

tional currency, for government aid for a railroad from Washington through Virginia to Cincinnati, also for a railroad from Norfolk to Louisville and St. Louis, recommending Cairo as the initial point; also for the appointment of a committee of three to each State to select the time and place of meeting for the next convention, which was amended by including a report from the same for the organization of a commercial convention on a permanent basis.

Senator Sprague said that Congress was as ready and willing to grant aid for a Southern Pacific as to others, but owing to the absence of representatives from the State of Texas, through which the road would necessarily pass, it had not been deemed proper to donate lands in that State; but Congress wanted the route to be designated, and he hoped this convention would do it.

The convention then adjourned till to-morrow.

John Conley, a negro, condemned for murder, was to-day taken from custody in the county jail, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and brought before Judge Ballard of the United States Court, the object being to place him within the jurisdiction of the federal authorities under the act of February 5th, 1867; otherwise he would have been executed at the expiration of the reprieve granted by Governor Stevenson. The next move will be an argument on the motion to remand the negro to the custody of the State authorities.

Baltimore.—The Society of The Cincinnati are holding their eighty-sixth anniversary at Barnum's Hotel, to-day. Hon. Hamilton Fish, presiding; the session is secret.

Norristown, Pa.—Dixon's roofing paper mill was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday; supposed cause, spontaneous combustion. Loss \$20,000.

Washington.—The President has appointed F. A. Starring, agent for the United States, to examine the accounts of consular officers.

Baltimore.—About nine this morning, Richard Patison, a money delivery clerk of the Herodis Express Co., took a package of money for delivery to Geo. Howard on the third floor of the building. On entering the room he was seized by two men, and gagged and robbed of \$16,000; Patison was locked in and the robbers escaped.

New Orleans.—Until last night, the adjoining city of Jefferson, though included in the Metropolitan police district, had refused to accept the Metropolitan force, offering armed resistance to every attempt of the Metropolitans to exercise the functions of their offices; last night the Metropolitan of this city, mustered to the number of three hundred under a captain, and were detailed to take charge of the Jefferson precinct. They made a movement at about 10 o'clock on the municipal buildings, which were filled with armed citizens. A small battle ensued in which twelve or fourteen Metropolitans were wounded, two, it is thought, dangerously; the police retired. Governor Warmouth called upon General Mower for troops, one company of which was furnished this morning, who marched quietly to the municipal buildings; meeting no opposition, they instated the Metropolitans in possession. The citizens of Jefferson are much excited; the soldiers are still on guard.

Boston.—The American Baptist Home Missionary Society, held their 37th Annual Public Meeting to-day; the report shows that 276 missionaries have been employed in the South; it says there are demands for increased efforts in the Northwest along the line of the Pacific Railroad and on the Pacific Coast, among the southern freedmen and in New Mexico.

New York.—A messenger of the Irving bank, this morning, placed in the hands of a messenger of the Corn Exchange Bank, \$25,000 to be delivered to the latter bank, since when nothing has been heard of the messenger or the money.

Minister Motley sailed to-day.

Judge Bosworth, to-day, was chosen President of the Metropolitan board of police.

It is reported that a Cuban expedition, numbering five hundred, has gone to sea from Delaware Bay, in two schooners and a small steamer.

The anniversary meeting of the Peace Society was held to-day. Resolves were adopted, regretting the rejection of the Alabama claims treaty, and hoping that if the statesmen of the two countries were unable to grapple with the emergency, reason and Christianity in the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, may interpose and prevent war; also rejoicing in the activity and earnestness of the peace societies of America.

Baltimore, 20.—Hon. H. L. Thomas,

Collector of Customs, has appointed two colored men to positions in his office.

Baltimore.—The following were elected officers of the Society of the Cincinnati, yesterday: President—Gen. Hon. Hamilton Fish; Vice President, Gen. Hon. J. W. Swer of Mass; Secretary, Dr. Thomas McGwen of Penna.; Treasurer, Gen. Col. J. W. Scott, of New York. These officers were elected for three years. The Society adjourned, to meet at Boston in a year hence. Ex-president Franklin Pierce, was present as delegate from Ithica.

