

Boston.—Dennis Deane, convicted of murdering his brother-in-law some months since and who was sentenced to death on Wednesday last, committed suicide this afternoon in his cell.

New York.—Jno. Murray, a respectable citizen of Portsmouth, was shot dead by Alexander Perry, whom he suspected of seducing his daughter and at whom he had fired a first shot with slight effect. Perry is bailed for his appearance on Monday.

Augusta, Ga.—The *Elberton Gazette* states that an insurrectionary plot has been disclosed by a negro having for its object burning of the town of Lexington the county seat of Oglethorpe County and massacring the inhabitants. The sheriff and a posse while arresting the negroes said to be implicated on the plot were resisted by a man whom they shot and killed.

Philadelphia.—Two policemen of this city have been arrested and held to bail for trial on the charge of entering two houses last night and beating the inmates almost to death, breaking the furniture etc. The sufferers were colored persons, the assailants were newly appointed officers.

Washington.—John W. Langston having declined the mission to Siberia, his brother Charles has been appointed to his place.

New York.—The executive committee of the society of the Burnside expedition and ninth army corps, has designated the 7th of July as the time, and Rocky Point as the place for holding their annual re-union.

Cyrus W. Field returned from Europe on the *Weser*.

Cincinnati.—The report of the Secretary of the Cincinnati Board of Trade at its first quarterly meeting to-night, showed a membership of 74 individuals, 84 firms, comprising 233 names; 16 joint stock manufacturing companies, nine banks, two express companies, two insurance companies, making the totals of the voting membership 300. The report setting forth the discriminations made by certain railroads against Cincinnati in transporting freight west and south, was read and filed.

Nashville.—Col. Stokes opened the gubernatorial canvass to-day, at the capital in a three hours speech on the question of enfranchisement. He said he stood by his record and referred to a letter written by him in January last, in which he said he was not in favor of universal suffrage; he never had been. He declared he was in favor of giving the ballot box to rebels only, when it could be done safely and then by a two thirds majority of the legislature. He also referred to his speech here in reply to Johnson and reiterated the views therein expressed. He claimed that his policy was in accordance with that of the party, as shown in the Fourteenth Amendment, authorizing Congress to remove political disabilities by a two-thirds vote. At the conclusion of Stokes' speech, Governor Senter gave his views. He did not consider Stokes' policy on enfranchisement sustained by the Chicago platform; if elected, as he felt sure he would be, he would recommend the legislature to take steps to remove disabilities from every tax-paying citizen. Governor Senter's speech gave great satisfaction. Both gentlemen seemed confident of success.

St. Louis.—J. E. Lemoine was arrested yesterday as a party to the robbery of the First National Bank of Clearfield, Pa., on May 12th, of about \$20,000; he left last evening in charge of an officer. He and the cashier robbed the bank.

Dispatches from Hays City, Ks., state that the mail train which left Sheridan yesterday morning, was run off the track by Indians four miles west of Grinnell; a considerable number of Indians were near by while the track was being repaired, and shots were fired by both Indians and persons belonging to the train, but no one was hurt.

Lieut. Low, with a troop of the 7th cavalry, is camped near the mouth of Ather Creek; he had seen and pursued Indians several times, but they always escaped. Col. Weir has just returned to Fort Hays from pursuit of the Indians who committed the outrages at Fossil Creek; he did not overtake them. Another scouting party was sent out by General Custar yesterday morning. About a hundred Indians were seen last evening, within a mile of Sheridan, with a red flag hoisted.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., says that Fred. K. Freeman, Vice President of the Southern Slavery Resurrection Society, passed through here this evening, on his way to commence a lecturing tour through the Southern States, with a view to the extension and introduction of Coolie serfdom throughout the South.

Dates from Hayti are to the 25th ult. They state General Gaget the revolutionary leader was looking for the arrival of the steamers *Florida*, *Quaker City* and *America* which he expected to add to his navy and with their assistance bring about the overthrow of Salnave.

FOREIGN.

London.—In the Commons last night, Mr. Seely, member for Lincoln, made some remarks on ocean postage; he urged that future contracts for carrying the mails to the United States should be made for no longer than three years, and that the payments for the service be regulated by the amount of mails carried. He advocated ocean penny postage, and hoped negotiations would be entered into with the United States for the establishment of that system. The Marquis of Hastings, Postmaster General, defended the late mail contract, made by the Government, and though he sympathized with the sentiments of Mr. Seely, he was opposed to his proposals, which, if carried into effect, would lead to uncertainty in the service and to a disinclination on the part of steamships to compete with each other. He thought the present contract would be the last which would be made with a fixed subsidy, but he was altogether doubtful of the success of any negotiations for the establishment of penny postage across the Atlantic. At the conclusion of his remarks the subject was dropped.

