FIRST EDITION

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Attitude of the Government in the Alabama Question—Action of President Grant and his Cubinet—Details of Motley's Instructions. The New York Times of this morning prints the following important special des-

Washington, Sunday, June 13,-Since the discussion of the Alabama question, both at home and abroad, has taken such a wide scope. and since there has been such a decided reaction from the positions of Mr. Sumner's speech. and since the proposition to make the question a party issue meets with little serious countenance, it becomes more than usually interesting to know precisely where the administration stands at present. The Gladstone Ministry will n a few days officially understand our position, and there can therefore be no impropriety in stating the facts as they exist.

So much has been said from this point on this subject, and such vague and contradictory accounts have been given of Mr. Motley's in-structions, that the public mind must be much confused respecting the precise attitude of our Government. Mr. Sumner, while never assert-mg in positive terms that those instructions were based on his speech, has, nevertheless, sought to convey in his conversations the limpression that he had been substantially indorsed and he has repeatedly stated that Mr. Motley and himself were in perfect accord upon the subject. This latter assertion is very possibly true. But Mr. Sumner knows what Mr. Motley instructions are as thoroughly as does the man who wrote them, and his pride probably prevents him from making a frank admission of the completeness of his defeat. No matter what impressions he may convey in discussing the subject, it is nevertheless known here that he is much displeased with the instructions, and that they are almost entirely at various with they are almost entirely at variance with his views, for the following reasons:

First, Mr. Sumner wanted Mr. Motley instructed to propose a reopening of the negotiations at once on the basis of his speech. Mr. Motley's instructions were precisely the reverse of this, to wit-to make no overtures for the reopening of negotiations at present, but await the action of the English Government and the development of events.

Second. Mr. Sumner wanted the instructions to cover the question of belligerency, which, he insists in his speech, gives this Government a claim against the British Government for darsages or reparation. On the contrary, Mr. Motley was instructed to inform the British Government at the proper time that the United States, as a Government, has no claim against Great Britain for damages because of her recognition of the belligerency of the rebels.

This whole matter was maturely considered by the President, both in Cabinet and out of Cabinet, and in the light not only of our relations to Great Britain, but our relations to France, Spain, and other nations which recognized the South. In these discussions, the only man who stood by Mr. Sumner's position was Secretary Boutwell, Every other member of the Cabinet, as well as the President, disapproved very decidedly of the policy enunciated in Mr. Sumner's speech, and the result of their deliberations was, as has been repeatedly stated in your telegraphic despatches, that the adminis-tration on this question resolved upon the policy

These I know to be the facts in the case, and they define substantially the present attitude of the administration.

I may add one word respecting the Cuban question. The President, the Secretary of War, and possibly one or two other members of the Cabinet, were strongly desirous of taking early steps towards the recognition of the insurgents. ut after a careful review of the whole situation it was formally decided that the aspect of affairs did not warrant action by the Government. This was prior to the recent revolutionary events on the island, since which there has been no reconsideration of the subject.

Foreign Notes.

—A correspondent at St. Petersburg, writing on the 18th ult. says:—"The negotiations with Rome are entering into a new phase. It is stated here on good authority that the Pope has of late shown a very friendly disposition towards the Czar, and has requested that permission may be granted to the Roman Catholic, hisborn in the empire to attend the Roman Catholic bishops in the empire to attend the Œcumenical Council. This request, it is added, will be compiled with, but only on the condition that his Holiness shall direct the Polish clergy to read prayers and deliver sermons in Rus-sian. It is not yet known whether the Pope is disposed to accept this condition. Count Bobrynski, who has just been appointed Minister of Communications, is one of the wealthiest of the Russian nobles, and belongs to the conservative party, which, under Count Schouvaloff, is still domi some much needed reforms in the railway adminis ration, which is in a very disorganized state. Durnumber of railway accidents, owing chiefly to the negligence of the officials. The Emperor, whose health and energy have been constantly falling since the attempt of Berezowski, is going next month with

his family to the Crimea."

—It is announced in most of the French papers that the principal shops in Paris will henceforth be closed on Sundays. This important social reform is not the result of a religious movement, but has been brought about by the same kind of agency which, in Frederick has briveduced the Saturday half-holiday. England, has introduced the Saturday half-holiday. The Society of the Employes de Commerce inform the public that, with few exceptions, all the linendrapers, vendors of ready-made apparel, silk mercers, and hosiers of Paris have consented to close their shops on Sunday, and the employes "appeal to the good-will of the public to aid them in making the measure general."

-A great number of Czech families are now establishing themselves in the Caucasus, where special advantages are given them by the Russian govern-ment. One colony, consisting of thirteen families, has settled on the river Tchub, and another of twenty amilies on the river Tuspse, where they have buil a village called Pilenkova, after General Pilenko, the dissian governor of the district. Thirty other fami-les are now on their way to the Caucasus in the chooner Redout Kale, and hearly five thousand hore are expected from Bohemia and Moravia. The settlers have much greater privileges than are allowed to colonists of other ationalities. To each family is given 30 dessiating automatives. To each family is given 30 dessiating about 70 acres) of fertile land gratis; and if it accepts he Russian nationality, it further becomes entitled to a gratuity of 40 roubles (25) and an advance of 100 publes, repayable in fifteen years. In the event of butles, repayable in fifteen years, in the event of bad harvest during the first two years of their res dence, the Government binds itself to supply them with provisions, the value of which is repayable in the same period as the advance of money. Wood and stone for building houses are also supplied with

out payment.

