THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Rumored Alliance of European Powers Against the United States-The Pretexts.

England Agitated Over Sumner's Speech-How the Press and the People Regard It.

The New York Tribune publishes this morning the following special cable telegram:-

London, May 11.—Initial steps have been taken for an alliance, oftensive and defensive, between England, France, and Spain against the United States—the rejection of the Alabama treaty, the tone of Mr. Summer's speech, the alleged fillbustering tendencies of General Grant's administration, and the reported connivance at expeditions from the United States—against Cuba, being made the pretexts for a necessariance Cuba, being made the pretexts for a necesagainst Cuba, being made the pretexts for a neces-

Comments of the English Press on the Trouble. The London Saturday Review, May I, thus reviews

Mr. Summer's speech:—
If it were Mr. Summer's object to precipitate a war he could not be more bitter or more unjust. According to his own paradoxical statement, he desires not to inflame angry passions, but to promote peace and concord by rejecting a treaty which would not satisfy American demands. He argues that it is useless to terminate a quarrel by an arrangement which would not content the offended party.

Mr. Sumner may perhaps believe that the recognition of the property was a proof of unfriendly feel-

Mr. Sumner may perhaps believe that the recogni-tion of belligerency was a proof of unfriendly feel-ings, and yet nothing is more certain than that the English Government issued the proclamation with a genuine and earnest desire to avoid any offense to American susceptibility. As the motives of the act have been not unnaturally misapprehended, it is necessary to rely on the undoubted fact that the English Government was exercising an indisputable right. The blockade which had been previously proclaimed by the President of the United States is conclusive evidence of the existence of a war. right. The blockade which had been previously proclaimed by the President of the United States is conclusive evidence of the existence of a war, although Mr. Sumner misrepresents the argument of his opponents when he affects to believe that their justification rests exclusively on a single admission. It was, according to Mr. Sumner, a mere verbal mistake to announce a blockade when the Government might have closed the Southern ports by executive authority; but a decree by which the ports were closed could have created no right to capture on the high seas vessels which might be bringing muninitions of war to the Confederates. It was for the purpose of guarding against such a difficulty that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Sumner deliberately proclaimed a blockade, estopping themselves, according to a subsequent judgment of the Supreme Court, from a denial that a state of war actually existed. As might have been expected, Mr. Sumner leaves unnoticed the unanimous assent of all European Governments to the neutral policy of England. The French recognition of belligerent rights was issued on the same day, in the same words; and within two or three weeks every maritime power, including Russia, committed in the same form the same wrong which is exclusively imputed to England. At that time there was little difference of opinion on either side of the Atlantic that the disruption of the American federation was complete and final. It is true that the conclusion was erroneous; but the Confederacy held undisputed possession of its own territory, and it was evident that, according to the universal opinion, State ties were more binding than Federal aliegiance. If any kingdom in the civilized world had been split into two parts in similar circumstances, the American Government would have recognized had been split into two parts in similar circumstances, the American Government would have recognized not only its belligerent rights but its political inde-

The speech itself is from first to last thoroughly consistent in injustice. The secession was, as Mr. Sumner truly says, in the first instance plainly encouraged by the hope that England would recognize the independence of the South. In the cant American phrase, cotton was king, and England would prove the recognitive to be recognized by the province source of the south. prove her loyalty to her economic sovereign by em-ploying her fleets and armies in aid of the cotton-growing Confederacy. That the expectation was signally disappointed no ignorant person could learn from Mr. Sumner. If a man complained that a capi-talist whom he regarded as his friend had advanced money to start against him a trading competitor, it would be thought a sufficient defense that the ap-plication had been urgently made and positively refused. In controversies with England, American isputants regard fact and logic with impartial con-

In another year the passions which Mr. Sumner stimulates may have partially subsided, or they may have expanded into a declarattion of war and an in-vasion of Canada. There is perhaps no example of a war undertaken solely for purposes of vengeance, nor would an attempt at territorial conquest be a disinterested expression of sentiment. There is no other quarter in which England is especially vulnerable in a contest with America; but the great re-sources of the United States, unscrupulously employed, would undoubtedly cause great injury and suffering, not without heavy cost to the wrongdoer. If such a result is to be produced, either by design or by the unforeseen operation of hostile feelings, reasoning would have no effect in averting a lament able crime and misfortune. From the beginning o the discussion the only hope of a solution was to be found in an appeal to the doctrines of international law, or in the discretion of an indifferent arbitrator. Although the arguments which induced Lord Russel to decline a reference have never been confuted, it is now generally admitted that the concession which was afterwards made by Lord Stanley was judicious but for every step which the English Governmen has advanced, the Americans have receded to twice Short of war it is impossible to go

