

St. Louis.—The assistant U. S. Treasurer here has been authorized to sell importers all the gold they need to pay their duties, at the current New York rates.

J. L. Bowman, a humorous writer to the press, over the signature of "Hans Patrick Le Connor," died at the Sisters' Hospital, to-day.

New York.—The meeting, intended for the reception of Warren and Costello, the released Fenians, occurred at the Cooper Institute, to-night; neither Warren nor Costello attended, considering that the demonstration partook of a partisan character. Griffin, of the Savage wing of the Fenian brotherhood, presided; speeches were made by Col. Nagle and others.

Boston, 14.—The Legislative investigating committee held a meeting last night: the officers of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad were examined, but nothing was shown of payments to improperly influence the Legislature. Eldridge, President of the road, testified that, last March, while he was at the head of the New York and Erie road, Thomas Drew, who has been imprisoned 25 days for contempt of the Senate, visited him at Boston, and said that he proposed to publish certain articles in the New York papers against the management of the Boston, Hartford and Erie roads. Fearing that they might depreciate securities and impede pending negotiations for a loan, Eldridge gave Drew ten thousand dollars from his own private purse, he, carrying at the time, five or six hundred thousand dollars' worth of stock at his own risk and on his own account. Eldridge said that Drew said a combined effort had been previously made to break down the securities by telegraphing false sales to New York. Drew will be examined at a future meeting of the committee.

New York.—It is stated that Howard, Minister to China, urges that the mission to China be raised to the grade of the British Embassy; the President agrees with his views.

In a fight at the Capitol, yesterday, between Col. Duncan and Col. Capehart, applicants for the office of Superintendent of the Interior Department, the former was worsted.

Chicago, 15.—Felton's removal as sub-treasurer is settled, but the chances are now in favor of the appointment of Eastman or Folsom as his successor, and not Cheesman; Eastman is a personal friend of Grant. Cole does not recommend the removal of Swain from the Mint, but if there is a vacancy he will still urge the appointment of Harvey Brown. Cole denies that he ever thought of urging his brother-in-law, Whiting, for the Mint Superintendency.

The *Republican's* special telegraphs that the new Minister to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, received his instructions to-day, and will sail on the 22d.

The Secretary of State has authorized a denial of the report that Minister Morris will be removed from the Turkish mission.

A delegation of colored men have had an interview with Admiral Porter, in which they urged the appointment of colored men as caulkers in the navy yards of the country; the subject is to be referred to Secretary Borie.

The *Times'* special says some workmen, yesterday, removed the hydraulic presses from the printing bureau of the Treasury Department, prior to their removal to New York; this ends the famous old currency printing bureau, which was once the subject of so much scandal. The currency will not be printed, hereafter, by hydraulic presses.

Secretary Fish stated, at a cabinet meeting, yesterday, that official intelligence does not confirm the tripple alliance story, and he does not deem further inquiry necessary.

Chicago.—The pigeon shooting match, yesterday, between Ward, champion of Canada, and Bogardus, champion of Ill., for five thousand dollars, was won by Bogardus, who killed 155 birds, Ward 145.

FOREIGN.

London.—The *Times* has an article on the rejected *Alabama* treaty, asserting that the British Government, in submitting to arbitration in the question at all, conceded everything demanded or expected by the American people, and everything that it was possible to concede.

Later advices from Teheran report that the authorities had made about 500 arrests of participants in the recent religious riot.

Montreal 13.—It is reported that the English Privy Council is considering

the advisability of relinquishing all their colonies except India.

Havana, 14.—Private letters from rebel sources give an account of another battle near Los Animas, on the third, in which the Spanish numbered 1200, commanded by General Lesca. Quesada, in person, commanded the insurgents. Before the fight began Quesada posted native Cubans in front, protected by entrenchments, and placed 400 Dominican and American volunteers in the rear, with orders to fire upon them if they ran. Thus situated, the Cubans fought desperately. The Spaniards attacked them three times with the bayonet, and at the last assault the Cubans began to waver, when Quesada ordered the rear guard to the front, who advanced, driving the Cubans into the front ranks of the enemy, when a hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which the butchery was horrible. The Spaniards finally retreated, but in good order; their loss was 160 killed and 300 wounded; the Cuban loss 200 killed and a proportionate number of wounded. Quesada's forces burned the town of San Miguel, in sight of the retreating Spaniards. It is generally believed that the revolutionary leaders have changed their policy in the field, and hereafter they will fight instead of retreating to the mountains. In the battle of Alta Gracia, which occurred on May 1st, the Spanish lost 180 killed and wounded, and the Cubans 200. The Spaniards here regard the result of these actions as fatal to the cause of the rebellion, but the Cubans are jubilant, and regard them as the first great successes of the war for independence.