Nothing shows more strongly the vast change —Nothing shows more strongly the visit change, which has come over men's minds in Spain since the late revolution than the spirit in which a proposal to hold an International Exhibition at the Escurial is aid to have been received. The plan, purpose, situation, and ornaments of the building all stand in grim nd somewhat comical contrast with the object to which it is now sought to devote it. Nowhere, per-aps, does a structure bear so vivid an impress of its under's disposition: standing alone in austere and solate grandeur, it seems a very emanation from e gloomiest recess of a mind moroid, bigoted, and the gloomlest recess of a mind moroid, bigoted, and bestless like that of Philip II. Successive generations of Spaniards have handed down the traditions of the spot; they have revered it not merely a the birth-place, dwelling, and tomb of kings, but because in it were enshrined the relics of numberies saints, and because its very shape recalled one hartyrdom—viz., that of St. Lawrence—whilst the lawrence of its windows resulted. umber of its windows recalled another, that of the irgins of Cologne. Whether from a want of sym-athy with the latter, or owing to some other cause. e late Court certainly never relished the sojourn the Escurial. Perhaps the Queen's gay and serful disposition not unnaturally shrank from ntact with an abode so rife with stirring and floomy associations. At any rate, what the expan-ion of the monks may be supposed to have begin hat of the Court has evidently completed. The bell is broken, the magic of the name hat of the Court has evinency confidence. The pell is broken, the magic of the name has ceased to awe, and now when it is kepsed to degrade these hallowed halls into a tree show and a shop, to replace the masses and figes that were daily sung at the graves of the lags for the repose of their souls by the shrill cries

of hawkers and bidders, the project creates, we hear, quite a furore at Madrid. None of the other exhibitions can cope with this in point of quaintness, and the interest which must always attach to thorough originality. We need, moreover, scarcely wonder that a nation which has started and sanctioned a series of dances in the grandest of its many fine cathedrals should set up a fancy fair in the most dismaily grand of all possible mausoleums.

FRANCE.

The Election Excitement-Rochefort's Address
--Mazzini in Parls-The New Chamber of Deputies. From our foreign exchanges we clip the following

ROCHEPORT'S ADDRESS,

M. Rochefort has addressed the following to the electors of the Seventh Circumscription:—

"Citizens—No people has ever repented of having taken a step in advance. The triumph of radicalism must be complete. Paris cannot do less than Lyons and Marseilles. The people of Paris will not act in such a way as to make the second scrutiny a recularle, and what the electors have to do is to give express. and what the electors have to do is to give expres-sion to their sentiments in the most energetic man-ner. The reactionary party has often mixed my name with these of Raspail, Bancel, and Gambetta: name with these of Raspail, Bancel, and Gambetta: I ask you, citizens, to give me a seat in the Corps Legislatif by the side of them. We have been represented as something fearful, as something awful. We ourselves, on the contrary, are filled with awe and amazement when we think of the many social problems which demand solution, and to which so many men shut their eyes—the miserable condition of women, the frightful en croachment of capital, and the instruction of children who are set to work so soon, and whose intelligence is developed so late. The day when the whole o France knows how to read and write, arbitrary rule and falsehood will breathe their last. This is why the majority of France have been for centuries past so carefully pent up in an ignorance favorable to the

the majority of France have been for centuries past so carefully pent up in an ignorance favorable to the designs of despotism. What we have to do is to en force the application to public instruction of the millions squandered away in useless and even wicked expeditions. For these various tasks the country wants energetic men whom nothing can move, and who will not allow themselves to be overcome by such arguments as divine missions and providential interventions. Citizens, I know not what the future has in store for France, but if she falls into fresh traps and new dangers, I confidently believe that you will say of me when the peril is over: 'He was with those who did their duty.' 'He was with those who did their duty.'
"HENRI ROCHEFORT. "Brussels, 27th May, 1869."

MAZZINI IN PARIS. London Times Correspondence, June 1. The Gaulois of last night affirmed, and I wonder that the news has not made more sensation here, that Mazzini, who is under I know not how many sentences from French courts, came through Paris, walked in the Passage Jouffry, sat down and smoked a cigar in front of one of the cafes on the Boulevards, and, as he was setting his foot on board the steamer at Boulogne to go to England, put into the hands of a messenger a telegraphic despatch to the Prefect of Police, to inform him that he had just passed unperceived under his nose. This reads like romance, and most likely it is; but the Gaulois is responsible for it. THE MEANING OF THE ELECTIONS IN THE GREAT

"A Parisian correspondent" writes to the London Times of May 31:—"If you will get at the true reason for the clean sweep of the Parisian representatives, you will find in the end that they are blamed and dismissed for having sat six years in the House without having contrived any great and decisive event, and for having confronted the Government during six years without having been able to overthrow it."