The London Spectator goes elaborately into the subject and winds up in the following self-compla-

we were guilty of a breach of international right, that we did violate the laws of neutrality in our policy towards the South, we need not say much. Some things he said which are fair arguments to lay before an arbitrator; others he said which seemed to us colored by prejudices and prepossessions so ex-traordinary that we read them twice before we could credit him with having made any statement so monstrous (such, for instance, as the assertion that the fitting out of the Alabama was as much the fitting out of a hostile expedition "as if she had sailed forth om her Majesty's dockyard"); but the great feature of his speech is that in treating the does not even condescend to grapple with any one of the more powerful considerations which tell against him. He ignores the point that the acknowledgment of the fact of belligerency at sea was essential to give the United States the power of blockade in the sense in which they wanted and used it—namely, to stop vessels on the high seas bound to any blockade port. He ignores the fact that the friends of the North felt this so strongly that some of them urged the recognition of belligerency and proclamation of neutrality on the British Government in the interests of the North alone. He is ernment in the interests of the North alone. He ignores altogether the question whether the breach of any municipal law like our Foreign Enlistment act be rightly made matter of international complaint by a foreign government. He is inconsistent, too, with himself; for while he makes it (not unjustly, as we think) a great charge against us that we were so negligent in executing our own municipal law in the Alabama case, a great part of his accusations rest on the assumption that we should have proceeded, in violation of that municipal law, to stop vessels accused of being intended for Southern privateers, on wholly inadequate and inadmissible evidence which no judge or jury would have listened to for a moment. In short, Mr. Sumner's legal argument is a very poor ex parte statement of the United States' case, without even a pretense of a judicial discussion. But, be that as it may, it is too obvious that ex parte legal arguments, if they were the best in the world, are not reasons why judgment should go for the pleader without ever hearing the case on the other side. Mr. Summer has nothing to say which has not been heard a hundred times before which has no recent and the times defore, though he supposes a great deal which has also been heard a hundred times before and which seems to us heard a hundred times before and which seems to us of much greater weight. But what he does say, instead of being put forward as proof that there is something to discuss—for which only it would serve—is unfortunately put forward as proof that there is nothing to discuss—which it not only does not prove, but disproves.

On the whole, Mr. Summer's speech impresses us your dealy with the necessity there is for great as

very deeply with the necessity there is for greater candor on both sides of the Atlantic. Those who feel keenly as we do the moral strength of Mr. Sumner's case against England ought to favor every opportunity for informally expressing that keen sense of regret and mortification which we heartily believe that the great majority of the people of Great Britain and Ireland entertain with regard to the con-

FIRST EDITION | duct of the ruling class and the Government during the first four years of the civil war. Those, on the other hand, in America who feel with corresponding keenness the utter unreasonableness of such assump-tions as Mr. Sumner's—that England committed in this case a conspicuous breach of international law. this case a conspicuous breach of international law, like the boarding of the Chesapeake or the raid of 1837 into the territory of the United States—should do their best to restrain such unreasonable and self-contradictory demands as Mr. Sumner's, which seem contrary to all the most obvious principles of law. Of course, if we are decided to have been guilty of a breach of international law, let us, by all means, apologize; but to assume the very point of discussion, on the ground that we have certainly been guilty of ill feeling, is as monstrous as it would be for us to ground our own defense on the plea that America has sympathized openly with the Fenian conspirators. Informal national sins must be expiated, if at all, by informal national expressions of America has sympathized openly with the Fenian conspirators. Informal national sins must be expiated, if at all, by informal national expressions of regret. We do not ask the Government of the United States to apologize for the sins of its people in relation to the Fenian matter. America cannot ask the Government of England to apologize for the sins of its people in relation to the civil war. If, as we heartily believe, she only even disputable point as regards legal liability is the negligence of the government in permitting the escape of the Alabama, how is it possible to ask us to express formal contrition till it is decided whether even then we were not acting strictly within our legal competence? Mr. Sumner's real grievance, and the real grievance of the Northern people, is that the English Parliament displayed a hearty sympathy with a cause naturally hateful to it, the slavery cause, out of some poor lealousy of the growing power of the North. Weil, that is not a breach of international law. By all means let us do what we can to wipe out a blot on English national character which many of us always marvelled at and sorrowed over. But, on the other hand, let the more character which many of us always marvelled at and sorrowed over. But, on the other hand, let the more moderate and sensible statesmen of the United States moderate and sensitive politicians from the undigni-fied weakness of confounding an act of marvellously bad taste and bad feeling—though one which unfor-tunately is too often initated by America itself with-out any formal reproach from us—with an interna-

The London Daily News, a paper of liberal views, of the 1st inst., reviews the speech of Mr. Sumner as

follows:—

Mr. Charles Summer is one of the great orators, if not one of the great statesmen of the United States Senate. He is great in speeches if not in measures, is a power in council if not in action. On any great question his speech is usually looked for, and is read with admiration if not conviction. The material claims Mr. Summer bases on the old argument. England granted the South belligerent rights "without any of those conditions which are essential perquisites of such a concession." After this premature recognition followed the escape of the Alabama, her reception in our colonial ports, and the negligence which permitted English soil to become in fact the basis of warlike operations against American commerce. These acts form, Mr. Summer says, the triple cord which binds upon us our liability. They make England responsible for cumulative injuries which, Mr. Summer says, "stand before us mountain high, with a base as broad as the nation, and a mass as stupendous as the rebellion itself." In round numbers we may reckon that the Alabama claims, according to Mr. Summer's present estimates, amount bers we may reckon that the Alasama claims, as-cording to Mr. Sumner's present estimates, amount to nearly \$500,000,000, and Mr. Sumner assures us that "the attempt to close this international debate without a complete settlement is little short of puerile." But it is surely far worse than puerile to carry on a great international debate with such averagements as these. In what court of law rould Mr. carry on a great international debate with such arguments as these. In what court of law could Mr. Sumner get even a hearing for claims which rest on the assumption of profits that might have been made? Yet he not only reckons such prospective profits in his estimate of loss, but adds to them the possible increase which might have taken place during the years of the war. The yet further claim of some \$400,000,000 is probably only a rhetorical artifice, which takes the fancy of Americans, but which has on Englishmen only the effect of an anti-climax. Mr. Sumner is always serious, or we might which has on Engissimen only the enect of an anti-climax. Mr. Sumner is always serious, or we might suspect him of poking fun at his countrymen. He has ably stated the American side of the argument on the questions which are allowed to be open be-tween us. He has given expression to that sore feel-ing which can neither be matter of argument nor of arbitration. But his figures simply remind us of more vulgar and commonlace commensation claims more vulgar and commonplace compensation claims. What would satisfy him? Shall we take the Five-twenties and pay the interest on them? Shall we take one-half the debt and add it to our own? Even then we must add to it an humble apology. Mr. Sumner not only presents a bill of five hun-dred millions, but demands that we should pay it off on our knees. But such discussions as these are mere waste of time. It is one mistortune of the reopening of this question that it remits the whole dispute to rhetorical discussion by irresponsible persons. Mr. Samner may represent an influ-ential American opinion on this subject, or he may not; but he does not represent the American Government. We have referred to his speech merely as letting us know what a great rhetorician could make of the argument in audience of the American people. Such discussions can, however, have but one result. They retard the settlement instead of advancing it. They surround a business question