Professor Goldwin Smith, to whom Sumner alluded in his speech on the Alabama treaty, delivered a reply to that speech last night. Professor Smith said he spoke both as an Englishman, still loyal to his country, and also as one hoping to make his home for many years in America. He first briefly reviewed the relations between the United States and England during the late war. He then analyzed Sumner's speech, argument by argument, and denied that England, in any way, had acted in bad faith. He asserts that the Palmerston Government, like the Gladstone government, was only anxious to do justice to this country. England was willing to let Canada go, if the majority of the Canadians wished it; and so with regard to the British West India Islands; and if it could be proved that Ireland would be happier disunited from England, he would vote for her independence; but no Englishman would ever consent to relinquish these countries as an equivalent for such claims as those set up by Sumner. Senator Sumner had not treated England justly. He omitted to state that England rejected the offer of France to join in the political recognition of the Confederacy. This was simply done to add effect to the escape of the Alabama. Sumner throughout was influenced by his hatred of slavery, and he lugged in his rancor against that institution into every political sphere. His taunts against England aim a strong blow at men like Bright and others, who had always opposed slavery, and had been the warmest friends of the Union; they would feel its effects, while the Tory party, the enemies of America, would be encouraged by his speech. He closed with a warm appeal for justice, amid earnest applause.

Chicago.

A fire, last night, burned the Excelsior Iron works in North Water street; loss, \$150,000, insured \$21,000. It was probably the work of an incendiary.

C. Kellog, a merchant from Fon Du Lac, Wis., died suddenly at an hotel in this city, on Tuesday; it was claimed that he had fallen down stairs, in a fit, but there are some mysterious circumstances connected with the affair.

The Tribune's New York special says, a storm, to-day, caused considerable damage on Long Island, and in portions of Connecticut.

A challenge will be issued shortly, for a grand yacht race along the Atlantic Coast in August or September; all the yacht clubs in the United States will be invited to participate.

The Tribune's Washington special says, at a Cabinet meeting yesterday, it was decided, after a full discussion in reference to the eight hour law, that it was the intention of Congress to reduce the hours of labor without a reduction of the pay. It was also decided that in order to prevent a different interpretation by various departments, the President should issue an Executive order prescribing that a full day's work for government employees shall be eight hours, for which they shall receive ten hours' pay. The State Department has prepared a list of counterfeiters, pardoned by Johnson; the total number is 142. Ninety-one persons convicted of counterfeiting Internal Revenue stamps, were also pardoned.

The President and his Cabinet have agreed to recommend Congress to increase the rank of the Minister to China. The report that Howard intended to withdraw, leaving Rosse Browne undisturbed, is not true.

The Secretary of State has submitted for decision to the Attorney General, the question of the extent of the power of the President, under the Tenure of Office Act, to make appointments and to say when consuls shall resign.

#### FOREIGN.

The London papers generally comment on the critical state of affairs in Paris. It seems to be the general impression, however, that the French government fermented the discontent and adopted oppressive measures to stay the disorders which are arising, with some design.

Southampton.

The corporate authorities invited Reverdy Johnson to a grand banquet previous to his departure.

London.

The Paris correspondent of the Telegraph says the opinion is general in Paris that Johnson was induced to make certain representations to the British Government and was then thrown overboard by Grant's administration.

London.

Later advices from Rio have been received. They say that nothing had been heard there of the arrival of McMahon, the United States Minister, at Ascension; but on the contrary it was reported that President Lopez had detained him in the interior by force.

Havana.

Mexican news to the 12th says that extensive arrangements are in progress for the celebration of the commercial treaty between Mexico and the North German Confederation. Schosser, who has charge of the treaty, has been officially received by the Mexican government.

The news of the death of Adolfo Palaicos has been received; this event puts an end to the revolution in Guerrero and Sinaloa.

Rosecrans returns to the United States via Acapulco.

Minister Romero's bill, providing for the issue of eighteen millions in currency, will probably pass.

Seven Judges of the Supreme Court have been accused before Congress.

There is much trouble in Tamaulipas and Queratero, which threatens a disturbance; a thousand troops have been sent to support the State Legislature against the Governor. Troops have also been sent to Iguala.

The Mexican press, generally, violently attacks the decree in favor of removing the tax on copies of the Bible.

Paris.

The city has been tranquil to-day.

Madrid.

The majority of the Cortes, fearing that a civil war is imminent, are ready to accept a proposal for a regency.

City of Mexico advices to the 13th, via Havana, say that Rivo Palacio is spoken of as likely to be appointed minister to Washington, though the Cabinet is opposed to sending an ambassador, at present. Romero is anxious, but is unable to obtain the position again. It is reported that General Alvarez is at the head of the insurrection in the State of Queratero. The report that Lasago had risen against the Government is untrue.

Madrid.

The Cortes have agreed to article 32 of the Constitution, declaring that sovereignty is essentially in the nation and is that from which all power emanates. The amendments, requiring the King to be a native of Spain, and that he be elected by the *Plebiscitum* was rejected.

Berne.

The Swiss government has prohibited Mazzini to take up his residence in any of the cantons bordering on France or Italy.

New York, 18.