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE NEW CHAMBER. "A Parisian Correspondent" writes in the London Times of May 31:—"There is no doubt that the Gov-Times of May 31:—"There is no doubt that the Government would accept gladly ten Raspails in the House rather than one Thiers. A fast, too fast, coming future will prove that the absurdity of such a policy is equal to its wickedness, and that a great nation cannot be safely pent in between two scourges, and daily ordered to choose between personal government and demagazy. With a Bochson sonal government and demagogy. With a Roche-fort, a Bancel, and a dozen others like them in the House, difficult to bear with, impossible to touch, and backed in all their attempts by the popular sym-pathy of an immense capital, not to speak of the support of the working classes throughout the em-pire, the Government will be able after a short time to know the falseness of its calculation and the hol-lowness of its present joy."

Unsettled State of Affairs. The Times this morning says:—"We understand that our Consul-General at Havana, Mr. Plumb, has sent despatches to the Government at Washington making inquiry as to his course of action under the

present anomalous state of affairs existing in the island of Cuba. The men who are now in control at the Palace, after their seizure of power and expuision of the Spanish representative, have undertaken the administration of government without the au-thorization of the Madrid authorities, and it is now impossible to tell what shape affairs may assume at any hour, or what may be the final result of the con-dition of anarchy now impending over the island. There are many very important interests in Cuba that demand the judgment and decision of Consci-General Plumb, and that demand special instructions adapted to the present unexpected, extraordinary and revolutionary condition of things."

Secretary Fish Defends his Cuban Policy-Non-recognition or Aid to the Insurgents.

It seems the Cuban sympathizers here were a little

remature in the hopes they entertained on Saturday of speedy recognition on the part of our Government. They supposed that the almost total disappearance of the Spanish authority would naturally lead. Secretary Fish to recognize at once the only other power on the island, that of the patriot Cubans. Mr. Fish, however, is still disposed to make haste slowly. acknowledges that the power of Spain has virtually disappeared from the Island, nothing remaining o it but the mob known as the Spanish volun-teers; but he thinks it unwise to abandon the policy which he has heretofore pursued towards Cuba. This policy, the Secretary insists, has been and is the best for the patriot Cubans as well as for our Government. He regards the present condition of affairs in Cuba as proof of the wisdom of his policy. Had he been guided by the urgent ap-peals of the Cuban agents, or listened to the popular clamor, and recognized the belligerant rights of Cuba, the Secretary thinks he would only have created complications which would have prolonged the struggle. Spain would probably have made an extra effort, and might have excited the sympathy, and possibly secured the aid of some European power. All this, Mr. Fish argues, has been avoided by simply allowing events to take their own course. Caleb Cushing is among those who compliment Mr. Fish on his policy, and, during a call at the Department of State to-day, said that Mr. Fish deserved the thanks of the country. Mr. Fish thinks he sees the end of the trouble in Cuba. He does not believe that action on the part of the Government would hasten it, while it might, inst at this juncture. would hasten it, while it might, just at this juncture, delay it. The indications are that the Spanish volun-teers will get up a revolution on their own account among themselves, ending with a repetition of the old story of the Kilkenny cats. They have the upper hand, and it will be necessary for whoever is sent out as Captain-General to conciliate this mob. It is the of the best informed among the officials here hat if let alone the Spanish power in Cuba, or rather what remains of it, will go to pieces, and thus leave

NOT A CATHOLIC .- It seems some of the idle NOT A CATHOLIC.—It seems some of the idle gossiping newspapers have been announcing that Mr. A. T. Stewart, the most successful dry goods merchant in New York, has become a Catholic Several friends have written to ask if this is truc. Mr. Stewart has no idea of doing anything of the kind. Bigger "cameis" than he have gone through this "eye of the needle," but he is not that kind of a camel. These announcements of conversions to the faith, even if correct in fact, are in very bad taste, except in the case of persons who have been open except in the case of persons who have been open tenchers of raise doctrines, or, at least, with the consent of the persons interested.—Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register,

...The universal jubilee, so long talked of, is fixed to begin at Rome on the 1st of June.

-In 1860 there were seventy Episcopal clergymer in South Carolina. There are now but forty at work ... The schools of the London Mission Society last year instructed 23,756 boys and 13,426 girls.

-About 120 years ago there were 101 Nonconformist places of worship in Wales. Now there are 2800 The Mormons are sending a missionary to Aus-

-Protestant churches are organizing in many of the Turkish towns. There are at least seven houses in Madrid in which prayer-meetings are held.

—The Sultan proposes to disendow the Mohammedan Established Church in Turkey. -Fayetteville, Ark., is rich in deposits of silver

-The City Hotel at Hartford is to be improved

SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION

The Alabama Claims Question-Minister Motley Communicates with the English Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Murder in Kentucky-Disastrous Conflagration.

FROM ENGLAND.

The Great International Question - Motley Henrd From-Communication to the English
-Foreign Minister.

LONDON, June 13 .- After a Cabinet meeting held yesterday, an unauthenticated rumor prevailed that an official communication from Mr. Motley, the American Minister, had been presented by Lord Clarendon. Rumor says that the document informs her Majesty's Government of the rejection of the Alabama treaty by the United States Senate. It further states that the ground for rejection was the insufficiency of the treaty to produce a full settlement of the questions of dispute between the two countries. It implies the concurrence of the present administration in Washington with the reasons and views of the Senate which declined to ratify the treaty. Mr. Motley, in his comunication, says that he is instructed to express the earnest desire of the American people for a speedy and friendly removal of all matters of difference by a treaty doing full justice to all parties, leaving no question open for future misunderstanding or complications. He further states his readiness to receive and consider liberally any proposition which her Majesty's Government may make for a full and impartial settlement of the international questions involved in the issue, as well as all claims of individual citizens growing out of any action either nation may have taken during the late war.