The London Times of the 1st inst. again returns to the subject of the Alabama treaty, after discussing it at length the day previous. In this later article it dwells especially on the neutrality proclamation of her Majesty, and goes on to say :-

with all the complications and distractions of ex-

cited feeling. What we want to settle is, how far we are responsible for certain injuries inflicted on

American commerce, and when that is settled we

The proclamation of neutrality made by the Queen of England in May, 1861, was, according to Mr. Sum ner, the source of almost every evil of the war. It placed the rebels in the position of an independent ower; it encouraged them to persevere in their power; it conferred on them, as belligerents, rights they had not previously possessed. Mr. Sumner so far admits the cogency of the arguments urged on this side that he is disposed to confine the off-case of England to the recognition of what he calls "ocean There is a dominion of the land and a dominion of the ocean; but whatever power the rebels possessed on the land, they were always without power on the ocean. Admitting that they were belligerents on the land, they were never bellige-rents on the ocean. But what right had we to draw any such distinctions? What we saw clearly was a great conflict on the other side of the Atlantic, which affected every relation of British commerce with the Southern States, and was extended over he ocean and close up to our own waters by the President's proclamation of blockade, under which British ships alleged to meditate the breaking of the lockade could be seized even off our own coasts and taken into American ports. If, as we confidently maintain, the proclamation was justifiable, there is nothing more to be said; but, even were it not so, would be absurd to argue that the issue of the proclamation caused the blockade-running and so lengthened the war. Blockade-running is not legalby the Queen's proclamation; on the contrar it is expressly prohibited, and those guilty of it and the other offenses enumerated are told that they will to so "at their peril and of their own wrong, and will in nowise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such conduct." The whole tenor of the proclama-tion is prohibition, and it is difficult to understand now it can be accused of sanctioning, much less o causing, the very acts against which it was directed. Surely experience is not wanting in America to prove that the recognition of belligerency or the proclama ion of neutrality is not necessary to authorize blockade running? It is said, on good authority, that at this very time the Cuban insurgents are being supplied by American vessels, and yet these "rebels" have not received the character of belligerents either on land or ocean. The only real evil inflicted by the proclamation was the position given by it to the Alabama in the ports of the British empire, and this part of the American grievance would have come

within the operation of the rejected treaty. The Pall Mall Gazette has also had its say in the matter. In that independent and sophomorish style which it almost invariably affects, it brings in the Irish question with the Alabama claims and Senator Sumner's speech. Here is what the model paper has

The insults and threats levelled at us from the other side of the Atlantic by one of the most promi-nent public men in America, are echoed at home by a man holding an important public position, while the old standing wounds of Ireland break out in riot and murder, collective and individual, and under circumstances which make it impossible to doubt circumstances which make it impossible to doubt that there is a close connection between the crimes which we witness, the threats which we hear, and the impression which is created in Ireland by the course of policy which we are pursuing for the express purpose of conciliation. These are facts which ought to make us think a little. What has been and is the cause of these insuits? We need not go very far to look for it. It is to be found in the opinion which prevails widely, both in the United States and in Ireland, that the English nation is afraid of them both.

With regard to the Irish, again, many people in this country, some of them men in high authority, have most undoubtedly been frightened, not, as we pointed out the other day, at the prospect of being defeated by an Irish rebellon, but at the prospect of

