraging Government Advices from Cuba-A Suspicious Purchase of War Material.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- Leading men of both houses of Congress called President Grant's attention to-day to the difficulty about the eight hour law, and urged upon him some arrangement by which the law of Congress could be earried out in the spirit in which it was passed. General Banks had a long interview to-day at the Navy Department about it, and stated that there could be no doubt of what was intended by Congress, and that at the next session the law, if necessary, would be made more explicit. The Navy Department authorities reply that possibly Congress did mean what is claimed, but they cannot go back of the law as it stands, nor can they disregard the opinion of the law officer of the Government, the Attorney General. Discouraging Advices from Cuba.

Information has been received here to-day by the Government, from a source which, it is claimed, leaves little room for doubt that the Cuban insurgents are not making any headway, that the Spanish army will, in a very short time, put an end to the insurrection, and that nothing remains of the Cuban forces but detached parties acting as guerillas. As soon as the Spaniards can come up with these, the whole matter will be at an end.

This, it is said, is not the Spanish side of the story, but the statement of the agents of our own Government in Cuba, who have been close observers of the whole movement.

Suspicious Purchases of War Material. Under the recent order of the President, allowing parties who choose to purchase war material from our Government, application has been made within a few days to buy cannon and ammunition to a considerable extent. As no questions are asked, it is not known what the war material proposed to be purchased is for.

Army Officers to Act as Indian Agents. The following order has just been issued:-The following order has just been issued:—
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 49.—Headquarters of the Army—Adjutant-General's Office, Washington May 7, 1869.—By orders received from the War Department, the following named officers, left out of their regimental organizations by the consolidation of the infantry regiments, are, under and by authority of an act of Congress organizing the Indian Department, approved June 30, 1834, hereby detailed to execute the duties of Indian superintendents and agents, and immediately on receiving notice of this order will report by letter from their places of residence to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. E. S. Parker, Washington, D. C., for assignments to E. S. Parker, Washington, D. C., for assignments to duty and for instructions. Should vacancies occur entitling them to promotion in the regular army dur-ing their term of service on such Indian duty, they shall receive promotion the same as though on ordi-

nary detached military duty, viz.:
Superintendents-Colonel De L. Floyd Jones,
U. S. A. Brevet Colonel George L. Andrews, Lieutenantolonel U. S. A. Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred Sully, Lieutenantolonel U. S. A. Brevet Major-General John B. McIntosh, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A. Brevet Colonel H. D. Nelson, Lieutenant-Colonel

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward McK. Hudson. Ajor U. S. A.
Major Henry Douglass, U. S. A.
Brevet Colonel Samuel Ross, Major U. S. A.
Brevet Colonel J. E. Tourtellotte, Captain U. S. A.
Ageuts—Brevet Major T. Teneyck, Captain U. S. A.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Caleb H. Cariton, Cap-

Brevet Major James W. Long, Captain U. S. A.
Brevet Major James W. Long, Captain U. S. A.
Captain E. R. Ames, U. S. A.
Brevet Major William H. Smyth, Captain U. S. A.
Brevet Major William R. Lowe, Captain U. S. A.
Brevet Major George M. Randall, Captain U. S. A.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Higbee, Captain U. S. A. ain U. S. A. Captain William J. Broatch, U. S. A.

Captain Whitam J. Broatch, U. S. A.
Brevet-Major J. M. Craig, Captain J. S. A.
Captain J. H. Patterson, U. S. A.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Hartwell,
aptain U. S. A. Brevet Major Charles J. Wilson, Captain U. S. A. Captain De Witt C. Poole, U. S. A.
Captain F. T. Bennett, U. S. A.
Captain Walter Clifford, U. S. A.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Warren, Captain

Captain George T. Olmstead, Jr., U. S. A Brevet Major James Jackson, Captain U. S. A. Captain David Parkinson, U. S. A. Brevet Captain J. J. S. Hassier, First Lieutenant

. S. A. First Lieutenant J. H. Pursell, U. S. A. First Lieutenant John R. Bothwell, U. S. A. First Lieutenant George W. Graffam, U. S. A. Brevet Captain William W. Mitchell, First Lieu-Brevet Captain J. H. Hays, First Lieutenant U. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Rice, First

Lieutenant U. S. A.
First Lieutenant F. A. Battey, U. S. A.
First Lieutenant William H. Danielson, U. S. A.
First Lieutenant George H. Zeigler, U. S. A.
Brevet Captain G. D. Hill, First Lieutenant U. S. A. First Lieutenant J. L. Spalding, U. S. A.
First Lieutenant Josiah S. Styles, U. S. A.
First Fieutenant J. M. Smith, U. S. A.
First Lieutenant Jesse M. Lee, U. S. A.
Brevet Captain William R. Maize, First Lieutenant

Brevet Major A. S. Galbreath, First Lieutenant U. Brevet Major L. H. Hay, First Lieutenant U. S. A. Brevet Captain A. S. B. Keyes, First Lieutenant U.