The French Cable. The expedition for laying the French Atlantic cable has commenced. Captain Sherrard Osborn telegraphs to-day that the Great Eastern cleared all the dangers at the entrance of the Thames, performing her work admirably. She will be at Portland on Monday. The Chiltern goes ahead.

This Morning's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

London, June 14—11 A. M.—Consels for money, 92½; (Consols for account, 92½; Illinois, 94; Erie, 19½; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 25; U. S. 5-20 bonds, 80¾, quiet and steady.

FRANFONT, June 14—11 A. M.—United States bonds, 86¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 14-11 A. M.—The Cotton market opened at the following prices; estimated sales, 8000 bales; middling uplands, 1134d.; middling Orleans, 12d.

FROM KENT UCKY.

Two Women Shot and Lilled. COVINGTON, June 14 .- On Saturday Frederick

Remiter, an auctioneer, shot and killed Mrs. Jones, an aged widow, with whom he boarded, and Miss Beckelheim, mortally wounding her He then ran, inquiring for John Dodd, his late employer, and on the way he snapped his pistol at two men. One of them, John Fansler, grappled and disarmed him and conveyed him to jail. The murderer had been drinking and gambling excessively.

Disastrous Fire. A fire occurred in Georgetown, Ky., on Saturday night, which commenced in G. E. Trumble's drug store, extended to Hamilton street, and crossed and burned half a square on the south side of Main street. The following are the names of the houses and insurance:-G. Algire, \$2000 in Ætna of Harrford; Preivitt & Kelly \$2000 in the Hartford; S. T. Keene, house and and stock, \$5000 in the Ætna of Hartford; T. J. Adams & Son, \$1500 in the Ætna and \$800 in in the Phonix of Hartford; C. Lewis, Jr., \$8000 in the North American of Philadelphia; Wells & Brothers, dry goods, \$6000 in the Ætna of Hartford; G. H. Moore, \$4000 in the Ætna of Hartford; G. O Brown, \$900 in the Ætna of Hartford; Helbown, insured in the Hartford; Deposit Bank, insured in the Hartford; Samuel Godey, \$4000 in the Phonix of Hartford. Adams Express Company lost their safe and books, The loss on stock and buildings is \$48,000, on which there is

FROM NEW YORK. Current Items of News.

\$40,000 insurance. A large number of occu-

pants and property owners are not insured.

ALBANY, June 14 .- The Soldiers' Home in this city has been closed for lack of an appropriation by the last Legislature for its support, and the two hundred inmates have been taken to the Government Institute at Augusta, Me.

An old man, named Black, was killed on the Susquehanha railroad on Saturday.

C. W. Weeks, injured by the Annapolis Junesion railroad disaster, is recovering. The Rensalaer Driving Park June meeting

commences on the 29th. Only two entries have been made thus far, viz.: American Girl and Myron Ferry, for the \$2000 purse. The purse of \$4000 will be substituted, and will remain open until June 28, for which it is expected the leadino horses of the country will be entered.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Knights Templar. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph, BALTIMORE, June 14,-A large number of Knights Templar from Norfolk, Richmond, and other parts of Virginia have arrived here, en route for the Philadelphia celebration to-morrow. There will also be a full delegation from Balti-

The Colored Republicans hold a mass meeting to-night at Fell's Point Excitement anticipated.

A Sail Bont. with thirteen or fourteen young men on board was out on the Patapsco river, on the basin, yes terday afternoon, and apprehensions are felt that the boat upset in the gale and several of them drowned.

Reverdy Johnson is in the Supreme Court to-day, arguing the Swain and Abell gold case.

... Three towns in Michigan made this year 32,770 parrels of maple sugar. -Work has begun on the hotel and station of the Mount Washington Railway. -A young man fell into a Chicago sewer last Sun

day and was nearly drowned. -The competition of California is said to injure the wool-growing interest of Germany.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON.

Proposed Sale of Monitors-The Bids Offered-Their Future Use-Their Concentration at Key West.

The McCoole-Allen Mill-Aiding Destitute Savages on the Plains.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sale of Old Monitors.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph Washington, June 14 .- Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for the sale of monitors. The principal bidders were Alexander Purves & Co., of Philadelphia, who offer to purchase eight of the monitors at prices varying from \$13,000 to \$25,000. This is about the value of the old iron on the monitors. The concentration of monitors has been ordered at Key West.

The United States steamer Tallapoosa leaves here to-day to tow the monitor Saugus, now at the Norfolk Navy Yard, to that port. Itis supposed that these monitors, which are fully equipped and armed, are intended for use in the

FROM THE WEST.

The Prize Fight Between McCoole and Allen-Everything Ready for the Mill.