defeated by an Irish rebeilion, but at the prospect of

hoving to suppress it by force, such force being employed to defend some things which are distinctly indefensible. So far we must submit to the imputation of having been afraid. Unwelcome as the truth is, there is no good in denying it. The future, however, is still in our power, and the question whether the English nation ought to permit itself to be insulted is one which, when stated in plain terms, answers tiself. Of course no one would say yes to it, but there is considerable reason to fear that many people will give an answer which, though not an affirmative in terms, will have all the effect of one. They will seek, as covards always do, to avoid the necessity of vindicating their character and position by denying that it has been attacked. They will try to extenuate the importance of such language as Mr. Sumer's, and to deny the significance of such acts as are continually taking place in Ireland. They will treat as an absurdity the notion that any one can suppose that the British nation is frighted, or act upon the supposition of the existence of such a feeling. In a word, they will do their best to induce us all to pocket the affronts put upon us, and to manage matters in such a way as to show as little as possible the nature of the load which we carry in our pockets. This is the well-established and well-understood procedure of every bully and coward who finds himself overnatched; and those who do not wish their country to play that part among the matonis of the world would do well to cook. Whatever else they allow the called match and they will be the called match and the will be the called match and they will be the called match and foreign war with the United States and of civil war in Ireiand. It is also true that, except in so far as it puts us morally in a better position, our policy with regard to the Irish Church will for the moment rather aggravate than diminish these dangers. It will be attributed, and not quite incorrectly to fear, and it will thus encourage our enemies. Un fortunate as this is, it is not, as we have already pointed out, an argument against the measure, though it certainly is a consideration which detracts from its value. With regard to the course to be taken for reasserting our position, we can speak only in very general terms. As to Ireland, we clearly ought to punish and suppress in the most determined and to punish and suppress in the most determined and unqualified way every act or word which falls within the province of the criminal law; and we shall have abundant opportunities at no very distant date of showing clearly what it is which we do not mean to concede to priests on the one hand or to rebels on the other. With regard to America, mere violent language and outrageous demands made unofficially by individuals, however distinguished, call for no notice on the part of the nation at large. But the notice on the part of the nation at large. But the the of policy to be followed has the advantage obeing perfectly clear, and Mr. Sumner's speech wil at least enable our government to draw it with the most unmistakable plainness. We ought to be willing and ready to discuss the question of individual losses immediately caused by any act which can be re-garded as negligence on our part; but as to enter-taining the question of paying general damages for recognizing the Confederates, we ought to be prepared to fight first, at all hazards and disadvantages

Women Gymnasts.

Some time ago the Lord Chamberlain of London sued a decree, calling the attention of the managers of metropolitan theatres to the immoral tendencie of the spectacular pieces then being performed, and gave a gentle hint that if they were indulged in much longer he would issue a prohibitory order. Now the Pall Mail Gazette comes out and makes the fol-

lowing inquiry:

Has the Chamberlain or his Commissioner ever seen a band of bounding sisters? They dress in the unembarrassed style which for ages has been the costume of the male acrobat, and which is very like costume of the male acrobat, and which is very like that in which they were born. As they stand in a line with the men, hands on hips, the difference of sex is at first scarce perceptible. Nor, indeed, do they indulge themselves in any reserve of gesture such as might be cherished as a relic of modesty. They form pieces of a pyramid with the men, and when the pyramid is resolving itself to bits, are held by the heels, or distorted in any fashion permitted by the laws of gravitation. It should also be observed that the ladies are subjected to the most perilous portion of the business, for the obvious reason that the spectators have paid their money on an implied understanding of the sort. To do these an implied understanding of the sort. To do these women justice, they do not shrink from feats that astonish as well as disgust. A few years ago there was only one Menken, and she had a hard time of i If she were as sentimental as her posthumous Sap phics would suggest; but now we have got far be

yond the wearisome "Mazeppa."

It is a bad sign when a people hunger after cruel sport, and this female acrobating, if we may use the term, is not only unseemly, but cruel to a degree. If the women are closely watched, it is easy to perceive that their nerves are not fit for the sad work. Behin the grin of the mime there is a look of natural fea and distrust, as if a ghastly finish to the exhibition were constantly in sight. Their limbs, too, the arms specially, tremble when the feat in hand must b pecially, tremole when the lear in main must peated or prolonged. And what sort of training these women undergo, brought up from early

girlhood to such a calling?

A TREMENDOUS REPUTATION.

What a Connecticut Paper Says of Fisk, Jr.

From the Hartford Eccning Post.

It's a pretty dull day for lawsuits that Mr. James Fisk, Jr., don't sue somebody for \$100,000 in damages. And when you come to consider of it a moment, what a reputation this must have been before ever it was fired into! In dimensions how extensive, in purity how immaculate, in brittleness and fragility how sensitive to the breath of suspicion! Imagine this genial creature Fisk spreading out his moral character like a map before the country. Think of the sprightliness with which he jumped from his peddler's cart into Wall street, and commenced unrolling to a gaping universe the mammoth proportions of his personal reputation. It was hardly spread, before a g, honesty-contemning, and modesty world commenced to throw rotter despising world commenced to throw rotten oranges at it. A shot from Springfield carried away \$100,000 worth of it in the twinkling of a bedpostbut the great Fisk hardly missed it. With head over his shoulder, he just said to his attorney, "Bring suit for it," and kept on spreading himself. From some other source—we forced what for we say expine so intently at the forget what, for we sat gazing so intently at the character that we hardly noticed whence came the attacks—an offensive missile slammed up against it. James merely said over his shoulder, "Sue him for a hundred thousand," and the suit was brought. Then, as the Fisk stood with his face to the Rocky Mountains and his back to all the ages, inscribing in brazen letters, "James Fisk, Jr.," across the backbone of the continent, Mr. C. S. Bushnell, of New Haven, chucks some decayed fruit at the picture, inflicting damage to the amount of another \$100,000, for which suit is immeliately brought. Hardly had the papers been served when, with a ker-whish, ker-slop, the New York Times let off a whole bucketful of remarks, damaging the whiteness of the Fisk character to the tune of at least a million—judgment for which amount Mr. Fisk will at some leisure moment slip into court and ask to have entered on his behalf.

will at some leisure moment slip into court and ask to have entered on his behalf.