London.—In the House of Lords Russell inquired what plan the government proposed to adopt for putting a stop to the outrages which have lately been so frequent in Ireland; he deprecated the land scheme of Mr. Bright, as likely to unsettle the Irish people, and called upon the government to disavow all visionary plans, and to state clearly what it intended to do. Earl Granville, the Colonial Secretary, regretted the continual recurrence to this topic, and said the government was not prepared to state its policy. He was not authorized to give an opinion on Bright's plan. Derby urged an exposition of the Ministerial policy, and the disavowal of Bright's opinions. He said the reticence of the government was dangerous to the best interests of Ireland. After a sharp passage between Lords Derby and Kimberly the discussion was dropped. The House of Lords adjourned until the 28th of May.

London.—In the House of Commons to-day, the under Foreign Secretary, said Spain declines to accede a new hearing of the Tornado case, and that the law officers of the crown were considering the reasons assigned. Cardwell, Secretary of War, said the government had no intention of countermanding the orders for the reduction of the troops in Canada under existing circumstances.

The Irish Church bill was reported from the committee; several amendments were proposed, and the bill was recommitted with the understanding that the vote on the third reading will be taken May 31st.

Florence.—The following is the latest arrangement of the Cabinet: President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Menabrea; Minister of Commerce, Minghetti; Minister of Education, Barguer; Minister of Education, Tilpo.

Havana.—A letter from Spanish sources says, General Sillona is mortally wounded, and that Senors Sentua and Ibarez are going to Madrid to endeavor to procure the revocation of the confiscation decree of the property of Cuban refugees, fearing retaliation.

Advices from Trinidad to the 8th say the insurgents were near the city, and that a great panic prevailed.

Austrian papers say the Sultan proposes sending a delegation to visit the Pacific Railroad, with the view of adopting the American railway system in Turkey.

Washington, D. C., 14.—Admiral Hoff informs the Navy Department that he goes to Key West for a few days, for a change of air for his officers and crew. Everything in Havana is quiet; the Spanish authorities seem confident of suppressing the rebellion this year. The rainy season is approaching, which precludes active operations in the interior. The Cubans at the Havana end of the island are dissatisfied because the revolution has not been conducted according to their views; though they claim that the present inactivity is for the purpose of exercising their forces in the use of arms, preparatory to a campaign at the close of the rainy season. Generals Cespedes and Quesada are act-

ing independently and have their own separate forces and adherents. Hall, our Consul General, and the commander of the English fleet, think the rebellion is being crushed, and in a few weeks will consist of nothing but irregular bands of outlaws.

Copenhagen, 14.—At a banquet, to-day, Raasloff, late Minister to Washington, made a speech, in which he referred to the sale of the Danish Islands to the United States; he said he had great confidence in the American Senate, and that when the negotiations were made clear, the Senate would ratify the sale, the present delay was entirely owing to old differences between President Johnson and Congress.

Madrid.—In the Cortes, to-day, the session was mainly occupied in the consideration of the question of the future form of the government. Orenz, one of the Republican leaders, made a long speech in support of his amendment looking to the formation of a Federal Republic.

Munich.—The Bavarian government has issued a circular note to the governments of France, Austria, Prussia, Baden and Wurtemberg, inviting them to a conference in this city, for the purpose of preserving the rights of the State against the Church.

Paris.—Several electoral meetings were dispersed to-day, causing, in some cases, riotous proceedings, a number of sergeants, including Derille, being badly hurt; many arrests were made.

Minister Washburne and M. Berthany arrived to-day.

Vienna.—On the occasion of closing the Austrian chamber to-day, the President congratulated the members on the improved situation of the government; he referred, with pleasure, to the conciliation of Hungary and the new laws enacted on various subjects. He concluded by saying "the Emperor protecting, no peril menaces the Constitution, if its friends are faithful."

Dublin, 14.—The remains of Daniel O'Connell, to-day, were re-interred in the cemetery at Glasnevin, near this city, where a splendid museum had been prepared for their reception; the ceremonies were very imposing, and were conducted by Archbishop Cullen. It was estimated that over eight thousand people were present, including many officials.

Late Mexican advices say that a vigorous campaign is being carried on by the citizens against robbers and kidnappers in the States of Juliasco and Michoacan. Numerous engagements had taken place, in which the robbers were worsted, many being killed.

The revolution in Sinaloa is assuming a serious aspect. Gen. Palacio had captured the town of Elfuata, and had established his headquarters there; the government troops offered but a slight resistance. Three hundred troops from Sonora had joined Palacio at Elfuata.