St. Louis, June 14 .- The arrangements for the prize-fight to-morrow between Mike McCoole and Tom Allen have been completed, and a large crowd is expected to be in attendance. The steamer Louisville takes the combatants and their friends and spectators to the ground, the location of which is still a secret. Both the parties are said to be in fine condition and confident of success. There is not much betting, but the odds are in favor of McCoole. Allen arrived on Saturday. He and McCoole are both secreted to prevent arrest. Quite a number of noted bruisers from abroad are here, and large delegations from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia are expected.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Arrivals at Omaha. St. Louis, June 14.-A despatch from Omaha says that William H. Seward and family, and

several members of the House of Representatives' Committee of Ways and Means, are there, and will leave this evening for San Francisco. Destitute Indians.

A Sioux city despatch says General Burbank, of Dakotah, is there purchasing supplies for the destitute Indians. Since General Hosmer distributed Indian supplies at Whetstone, on the Grand River reservation, the Indians have remained quiet, but at Cheyenne river, they show signs of dissatisfaction, and are inclined to cause

FROM NEW YORK.

Mission Churches in the West.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, June 14 .- A committee of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, consisting of Rev. Dr. E. E. Taylor, Brooklyn; J. S. Backus, New York; Rev. Wayland Hoyt, Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. A. P. Mason, Boston, start to-night to select sites along the lines of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads for the establishment of mission churches, the land being donated for that purpose by the management of said road. On their arrival at San Francisco, the committee will visit important cities and towns in California and Oregon, and will return in the fall months.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Stocks unsettled. Gold. 99. Exchange, 93. 5-208, 1862, 1223; do. 1864, 1174 1913; Reading, 98%; Hudson River, 158%; Michigan Central, 135; Michigan Southern, 165%; Illinois Central, 142%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91%; Chicago and Rock Island, 1197%; Pittsburg and Port Wayne, 157.

Fort Wayne, 157.
NEW YORK, June 14.—Cotton firmer; 500 bales New York, since 18.—Cotton in the cotton of the sold at 82c. Flour dull and declined 5c.; sales of 6500 barrels; State \$4.75@6.25; Western, \$4.60@7.25; Southern, \$6.20@11.75. Wheat steady; sales of 30.000 bushels No. 2 at \$142@142%. Corn quiet; sales of 38,000 bushels mixed Western at 73@94c. via canal, and 25@97 via railroad for new and \$1 for old. Oats quiet at Sec. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, guiet at 8ec. Beef quiet. Por \$32.62%. Whisky quiet at 98c.

BALTIMORE, June 14 .- Cotton very firm and scarce at 316631%c. Flour dull and prices favor buyers. Wheat dull and weak; prime to choice red. \$1 5066 '60. Corn active and advanced; prime white 6 102; prime yellow, 93694c. Oats dull at 72675c. Bye dull at \$125. Mess Pork firm at \$3362375c. Bacon active; rib sides, 18c.; clear sides, 18566186cc.; shoulders, 15c.; hams, 21@22c. Whisky quiet but firm at 98c.@\$1.

THE COAL REGIONS.

Condition of Things in the Mining District. The Berks county Journal says:—The suspension of mining operations in the Schuyikili, Lehigh, and nizerne regions has now lasted over a month. Its effects are beginning to be seriously felt. The stock

of coal at the different shipping points and in the eastern cities is dwindling down rapidly. The most serious results of the suspension, however, are feit among our large iron manufacturers. Through Berks county, so far as we hear, the supplies of our furnace and rolling-mill owners will still hold out, and will last some weeks yet, but in the Lehigh Valley several furnaces and mills have been compelled to stop already for want of fuel, and more will have to do so it the strike continues at ll longer. Even the Reading Railroad Company, we see it stated, are using bitaminous coal on some of their locomotives to keep their trains running. In a word, we are on the eve of a coal famine that will result in the loss of millions of dollars to the manufacturing interest of the State, unless the miners again speedily get to work. When the suspension rst commenced, it was generally understood to be owing to a mutual understanding among the opera-tors and their men to raise the price of coal. But the relations of the parties have since changed. It is a "strike" now to all intents and purposes. Em-ployers and employed are antagonistic, and flot willing to come to terms. The men demand inreased wages at a fixed rate when coal sells at \$3 : creased wages at a fixed rate when coal sells at \$3 a ton at the mines, and an upward sliding scale of 20 per cent of any advance above that price. The operators will not consent to this, and say they will keep their mines closed all summer rather than submit to dictation in the matter. The "General Council of Miners," a secret representative body, to which all workmen yield impact obedience, met at Tamaqua last Monday, but their action has not been made public. The same body holds meetings every Tamaqua last Monday, but their action has not been made public. The same body holds meetings every two or three days, and is in constant conference with leading operators for the purpose of negotiating a scale of prices. The general impression is that an arrangement will be effected mutually satisfactory to employers and employed, in the course of next week, and that operations, at farthest, will be resumed by the 1st of July. In the meantime, the price of coal on hand is likely to continue to advance, and consumers should purchase only for their immediate wants. Thus far, in Reading, the advance on coal has been about \$1 per ton compared with what it was when the strike commenced.

A DESPERATE MAN.

Attempt to Arrest a Missouri Bushwhacker-Sharp Fighting-One Man Killed and Two Wounded.