Well, it's rather a magnificent spectacle. It exhibits genius, all this. For, Mr. James Fisk, Jr., if we may trust the oath appended to his income returns—and here we mean to step so gently as not to spatter a single cent's worth of mid upon his veracity—was not successful in business last year. He had no income. Under oath he says so, Not a cent of income. He returns one watch. That's all. So having no money, and hard luck, he has set up this magnificent character, the largest and whitest ever spread before the American people, and proposes to take his chances for damages against the little boys who come along rubbing against it, or throwing watermeion rinds at it. With an ordinary degree of success he will make a handsome thing of it. Should he get verdicts in his favor in the suits already begun, they will bring him in from one and a half to two millions, which will keep him through the year comfortably. And as the people keep throwing things at him he has a good prospect of making a living by libel suits for several years to come.

And these things we enjoy. For they make every—

living by libel suits for several years to come.

And these things we enjoy. For they make everything lively. But sitting here, thinking it overthing lively. But sitting here, thinking it over—wondering at the immensity and the purity of this man's character, admiring the genius with which he makes it prolitable to himself as well as beautiful to all the world, and then remembering that it is likely to cost the newspaper press of the country untold millions for the privilege of firing at it—it occurs to us—and we make the suggestion—that the press club together and "buy the whole piece" at a fair valuation. Firing at it at retail prices will impoverish everybody. Let us take what there is left of it at wholesale. Then Mr. Fisk will get it off his hands, which will really be a godsend to him, and we can all have a shy at it at a reasonable cost.

Florence and William Wright, the "brother and sister" who played the confidence game so exten-sively in Vermont and Connecticut some time since have been released from Norwich Jail. -Why is a dog's tail a great novelty? Because no

FROM THE WEST.

Disaster in Cincinnati-Six New River Steam ers Burned-Lives Reported Lost.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CINCINNATI, May 12-9 A. M .- Six river steamers were burned to the water's edge at their docks on the Ohio river in this city, last night. Several lives are reported lost. The loss, which has not yet been estimated, must be very heavy, as several of the steamers destroyed were new first-class passenger boats. Their names are the Darling, Westmoreland, Mary Erwin, Melnotte, Cheyenne, and Clifton.

SECOND SPECIAL DESPATCH.

The Steamers Burned to the Water's Edge-Eight Persons Supposed to Have Been Lost. CINCINNATI, May 12,-The fire which broke out this morning among the river steamers at this city, which resulted in the total destruction of the boats mentioned, was caused by the upsetting of a lamp in the wash-room of the Clifton. The flames seized at once in the light woodwork of the boat, and in so quick a time did they envelope her that those on board were just able to escape with their lives. From the Clifton the flames extended speedily to the boats that were lying immediately by her side. There are rumors that there were some passengers aboard the Clifton. All lives on board were saved except a deck hand burned to death.

A hand on the Cheyenne says that all aboard were asleep when the fire broke out, and that he is certain that five deck hands aboard were burned to death.

Robert Gamer and wife, colored, were on the landing hunting their son, John Gamer, a lad on the Darling, supposed to be lost. Officers said that four or five men were seen to jump off the Darling and struggle to get ashore; only one succeeded. Skiffs went out to rescue them, but failed. In the midst of the excitement of the occasion it was difficult to get information that is entirely satisfactor yin regard to losses. The llowing is the estimate placed on the boats, exclusive of cargo:-Clifton, \$25,000; Westmoreland, \$20,000; Mary Erwin, \$6000: Darling, \$15,000; Melnotte, \$5000; Cheyenne, \$25,000. 1

At half-past 3 o'clock all that remained of the steamers was their blackened hulks, in which the fire was sullenly burning. The Darling was not entirely consumed, but whatever remained of the wheel-house and other parts of the boat stood up like monuments to mark the place where all that is beautiful in boat mechanism had in a short time been consumed. The scene immediately in front of the wharf presented a spectacle too sad to describe. Six boats side by side were in ruins. Others had fled to escape the flames. It was perhaps the saddest scene they had ever been witnessed in the marine history of Cincinnati.

Attempt of Indian Prisoners to Escape from Fort Hays-The Chief "Big Head" and two Warriors Shot.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, May 12 .- A discharged soldier, who has just arrived here from Fort Hays, gives an account of the attempt made by the Indian prisoners confined there to escape. Last Sunday, while Captain Howard. Adjutant of the 5th Infantry, was changing guard and was entering the door, he was felled to the floor by a chief. At the same time a squaw who was rushing upon him with a knife to stab him was shot down by the guard. The sergeant of the guard, named Hogan, of Company G, same regiment, was stabbed in the back and severely injured, and the guard, in self-defense, fired into them, and killed two Indians, including the chief Big Head, and wounding one or two more, which had the effect of restoring quiet. The Indians were all armed with

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Postmusters Appointed. WASHINGTON, May 12 .- The President has ap-

pointed the following named Postmasters:-Samuel O. Upham, at Watham, Mass.; William Warland, at Andover, Mass., Henry A. Hellerman, at Hudson, N. Y.; David Boynton, at Haverhill, Mass.; John N. Myler, at Allegheny,

St. Domingo Agnin. Mr. Fabens, confidential agent of St. Domingo, had a long interview recently with the President on the affairs of that republic.