The English gunboat *Sparrow Hawk* has returned to Victoria, from Barclay Sound, with six Indian prisoners, supposed to be the murderers of the crew of the wrecked bark *John Bright*; investigations have established the fact that the unfortunate men were undoubtedly massacred by the savages. One Indian confessed that the Captain and his wife was shot through the head as they landed on the beach. The ship's papers were recovered.

London.—Telegraphic advices, to-night, from Paris, show that political agitation there has been revived to-day, and that the excitement was very great, especially in those sections of the city where the Liberal party is strongest; the authorities were taking extraordinary measures and precautions to prevent disorder, and at last accounts no serious trouble had occurred. The newspapers announced that a grand popular demonstration would be made on Monday.

Madrid.—The Cortes, yesterday, after a long debate, rejected a proposition for the establishment of a triennial directory; it is now confidently believed that a regency will be created, with Marshal Serrano at the head. Several members of the circuit guard of the city have been arrested on charges, at present, unknown. Trouble has arisen with the volunteers for Cuba, in consequence of the non-payment of their bounties.

Vienna, 15.—The Emperor, at the closing of the session, yesterday, made a pleasant speech; he recalled the situation of Austria, in '66, and compared that with the present condition of things. He traced the course of legislation in the Reichstadt since that time, rejoiced at the friendly arrangements made with Hungary, the condition of the finances; said he felt that peace was indispensable to national prosperity, and that the present relations of Austria with other powers of the world as-

sured him of its continuance. He reviewed late reforms enacted by the Reichstadt, and hoped it would become the basis of harmonious and pacific relations between the church and state. In concluding he thanked all the members for their past exertions, and expressed the hope that all would support the Constitution, as Austria offered full liberty to the people of every nation, and guaranteed their right of self-government. The emperor was often interrupted by loud cheering.

New York.—Buenos Ayres advices to March 30th, state that Minister McMahon had arrived at Ascension, but was reticent regarding his trip into the interior. A small force of Paraguayan cavalry had frequently appeared at the allied outposts, but had made no attack. Signs of insubordination had appeared in the ranks of the allies when ordered to march into the interior. It was not expected that the allies would be prepared to advance for, at least, two months.

A New York *World* Buenos Ayres letter mentions some recent raids by Lopez upon the allies, the latter escaping unharmed. Lopez has established a powder mill.

The City of Montevideo was under a financial crisis; total suspension of business was threatened.

Paris.—Election meetings, held in all quarters of Paris to a late hour yesterday, were excited, but moderated as the day advanced; the police dispersed some of the crowds which remained in the streets late at night, but no serious disturbance occurred. The Government has issued a warning which has been placarded throughout the city, declaring that the renewal of the recent disorderly assemblages will not be tolerated. The Prefects have been directed to dissolve any meeting likely to lead to a disturbance, and to strictly enforce the law prohibiting the holding of political meetings, within five days of the elections.

Paris.—Political meetings in this city continue to be attended with disorder, the police being frequently obliged to interfere; several arrests have been made of parties prominent in creating a disturbance. The prefect of police has issued an order prohibiting gatherings in the streets in the vicinity of the meetings.

London.—Mr. Johnson, the American Minister, took a formal leave of the Queen, by letter, and not in a personal interview, as reported. He had an interview with Lord Clarendon, the Foreign Secretary, when he officially announced his retirement, and presented Mr. Moran as charge d'Affaires, until the arrival of his successor.

Reports, which are believed to be based on good authority, are in circulation, that the French government will soon publish a manifesto, and simultaneously reduce the army.

Washington.—A dispatch says that General Badeau, the second Secretary of Legation in London, left to-night, for New York; he will sail for the destination of the steamer on Wednesday. The impression prevails that General Badeau's mission abroad means more than is covered by his present appointment.

Think of twelve innocent looking gentlemen in a box in Smith county, Texas, listening, with wide-open eyes, to the following charge:

"If the jury believe, on the evidence, that the plaintiff and defendant were partners in the grocery, and that the plaintiff bought out the defendant, and gave his note for the interest, and the defendant paid for the note by delivering to the plaintiff a cow, which he warranted not breachy, and the warrant was broken by reason of the breachiness of the cow, and he drove her back to the defendant, but he refused to receive her and the plaintiff took her home again, and put a heavy yoke on her to prevent her from jumping fences, and by means of the yoke she broke her neck and died; and if the jury further believe that the defendant's interest in the grocery was worth anything, the plaintiff's note was worthless, and the cow good for nothing, either for beef or milk, then the jury must find out for themselves how they will decide the case, for the court, if she understands herself, and she thinks she does, don't know how such a case should be decided."

The verdict was "yes," and both parties appealed.

An American, while breakfasting at an English tavern, astonished the waiter by requesting him to take his coffee out into the yard and "pump the water out of it!"