A special despatch from St. Louis, dated yesterday, cays:—The St. Louis *Times* says that information has been received at the office of the Chief of Police of a desperate attempt to arrest the notorious oushwancker, Sam Hildebrand, whose crimes during the war made him an object of general hatred and lear. It appears that James McLean, of Washingtear. It appears that James McLean, of Washington county, who was one of Hildebrand's victimes, saw him standing in his own door-yard, near Big River Mills, on the 4th instant, and fired a revolver, wounding him seriously in the thigh. Being alone, McLean returned to town for reinforcements, during which time Hildebrand made his escape, and was lost sight of until Thursday last, when Mr. Breckenridge, the Sheriff of Washington county, received information that he was at his uncle's house, about tweive miles south of Irondale, in St. Francis county. twelve miles south of Irondale, in St. Francis c On Friday, with a force of sixteen officers, the Sherin surrounded the house and demanded a surrender surrounded the house and demanded a surrender. Hildebrand gave no reply, but, reaching his arm out of the window, took deliberate aim and snot Mr. Breckenridge seriously in the groin and slightly wounded another of the party. Word was then sent to Irondale, Potost, and Desoto for reinforcements, and in obedience to the telegram Chief of Police Lee detailed Sergeant Bowen and Officers Vooris and Macqueen to assist in the capture. They left on the 4 P. M. train of Friday. In the meantime nearly two score of deputies went to Breckenridge's assistance, and, taking refuge in the woods and adjacent houses, kept up a continual fire on the log cabin in which Hildebrand had sought shelter, and to which a return kept up a continual fire on the log cabin in which Hildebrand had sought shelter, and to which a return fire was given, with little damage on either side. About 6 o clock in the evening McLean, in the midst of a hot fire, climbed up the roof of Hildebrand's louse, and succeeded in setting fire to the roof by means of cotton and turpentine balls. He then descended from the roof, and, entering the house, commenced firing at Hildebrand through the chinks, but was soon struck in the breast and instantly killed by a bullet from Hildebrand's revolver. From this time up to 8 o'clock, a period of two hours, nothing time up to 8 o'clock, a period of two hours, nothing was done except to keep a close watch on the pre-mises. At 8 o'clock, Hildebrand crawled out of the back door and escaped to the woods unseen by the sixteen men who surrounded the house. During the cross-firing, Hildebrand was wounded several times, but it is supposed not very scriously. The St. Louis police force did not reach the scene of action until Saturday morning, and are, therefore, not responsible for the escape of Hildebrand. or action until Saturday morning, and are, therefore, not responsible for the escape of Hildebrand.
The country officers believe that Hildebrand
had on a builet-proof vest, but it is more probable
that the shots fired at him were wild and unsteady. But little is known of Hildebrand's history
until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he
became associated with Quantrell in the guerilla
service and during the progress of the war in Southservice, and during the progress of the war in South-east Missouri he is asserted to have been guilty of repeated acts of cruelty. It is rumored that he robbed McLean of a considerable sum of money and then ravished his sister. In 1866 he was in command of a small cavairy force at Richwoods, and not long thereafter absolutely quartered and of a small cavairy force at Richwoods, and not long thereafter absolutely quartered an old man and con pelled his aged wife to witness the butchery. On the following day one of his associates was captured near St. Aubert, and, after a drum-head court-martail of fifteen minutes' duration he was condemned to death, and fell pierced with eight Minie balls. A party from this city will start in immediate pur-suit of Hildebrand, and it is believed he will be captured.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, June 14, 1869. \(\)
The local Money market works a little close to-day, with a somewhat active demand, but the banks profess to be well supplied with currency, and lend and discount freely to regular customers, but in relation to outside paper they are evidently shortening sail. The public sentiment is pretty evenly divided between satisfaction and dissent at the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the weekly gold sales and his disposition of the proceeds. There are very many who believe that the temporary withdrawal of a million and a quarter of currency from drawal of a million and a quarter of currency from circulation every week must create a stringency in the end, and seriously affect the crop movements of the Northwest, whilst others directly charge to this short-sighted policy the present excitement prevail-ing in the New York market. It is a subject of very great importance, and we trust that Mr. Boutwell will investigate the matter thoroughly, and change or continue his course as the best interests of the nation may demand. Call loans are quite firm at 5@6 per cent., accord-

ing to collaterals, and discounts at 6@8 per cent. for prime mercantile paper. The Government loan market is dull and prices

are unchanged. Gold opened this morning at 139 and sales were quoted on Third street at 12 M. at 139%.

The Stock market was moderately active, and prices were steady. State loans are neglected. City is sold at 100 for the new certificates and 94 for the

Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57%; Cainden and Amboy Railroad at 128%, and Minehill Railroad at 55%. 55% was bid for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 38% r Catawissa Rattroad preferred; and 32% for Phila

lphia and Eric Railroad anal stocks attracted but little attention. Lehigh Navigation advanced and sold at 37%. Nothing was done in Coal shares. In Bank stocks there were sales of Farmers' and

Passenger Railway stocks were neglected. 18 was d for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27 for Spruce and ne; 20% for Germantown; 20% for Green and 'oates: and 12 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street \$1000 5-208,65 Jy. cp.119% 200 sh Reading.. FIRST BOARD.