Meeting of the House Judiciary Committee. Representative Bingham, the Chairman, has called a meeting of the House Judiciary Committee for Tuesday morning, May 18, in Washington, and requests members to be punctual in attendance, even if no other notice than this shall reach them. It is supposed the object of the meeting is in relation to the Busteed impeachment inquiry.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, May 12—A. M.—Consois, 22½ for money and 22½ for account. United States Five-twenties quiet at 78. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 19½; Illinois Central, 26½; Atlantic and Great Western, 24½. Livesprool. May 12—A. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d.; the sales of to-day are estimated at 3000 bales. Shipments from Bombay to the 7th instant Shipments from Bombay to the 7th instant Since last report, 37,000 bales, Corn, 26s. 9d. for new.

This Afternoon's Quotations.
London, May 12—P. M.—United States 5-20s, 783.
Stocks steady; Erie, 1914; Illinois Central, 96.
HAVRE, May 12—Cotton unchanged for both on the spot and alloat.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. A Train Off the Track.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., May 12 .- The 8.45 train from Portland for Boston ran off the track between North Berwick and South Berwick. The cause of the accident is not known. The engineer, fireman, and one lady passenger were severely injured. Several others were slightly

Fire in South Sandwich-A'Negro Man Burned to Death. SANDWICH, May 12 .- The house, store, and goods of Herman C. Crocker, at South Sandwich, were totally destroyed by fire last night.

The fire was the work of an incendiary. Silvan Johnson, colored, aged about seventy. was burned to death at Herring Pond yesterday, while attempting to put out a bonfire.

FROM THE MINING DISTRICT.

Condition of Things. List of the Mines Abandoned.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MAUCH CHUNK, May 12 .- The latest advices received this morning from the strike of the coal miners present about the same condition of affairs as previously reported. The following is a list of mines known to be abandoned: -All the mines in Schuylkill, Beaver Meadow, Hazleton, and Lehigh counties. In Wilkesbarre the Mineral Spring, Hillman & Son's, Enterprise. and a portion of Sugar Notch mines have ceased operations.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Stocks steady. Gold, 138%; Exchange, 109%. 5-208, 1862, 119%; do. 1864, 115%; do. 1865, 116%; new, 117%; do. 1867, 117%; 10-408, 108%; Missouri 68, 89%; New York Central, 181%; Reading, 96%; Hudson River, 158; Michigan Central, 128%; Michigan Sonthern, 106%; Illinois Central, 145%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98%; Cleveland and Toledo, 106%; Chicago and Rock Island, 131%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 154%.

Baltimork, May 12.—Cotton—better feeling in the market, but not quotably higher; sales at 28c. Flour—the market favors buyers; Howard Street superfine, \$55066225; do. extra, \$6506825; do. family, \$8606125; Western superfine, \$5506620; do. cxtra, \$6506825; do. family, \$86061125; Western superfine, \$556660; do. extra, \$66750; do. family, \$86850; do. family, \$86856; Sons units, \$868750; do. family, \$86856; Costs unchanged. Rye dull and nominal. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork, \$3175. Bacon—rib sides, 16%c.; clear sides, 17%c.; shoulders, 1445c.; hans, 196620; do. 1267. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork, \$31.75. Bacon—rib sides, 16%c.; clear sides, 17%c.; shoulders, 14%c.; hams, 19@21c. Lard, 19@319%c. Whisky very firm and scarce at 98c. and is held at 99c. New York, May 12.—Cotton active at 28%@28%. Flour firmer, and advanced 5@10c.; State, \$5.85@6.95; Western, \$5.85@8; Southern, \$5.70@12. Wheat firmer and advanced i cent; quotations are nominal. Corn firmer; mixed Western at 81@82%c. for new, and 86c. for old. Oats lower at 86%. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess \$30.75@30.87%. Lard dull; steam rendered, 18@18%c. Whisky quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Flour is in light export demand and steady at \$4.37%@5.25. Wheat—choice lots wanted at \$1.50@155. Legal tenders, 74.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.
Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York house the following:

N. Y. Cent. R. 181% West. Union Tel. 43%
N. Y. and Erie R. 80% Cleve. & Toledo. 107%
Ph. and Rea. R. 96% Toledo & Wabash. 75%
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 107% Mil. & St. Paul R. c. 77%
Cle. and Pitt. R. 93
Chi. and N. W. com. 89% Adams Express. 61%
Chi. and N. W. pref. 102% Wells, Fargo & Co. 35
Chi. and R. I. R. 131% United States. 62%
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 155% Tennessee 6s, new. 66%
Pacific Mail Steam. 92
Market steady.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer Judges Allison In the case of the Common Caspar Weis, the completed this morning, and the trial com-ced. It appears that on the night of March 6 ast the prisoner and deceased met in a beer saloor at Thirty-first and Jefferson streets, and engaged i an angry discussion with each other. From th an angry discussion with each other. From the saloon they went to the street and fought; and in the struggle the deceased received a blow up head, from the effects of which he died a few days afterwards at the German Hospital. Charles W. Hoffiner and Edgar M. Chipman, Esqs., represent the

District Court, No. 1-Judge Thayer, James B. Smith and wife vs. ----, with notice to John Lancaster. An action on mortgage. On

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

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

The Egyptian ladies in the days of the early Pharaohs had many of the toilet articles now in use among fashionable ladies.