First Lieutenant William W. Parry, U. First Lieutenant William W. Parry, U. S. A. Brevet Major Joseph K. Byers, First Lieut, U. S. First Lieutenant Wm. B. Pease, U. S. A. First Lieutenant Jacob W. Keeler, U. S. A. First Lieutenant William W. Fleming, U. S. A. Brevet Captain E. M. Camp, First Lieut. U. S. A. First Lieutenant G. E. Ford, U. S. A. First Lieutenant G. E. Ford, U. S. A. First Lieutenant Charles F. Drew, U. S. A. First Lieutenant Charles F. Drew, U. S. A. First Lieutenant William P. Johnson, U. S. A.
First Lieutenant Joseph M. Kennedy, U. S. A.
First Lieutenant William H. Boyle, U. S. A.
First Lieutenant William H. Boyle, U. S. A.
First Lieutenant C. L. Cooper, U. S. A.
First Lieutenant Frank D. Garrety, U. S. A.
Brevet Captain William H. French, Jr., First Lieutenant U. S. A.

enant U. S. A.
First Lieutenant A. G. Hennissee, U. S. A.
First Lieutenant J. A. Manley, U. S. A.
Brevet Captain David A. Griffith, First Lieutenant Brevet Major William H. Hugo, First Lieutenant

First Lieutenant John Carland, U. S. A. First Lieutenant J. B. Hanson, U. S. A. By command of General Sherman. E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Arrest of a Murderer. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New Haven, May 11 .- George McVetry, the alleged murderer of Louis Bensch, at the New Britain House, in this city, on Sunday night last. was arrested about noon to-day. He was found secreted in the basement of a building nearly opt oalte the scene of the murder.

# FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, May 11 .- The following circular has been issued from the School De art-

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, HARRISBURG, May 10, 1869.—Notice is hereby given that the arrangements adopted with reference to the examination of the graduating classes at the several State Normal Schools for the present year are as follows;-

KUTZTOWN.

The examination will commence on Tuesday, May 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Board of Examiners will consist of Principals Cooper, Carver, and Ermentront, the State Superintendent or deputy, and the county superintendents of the counties of Berks, Schuylkill, and Lehich.

MANSPIELD. The examination will commence on Wednesday, June 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Board of Examiners will consist of Principals Brooks, Ermentrout, and Allen, the State Superintendent, or deputy, and the county superintendents of the counties of Tioga, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, and Lycoming.

EDINBORO. The examination will commence on Monday, June 7, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Board of Examiners will consist of Principals Allen, Brooks, and Cooper, the State Superintendent or deputy, and the county superintendents of the counties of Erie, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, and Crawford

The examination will commence on Tuesday July 6, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Board of Examiners will consist of Principals Ermentrout, Allen, Carver, and Brooks, the State Superintendent or deputy, and the county superintendents of the counties of Lancaster, York, and Lebanon.

BLOOMSBURG. The commencement exercises will take place on Thursday and Friday, the 24th and 25th of June. There will be no class to graduate this

The principals of the Normal Schools understand that it is imperative that they should attend the examinations to which they have been appointed, and it is expected that the County Superintendents designated will make every effort to comply with the law that makes their attendance a part of their official duties.

J. W. Wickersham,

Superistendent Common Schools.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.
Glendining, Davis & Co., report through their New
York house the following:

N. Y. Central R. 181% West. Union Tel. 48%
N. Y. and Erie R. 20% Cleve, and Toledo R.167
Ph. and Rea, R. 96
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 107% Mil. and St. Panl R. c. 78
Cle and Pitt. R. 92% Mil. and St. Panl R. p. 86%
Chi. and N. W. com. 89% Adams Express. 60%
Chi. and W. W. pref. 102% Wells, Fargo. 35
Chi. and R. I. R. 182
Pitts, F. W. & Chi. R.185
Pacific Mail Steam. 91%
Market steady.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 11.—Cotton dull; 200 bales sold. Flour firmer, and 5@10c. higher; 200 barrels sold; State, \$5.80@6.85; Western, \$5.75@8; Sonthern, \$6.66 @12; California, \$6.75@975. Western at 80.95c. higher; No. 2 at \$1.49; white California, \$1.70; white Michigan, \$1.90. Corn dull, and declined 1@2c.; sales 34,000 bushels mixed Western at 83@50c for new, and 86c. for old. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess \$31. Lard dull; steam rendered, 173@18½c. Whisky dull at 96½.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Stocks firm. Gold, 138½; Exchange, 2½. 5-20s, 1862, 119½; do. 1864, 115½; do. 1865, 1167½; new, 117½; do. 1867, 117½; 10-408, 1087½; Virginia 6s. 62; Missouri 6s, 88½; Canton Company, 61½; New York Central, 181½; Reading, 95½; Hudson River, 187½; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 106½; Illinois Central, 125; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92½; Cleveland and Toledo, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 131; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 184½.

Baltimore, May 11.—Cotton dull and nominal at 28c. Flour dull and irregular, and not sufficient market to establish quotations, Wheat dull; sales of good to prime valley red at \$1.80@2.05. Corn dull; prime white, 81@82c.; yellow, 83@84c. Oats dull at 76@79c. for heavy, and 73@75c. for light. Rye—nothing doing. Provisions unchanged. Whlaky firm and scarce at 98c.

The New York Money Market. From the Herald.

"The completion of the Pacific Railway and the proposition to begin paying of the national debt were, as might have been expected, the occasion of a very buoyant feeling in the street to-day. However largely discounted the former enterprise has been in the course of railway stocks during the past few months the actual completion of the

been in the course of railway stocks during the past few months, the actual completion of the great work could not happen without giving one more impulse to the railway interest, which has received unusual prominence as a source of investment.

"The speculative feeling was assisted by the easier state of the money market, which was the natural sequence of the Saturday bank statement. In the Government room the rate was six and seven per cent., but on miscellaneous collaterals the full legal figure was exacted. Commercial paper feit the easier condition of the banks, and the extreme quotation for prime endorsed notes, for periods from tation for prime endorsed notes.

cent., but on miscellaneous collaterals the fall legal figure was exacted. Commercial paper feit the easier condition of the banks, and the extreme quotation for prime endorsed notes, for periods from sixty days to four months, was seven to nine per cent., with less paper offering and a better inquiry on the part of buyers.

"The determination of Secretary Boutwell to put in operation the Sinking Fund act was productive of still further animation in the Government market and a large advance in quotations. The importance with which this step is viewed in Europe is shown in the quick response at the London Exchange, where five-twenties opened this morning at 76%. Afterwards there was a decline to 78%, but the closing price was 78%. The home market was comparatively insensible to these changes, but remained steady at prices within the range given in the following, which were the closing street quotations:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 119%@119%; do., coupon, 119%@119%; do. do., coupon, 119%@119%; do. do., coupon, 118%@119%; do. do., coupon, 118%@119%; do. do., coupon, 1865, 117%@117%; do. do., coupon, 1865,

"Foreign exchange was dull and weak, although "Foreign exchange was dull and weak, although some of the prime bankers were unwilling to draw at less than 109½ for sixty days sterling. The range of rates was as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108½(a108½; good to prime bankers', 108½(a109½; short sight, 109½(a10); Paris, sixty days, 5-21½(a5-716½; short sight, 5-1563-15½; Antwerp, 5-21½(a5-716½; Switzerland, 5-21½(a5-716½; Hamburg, 85½(a35); Amsterdam, 40½(a40); Frankfort, 40½(a40); Bremen, 18(a78); Prussian thalers, 10½(a11½;

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

Court of Over and Terminer Judges Allison and Ludlow. This morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Droll was called for trial. The prisoner, a German of middle age, a mild countenance and respectable general appearance, and represented by Charles W Ploffiner and Edgar M. Chipman Esqs., is charged with the murder of Caspar Weis on the 6th of March last, at a brower Thirty-first and Jefferson streets.

At the close of our report counsel were engaged in the selection of a jury.

District Court. No. 1-Juage Thayer.

District Court. No. 1—Judge Thayer.

James A. Clay, Administrator of Robert P. King, vs.
The Farmers' and Mechanics' Hank, garnishees of John H.
Curtis. An attachment execution. Verdict for plaintiff \$500.

John W. Everman & Co. vs. Clement L. Hughes. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. On trial.

District Court. No. 2—Judge Harc.

Jeremiah Rhoads vs. George H. Beanmont, An action of ejectment to try the title of real estate. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas Judge Pierce.

In the diverse case of Angier vs. Angier, before reported, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the