\$1000 5-208,65 Jy. cp.119 % 200 sh Reading...ls. 49 % \$200 City 6s, N.c&p. 100 do ...\$5. 49 % 100 do ...\$6. 49 % 100 do ...\$7 do ...\$8. 49 % 100 do ...\$810. 40 % 3. 16 % 100 do ...\$810. 49 % 100 do ...\$810. 40 % 100 do

SECOND BOARD. 2 sh Leh Val. ls. 5634 2 sh Cam & Am R. 12834 20 sh Leh Nav.bl5. 38 2 sh Penna . ls. 5734 400 sh Leh Nav.bl5. 38

00,.....ls. 38 100 sh Cata Pf 3834 Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Mesers. Dr Haven & Brother. No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121½@121½; do. 1862, 122½@122½; do. 1864, 117½@117½; do. 1865, 118½@118½; do. 1865, new, 119½@119½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 106½@119½; do. 1865, new, 119½@119½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 106½@108½; U. S. 20 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106½@107; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19½. Gold, 139½@139½; Silver, 152@134. Mesers. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, 'S1, 121½@121½; 5-26's of 1862, 122½@122½; do., 1864, 117½@121½; do., Nov. 1865, 119½@119½; do., Nov. 1865, 119½@119½; do., 1865, 119½@119½; 10-46', 108½@105½. —Narr & Ladner, 166½@107. Gold, 189½.
—Narr & Ladner, 166½@107. Gold, 189½.
—Narr & Ladner, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:— — NARB & LADRES, BRIEF, CONTROL BRIE

The New York Money Market. From the N. Y. Herald.

"A feature of the week was the sudden stringency of the money market on Thursday last, when as high as a quarter of one per cent, per day interest was paid on call. There was a moderation of these rates to gold interest, and exceptionally seven per cent. a Saturday; but it is yet a singular state of things that in June, when money has been worth only three and four per cent., it should command these exorbitant rates. The fact is the money market is in an unhealthy state, and whether the blame lies with Mr. Boutwell for increasing his currency balance to the defriment of the business interests of the city or whether it is the result of artificial city, or whether it is the result of artificial influence, or a combination of these with the natural drain of currency to supply a brief demand from the country districts, from the watering places, in their process of renovation, and for the gathering of the wool crop and the like, it is dis-

creditable to us as a people that such matters should occasion so much deraugement. No cliques ought to be able to make even a seven per cent money market in June, while the withdrawal of the triding sums required for the wool crop or for the preparation of summer resorts should not be felt in the least. The banks on Saturday showed a disposition to contract, and they too are likely to cause spasmodic fluctuations; for while no day is as yet specified, it is only reasonable to expect that the Compirciter of the Currency will soon call for their second statement. Mr. Boutwell meant right in trying to fight the gold gamblers, and counted upon a summer of ease in money, but he has been unfortunate in being overtaken by so many unlooked-for accidents to the safe working of his plan. Congress will not meet again before December to give us new laws for a readjustment of the currency. Hence the prospect for the remainder of the year is not a very prospect for the remainder of the currency. Heace the prospect for the remainder of the year is not a very flattering one. Here is a very simple question—if money is worth an eighth and a quarter per cent, in June, what will it be worth in September and Oc-

in June, what will it be worth in September and October?

"The bank statement presented on Saturday was certainly not a favorable one, but the street had been led to look for such a very bad one that it appeared favorable by contrast. There is a decrease of nearly two and a haif millions in legal-tenders and a triding gain in specie. The loans have been contracted about four millions, showing the effect of the heavy drop' in stocks during the week and the efforts of the banks to place themselves on a more the banks to place themselves on a more conservative footing. The deposits have fallen off over \$5,000,000 and the circulation increased \$160,000. The loss in legal-tenders represents the payments into the Sub-Treasury for the gold sold by the Government and the payments of internal revenue taxes. The specie item shows that the exports thereof and the payments for customs were just equal to the disbursements of the Treasury. The de-crease in deposits is the sequence of the contraction in loans. The totals of the last two statements are

contrasted as follows:

June 5

June 12

Loans ... \$275, 919, 609 \$271, 983, 735 Dec.\$3,935,874

Specie ... 19,051,133 19,053,580 Inc. 2,447

Circulation ... 38,982,995 34,144,799 Inc. 161,795

Deposits ... 199,124,042 198,886,995 Dec. 5,237,137

Legal tender ... 53,289,429 50,559,258 Dec. 2,480,151

Excess over legal reserve ... 12,904,915

"Government bonds were quite steady during the week and inclined to buoyancy at the close in consequence of the reduction of the Bank of England discount rate, which would have been the signal for a revival of speculation in London had not the markets in that city been generally depressed by the rekets in that city been generally depressed by the re-ports of an emeute in Paris."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.
Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York house the following:—
N. Y. Central R. 191%
N. Y. and Erie R. 293% Toledo and Wabash. 73%
Ph. and Rea. R. 983% Mil. and St. Paul R. c. 75%
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 165%
Mil. and St. Paul R. p. 86%
Cle. and Pitt. R. 97% Adams Express. 60%
Chi. and N. W. com. 85%
Chi. and W. W. pref. 963% United States 67
Cht. and R. I. R. 120
Puts, F. W. & Chl. R157
Pacific M. S. 93%
Market steady. Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, June 14 .- The Flour market is without notable change, there being no demands for shipnent, and only a limited inquiry from the home conumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$5@5.52 for superfine; \$5.62%@6 for extras;