—Iowa rejoices in the discovery of large beds of

iron ore and coal in Warren county. Rumble, the English engineer, sentenced to eighteen months' hard labor for procuring a Govern-

ment contract, is the man who connived at the escape of the Confederate pirate Rappahannock towarns the close of the Rebellion. FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, May 12, 1869.

The easy condition of our banks continues to

act favorably on the loan market, which is without any change either in tone or rates. Call loans remain rather quiet at 5@7 per cent. on Government and miscellaneous collaterals, and discounts at 6@8 per cent for first-class paper. In Government bonds there has been firmness in the home than in foreign markets for several weeks, which was doubtless the effect of a false impression among brokers as to the disposal of the bond purchases by Mr. Boutwell. The announcement has just been made that the withdrawal may be final or temporary, just as the wants of the Treasury may demand, and that meanwhile the interest alone on those withdrawn will be saved. The effect of this thunderbolt has been a sensible weakening of the market. Though this new plan may sub ject the Secretary to much unjust criticism in case of resale, we cannot help regarding it in a favorable light, as the best under the circum-

Governments are weak, and so far, have declined about 3's per cent. on opening prices. Gold is firm, and without fluctuations from the pening figure, which was 13814. There was a firmer feeling in the Stock

narket, and a good business was effected. In State loans there were sales of first series at 104%. City 6s were stronger, selling at 10184 for the new, and 98 for the old issues. Lehigh gold loan improved, selling at 95%.

Reading Railroad was unusually active, and advanced %, closing at 4816; Pennsylvania was steady at 5714@5716; Catawissa Railroad preferred sold at 33%, ex-div.; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 30%, closing at 30%; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56; and North Pennsylvania Railroad at 35%, b. o.

In Canal shares nothing was done; 32 was bid for Lehigh Navigation, and 47% for Delaware

Coal shares attract but little attention. 4% was offered for New York and Middle; 5% for Shamokin; and 6 for Fulton. In Bank stocks the only transactions were in

North America at 235. and Manufacturers' at 29% Passenger Railway stocks were without change. Hestonville sold at 13½ b. o. 46½ was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 27 for Spruce and Pine, and 61 for West Philadelphia

Mesers. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, %1, 120@120%; 5-20s of 1662, 1193@119%; do., 1864, 115%@115%; do., Nov., 1865, 1163@116%; do., Nov., 1867, 117%@117%; do., 1868, 117%@117%; 10-40s, 108%@106%. Pacifics, 1063@106%. Gold, 185%.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

recharged på rag vraven er p	HOW THE MANY WHITE SPECIES
FIRST B	UARD.
	8 sh Manufac Bk, 28%
	100 sh Rend R c. 4816
\$500 do 96	
\$500 do85wn. 96	300 dols.b30, 48%
\$500 do 96	100 do
\$8000 Pa 6s, Inclined	200 dols. 48%
Plane loan 105	900 do 810, 48%
\$2000 Pa 6s, 2 se, 2d, 106	100 do830, 48
\$4000 do.3 ser.Is.107%	
\$1000 Leh V new bs.	200 dob80.48 3-16
Cp., 951g	25 sh Penna RR 5714
\$5000 do Sat. 95 kg	50 do c&p. 574
3300 City 68, New: 101%	40 dols. 57%
\$200 doc.101%	
\$3000 do	200 do, b30, 571/2
6 sh Bk N Am935	84. do. opg&i. 57%
200 sh Phil & E.ls.c. 3014	38 do
100 do, b60, 30 kg	52 docap. 575
100 do b30, 30%	148 do. opg&i. 57%
100 do b10. 30 12	99 do allotm's, 57
100 do., s10wn, 30%	
200 do830, 30%	
100 do 3032	10 BH LAH VAL 18, 00

The New York Money Market.

The New York Money Market.

The New York Hevald says.—

"The principal feature of interest in Wall street to day was the inauguration of the new order of things consequent upon the consolidation of the several stock boards. The change was made easily and without disturbance to the business interests of the street, although it was felt before the day was out that the plan of abolianing cales entirely upon the speculative stocks was objectionable in many respects. Late in the afternoon, at the meeting of the Governing Committee, a special committee of five was appointed to complete the regulations for the new Stock Exchange, to whom these objections being urged, it is stated they decided to have two calls in the Long Room each day of the speculative stocks, commencing with tomorrow morning.

"Dealings in the Gold and Government markets to day turned mainly upon the announcement made in the morning papers that Secretary Boutwell did not intend applying any bends purchased by him to the creation of a ninking fund, but might reissue them. The immediate effect of this was to harden gold, which, opening at 13° s, rapid y and steadily advanced to 13° s, whence it fell off again to 13° s, rallying later, however, and closing in the Gold Room at 8° o'clock at 128%. The advance was likewise aided by despatches stating that bonds had fallen off in London, variously to 75% to 78, and reports of Cuban successes. Business was continued after the adjournment of the board at the lose 13' y@ 13' y. Just about this time also information was received, although not generally circulated, that the statement credited to Secretary Boutwell of his intention to reissne whatever bonds he might purchase, if he saw fit, was never made by him.

The contradiction was by his authority, and contained the additional announcement that he would not reissne.

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"This bit of telegraphic sensation appears to have been a stock jobbing fable, concected in the interest of the gold gamblers operating for a rise in the premium and a decline in bonds, both of which objects were attained, notwithstanding the fact that the report was discredited by some of the leading bouses from the first.