Late advices from Porto Rico state that great consternation existed there; the principal street, Ponce, had been burned by incendiaries. Business was stopped. The yellow fever and vomito were carrying off hundreds of the Spanish troops; the hospitals were full. All the houses of the Spaniards were marked with a red hand; circulars were distributed saying that all who were able were fleeing from the island. Soldiers who stroll into lonely places are assassinated. The laborers on the plantations are being conscripted by the authorities, and a general uprising was expected. The revolutionists were becoming more bold, and were only awaiting the yellow fever and vomito to continue a little longer their work, to give the signal. The negroes, of late, have displayed considerable dissatisfaction, and many had left their masters and escaped to the mountains, where the revolutionists were congregating in large numbers. At this time war remains supreme all over the island.

A Trinidad letter, dated 21st ult., states that the Spanish troops attacked a body of patriots near there on the 18th, but were routed. A Spanish convoy was captured near Los Tumas on the 15th; several troops were retreating from that town, from whence they rallied to attack the patriots again; the patriots, however, made a detour, entered the town, captured the garrison there and took possession of the city, and found some artillery, with which they armed two fortifications, which were immediately erected on their arrival. They were reinforced by 250 men, whom the Spaniards had held in confinement. On the 17th the Spanish

troops presented themselves before the city but were soon put to flight by the artillery.

London.—Reverdy Johnson has written a note to the authorities of Southampton declining the banquet in his honor. He took occasion to express his gratification at the extinction of the late apprehensions of unfriendly relations between England and the United States. He felt assured that the people of both countries would regard war as a direct calamity.

Paris.—The election in this vicinity is likely to result favorably to the Opposition; but the general result throughout the country leaves little hope for that party.

Alexandria, Egypt.—The Viceroy of Egypt sailed from here yesterday on a tour through Europe.

London.—The Standard, to-day, in an article on the Alabama treaty says, the idea of awaiting further expressions from Parliament and Congress commits the business to indefinite postponement. England's sentiments have been duly pronounced. She is still prepared to submit to the proper tribunal the question of wrongs and damages; but any attempt to re-open the controversy on the preposterous grounds of whatever American sentiment may be, is absurd. From this position England cannot recede.

Dublin.—Archbishop of Cashel, in a pastoral letter, refers to the recent outrages committed in the south of Ireland, and laments that the acts of a few desperadoes should tarnish the fame of Tipperary. He emphatically denies the existence of any conspiracy. He says the outrages were the result of the unhappy relations between the landlord and the tenant, and the settlement of the land question in Ireland will be sure to diminish the number of such unfortunate occurrences. The pastoral bids dissatisfied tenants to look to the imperial legislature for hope and points out the danger of estranging and disgusting England by the commission of such outrages as have been recently perpetrated.

Paris.—Negotiations for a conference between France and Belgium are completed. The session of the conference will be open in this city at an early day.

Havana.—Another battalion of negro troops left for service in the field. The Diario contains a report that the insurgents had burned the towns of Sabinuca, Cascorro and Guiniora; but the *Voce de Cuba* doubts the truth of the report.

New York, 19.—The World's Havana correspondence says that when a Government vessel lately arrived there, from Neuvieta with a load of wounded, the press were forbidden to publish any facts connected with the event; it transpired, however, that General Lesca had had a fight with the insurgents, nine miles from Puerto Principe, with a terrible result for them, although his column suffered the loss of Lieut., Col., a captain and six men killed, and thirty wounded. A witness of the fight places the insurgents' loss at two thousand men; better information, however, shows that the result was far more terrible to the Spaniards than to the insurgents, and that the Spaniards suffered the worst defeat they have experienced since the revolution began. It appears that Quesada and Castelo gathered four thousand of their best troops, just beyond Los Minos, and entrenched. Gen. Lenoa and Lesca came along with a large body of the Spanish and assaulted their position, which they would have carried, but for the timely arrival of the Marquis Santa Lucia, who, unexpectedly attacked one of the flanks of the Spaniards. Still the Spaniards might have carried the day but for a battalion of Havana colored volunteers turning upon their officers, and passing over to the insurgents aiding them effectually in the struggle; the Spanish troops then gave way. This was the first attempt to use colored troops. The Catalan volunteers covered the retreat of the Spaniards, but were frequently thrown into confusion, and lost heavily. Many of the best and bravest Spanish officers are reported killed and wounded. This correspondent also says there is no truth in the reported convention of the revolutionists at Sinacu, at which resolutions, favoring annexation to the United States, were adopted; and it is questionable whether a majority of the revolutionists favor annexation. A later dispatch says the Spaniards, in the engagement quoted above, lost nearly all their provisions, wagons, baggage train etc.; and part of their artillery. The insurgents had over seven thousand, and the Spaniards thirty-five hundred. The fight lasted nearly seven hours.