\$5.65.52 for superine; \$5.62\%66 for extras; \$5.75.66.50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$6.67 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$7.68 for Ohio do. do.; and \$5.50.610.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6.25.66.50 \$7 barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no inquiry for inferior Wheat, but prime lots, which are in small supply, are in request at full prices. Sales of red at \$1.40.61.50; amber at \$1.50.61.65; and white at \$1.65.61.80. Rye may be quoted at \$1.25 \$8 busbel for Western. Corn is scarce and firm; yellow is held at 98c.; and 1000 bushels high mixed Western sold at 88.690c. Oats are steady, with sales of Wessold at 88@90c. Onts are steady, with sales of Western at 74@76c.; and Southern and Pennsylvania at Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark.—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Durcitron at \$52 \$7 ton. Whisky is steady at \$50 @\$1 \$7 gallon, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, June 14.—Despite the unfavorable yards was good, and the market was moderately active, but at a decline on choice graces of M on the closing quotations of last week. We quote choice at 916@94, and fair to good at 856@94; prime at 76854, and common at 56654 per lb. gross. Receipts, 1800 head. The following sales were re-

12. Owen Smith, Western, 71/09%.

15. A. Christy & Bro., Western, 83,@9%, 18. Dengler & McCleese, Western, 83,8. 34. 124. P. McFillen, 88,@94, 100. P. Hathaway, 88,@94, 100. P. Hathaway, 88,@95, 100. B. F. McFillen, 96,98, 100. James S. Kirk, 84,@95, 100. James McFillen, 96,98, 100. Jame

100. James McFillen, 8@9%. 75. E. S. McFillen, 9@9%. 141. Martin, Fuller & Co., 8@9%. Mooney & Smith, 8(29). Thomas Mooney & Bro., 8(29). H. Chain, 7). (28). J. & L. Frank, 8(28).

and \$13@13.75 for corn fed.

75. Frank & Schomberg, 8@914. 103. Hope & Co., 8@914. 48. Elcon & Co., 8@914. 11. B. Baldwin, Chester county, 8@914. 50. J. Clemson, Lancaster county, 716@9. 33. Chandler & Alexander, Western, 9@914.

30. John McArdle, 91, 291.
Cows and Calves were in steady request at \$45,65, and springers at \$40,66. Receipts, 150 head. Sheep met a fair demand at last week's figures. sales of 10,000 head at 5@6% c. per pound, gross. For Hogs there was no falling off in the demand, head changed hands at \$126612 50 for alor

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

QUEENSTOWN, June 14 A. M. Arrived, steamships Ne-rasks and Kedar, from New York. GLASSOW, June 14.—Arrived, steamship St. Patrick, from Quebec. coung, June 14.—Arrived, steamship Borussia. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJUNE 14. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Brig Corris, Elliott, Calais, Workman & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

eamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, 70 hours from Charles with cotton, rice, and passengers to E. A. Souder & o. Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, ith mose, to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 18 hours from Battimore, with males to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Miliville, Renear, 1 day from New York, with males to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Br. barque Ella Moore, Marsters, 14 days from Windsor, with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Norw. barque Daphne, Weisser, 55 days from Grimsby, with old rails to J. E. Bazley & Co.—vessel to L. Westerward & Co.

with old rains to J. E. Bazley & Co.—vessel to L. Wester-gaard & Co.

Norw barque Columbia, Foss, 43 days from Liverpool, with sait, etc., to A. Kerr & Bro.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co. Schr William and James, Outten, 5 days from Lynn's Creek, Va., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott. Schr Sophia Ann, Baker, 7 days from Boston, with mdsc. Schr Sophia Ann, Baker, 7 days from Boston, with indee. to captain.

Schr American Eagle, McFarland, 18 days from Calais, with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, 3 days from New York, with cement to Pennsylvania Kaliroad Co.

Schr Georgie Desring, Willard, 6 days from Portland, with headings to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr A. Myrick, Richardson, 7 days from Lane's Cove, with stone to cautain.

Schr A. Myrick, Bichardson, 7 days from Nanticoke river, with lumber to captain.

Schr Virgil, Brinsfield, 8 days from Rockland Lake, with less to Knickerbocker Lee Co.

Schr F. Nelson, Jones, 5 days from Gardinor, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr F. Nelson, Jones, 5 days from Gardinor, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Alabama, Gardinor, 3 days from New York.

Brig Frontier, Morgan, 14 days from Sierra Morena, Cuba, with molasses to I. Hough & Moreis. Will discharge here.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph,
EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.
NEW YOUR OFFICE, June 12.—Eight light boats leave in
tow to night, for Baltimore. tow tonight, for Baltimore.

L. B. Fortnier, with salt and flour, and Sunahine, with marble, for Philadelphia.

Wm. Porter, with nitrate of seda, for Wilmington.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 12—Boats M. L. Herrick, Martha Lamb, President Andy Johnson, Rockot, Osprey, and E. C. Potter, leave this evening, with coal, for New York.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Delphi, McKim, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship Brunctte, Brooks, hence, at New York yesterday.
Steamship Commander, Howes, hence, at New York yesterday.
Schr John Boynton, Mitchell, hence, at Calais 8th inst.