"Foreign exchange was dull but steady during the day, and closed firm at the following rates:—Sterling, sixty days commercial, 1684,6108,1 good to prime bankers, 108% (a189); short sight, 1917, a110; Paris, sixty days, 5214 (a5 164; short sight, 1917, a110; Paris, sixty days, 5214 (a5 164; short sight, 1917, a110; Paris, sixty days, 5214 (a5 164; short sight, 1918, a164,6164; Bremen, 784,63 784; Prussian thalers, 70,66714.

"Governments, under the depression occasioned by the same Washington despatch that sent gold up, opened weak and unsteady, continuing quite feverish through the day, in consequence of the decline. Towards afternoon, however, the market rallied and closed firm at five o'clock, at the following prices:—United States Sixes, 1881, registered, 1918; to 1194; to 1194; United States Five twenties, coupon, 1862, 1194; to 1134; United States Five twenties, coupon, 1865, 1174; to 1174; United States Five twenties, coupon, 1865, 1174; to 1174; United States Five twenties, coupon, 1865, 1174; to 1174; United States Five twenties, coupon, 1865, 1174; to 1174; United States Five twenties, coupon, 1865, 1174; to 1174; United States Five twenties, coupon, 1865, 1174; to 1174; United States Five twenties, coupon, 1865, 1174; to 1174; United States Five twenties, coupon, 1865, 1174; to 1174; United States Five twenties, coupon, 1865, 1174; to 1174; United States Five twenties, coupon, 1865, 1174; to 1174; United States Five twenties, coupon, 1865, 1174; to 1174; United Sta

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, May 12 .- Trade in Flour is exceedingly flat, and prices of the medium and low grade favor buyers; sales of a few hundred barrels in lots favor buyers; sales of a few hundred barrels in lots for home consumption at \$5.65.50 for superfine, \$5.75.66.25 for extras, \$6.50.67 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$6.75.67.50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$7.75.68.75 for Ohio do. do.; and \$10.61.150 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7.67.25 & barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, and prices have a downward tendency. Sales of red at \$1.58 @1.65; amber at \$1.70@1.75; and white at \$1.85@2. Rye is held at \$1.40@1.43 \$2 bushel for Western. Corn steady at former rates. Sales of 4000 bushels vellow at 88@89c., and Western mixed at 85@86c

at 85@89c., and Western mixed at 85@86c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 82@83c., and Pennsylvania at 65@70c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 7 Quercitron at \$52 \$\tilde{9}\$ ton.

Seeds—Prices of Cloverseed and Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.68 \$\tilde{2}\$ 70.

Whisky ranges from 94c. to \$1 % gallon, tax paid, for large and small lots.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Arrived, ship Fanny Hare, from Batavia. Cleared, ship Bayonnais, for Sydney, taking out 400 barrels of flour. Sailed, ship Nightingale, for Hong Kong.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 12.—The steamship Cuba, Capt. Dukehart, from New Orleans via Havana, fouched here this morning to land the 17th Infantry, on route to Richmond for consolidation. She had on board over one hundred Cuban refugees.

(By Atlastic Cuble.)

QUEENSTOWN, May 12.—Arrived, steamship City of Paris, from New York.

BREST, May 12.—Arrived, steamship Pereire, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA MAY 12.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, Bath, Me., D. Cooper.

Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, Bath, Me., D. Cooper.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Reports, off Indian river, passed a deep laden brig, bound in; off Liston's, a brig, name unknown, bound up off Deep Water Point, ship Westmoreland, for Antwerp, in tow of tug America, bound down; off Marcus Hook, brig Jas. Howe, bound up.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. Off Delaware City last evening, saw a full-rigged foreign brig, bound up.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. brig Cora, Anderson, 60 days from London, with old-iron and chalk to Henry Karsten—vessel to Workman & Co.

Schr Sallie, Scotten, 1 day from Georgetown, Md. with

Schr Sallie, Scotten, 1 day from Georgetown, Md., with

Schr Sallie, Scotten, 1 day from Georgetown, Md., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr William and Jamos, Outten, 5 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr George Taulane, Adams, 8 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Cabot, Parker, 10 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Ploneer, Luther, 4 days from Rockland Lake, N.
Y., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr P. H. Merriman, Tracey, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr James Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to Collins & Co.
Schr James Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to Collins & Co.
Schr Potosi, Truax, 1 day from Little Creok, Del., with grain to J. E. Palmer.
Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipaic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Correspondence of the Philodelphia Exchange.
LEWES, Del., May II.—Barques Foseidon, for Cork; Ella Moore, for Windsor, N. S.; Ann Ellizabeth, for Barbades; brigs Firm, for Cow Bay; Mary Grace, for Yarmouth; and achr Sidney Price, all from Philadelphia, have gone to sea since last report. Schr M. V. Cook, for Boston, remains at the Breakwater. Wind SE. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Barque George H. Perkins, from Shields for Philadelphia, was spoken 10th inst., by a New York pilot boat.

Brig Nos, from Newcastle for Philadelphia, was spoken 18th ult., lat. 35, long. 32.

Schr James Veldren, Cavalier, and Bonny Boat, Kelley, from Boaton for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst., and both sailed again.

Schr Hazleton, Gardner, for Philadelphia, sailed from Taunton 5th inst., Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 10th inst., Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens, at Newport 9th inst., from Gardner, to load fash for Philadelphia.

Schr Schr B. B. McCanlay, Cain, and Montana, Padua, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portmouth 5th 12th.