London.—Dispatches were received to-day, from Mold a small town in the northern part of Wales, giving the details of a formidable riot which occurred there, last evening, in which several lives were lost and many persons injured. An attempt was made to rescue two prisoners in the hands of the sheriff; the sheriff and guard resisted manfully, but the mob being too strong, it was found necessary to call out a military force, which fired upon the rioters, killing four instantly, and wounding many more. At the date of the last dispatches the town was quiet and the prisoners still in custody.

The London journals still continue to discuss the *Alabama* claims and the relations between Great Britain and the United States. The *Daily News* hopes Motley will assist the English to forget the treaty recently rejected.

Havana.—Gen. Pelez, whose life was threatened by the volunteers, went to Cienfuegos, but the volunteers there refused to allow him to land and he was compelled to return to Havana. On his arrival there the volunteers demanded his life, because he had sold his country, the assertions being that he had received \$120,000 to allow some rebels to escape. Yesterday evening the volunteers were greatly excited, and assembled before the Captain-General's palace, shouting, "Death to Dulce, death to Pelez." This morning a committee from the volunteers entered the palace and demanded Gen. Dulce's immediate resignation, declaring that he was allied with the traitors. The resignation of the Captain-General was soon afterwards announced. No act of violence was committed. The volunteers now have full control, and are really the governing power of the island. Several Lieutenant-Governors and civil officers of high rank, who are accused of connivance with the rebels, are to be immediately relieved of their offices. The volunteers in Matanzas are following the example of those in Havana, and assembled before the government palace and demanded the immediate resignation of the Governor of Matanzas; their demand was acceded to and Col. Leon is acting as Governor. No outrages were committed, and at last accounts order was maintained. Havana remains exceedingly quiet, but public anxiety is intense. A special steamer has been ordered to be in readiness to convey General Dulce to Spain. It is expected that he will depart within a day or two.

London.—The *Evening Standard*, to-day, in a leading editorial, says it believes America does not wish for war in the utter absence of any reasonable motive, and that Motley's assurances are well timed and appropriate.

The *Standard* is confident that as soon as the irritation caused by a too animated discussion on the questions at issue subsides, men on both sides the Atlantic will be ready and eager to hold out their hands to each other.

In the House of Lords, to-day, the bill for the creation of life peerages passed in a committee, with an amendment limiting the number of peers to be created, under its provisions, to two annually.

Sir Stafford Northcote has nominated Geo. Peabody, to be Trustee of the

Hudson Bay Company, Vice Sir J. Emerson Tennant, resigned.

London.—Advices from Hong Kong, to May 11, say the French and other envoys had notified the Chinese Government that three days would be allowed for an apology for the insult to the Count De Rochefort.

Liverpool.—The steamer *United Kingdom*, which left New York last April for this port, has not yet arrived; considerable anxiety is felt concerning her; though it is said the New York agents have by no means given up hopes of her safety.

Advices from Hong Kong to the 11th of May say the civil war in Japan continues; the Mikado had sent a powerful fleet against the rebels at Hakodadi.

London.—The newspapers are still discussing the relations existing between England and the United States. The *Standard* says the conduct of America in the matter of the late treaty, in the lapse of time, may be forgotten.

The *Post* says any new attempt for the settling of the *Alabama* claims must come from America, and it hopes that due precautions will be taken to secure England against accepting any treaty almost, without humility, which would be repealed at the last with contumely.

Ottawa.—The Newfoundland delegates have come to terms with the Dominion Government as to the consideration to be received by Newfoundland on entering into the Union; the terms are to be submitted to the people of Newfoundland at the general election next fall.

Halifax.—In the House Assembly, last evening Mr. Murrey asked the appointment of another day for the consideration of the annexation resolution. The Attorney General desired its postponement till next session. He intends to propose further constitutional measures to get out of the Confederation, and said that until they were tried, it would be wrong to take visionary steps. He did not object to the government petitioning the parliament of England to grant a repeal, but he expected the higher courts in the realm would release Nova Scotia from the confederation by declaring the Union act illegal.

London.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Bruce explained the report, which had become current, of cruelty toward Fenian prisoners. He said the report arose from the necessity to repress the violent and outrageous conduct of Rosse, but he was now reported as the best conducted Fenian prisoner.

In the House of Lords this evening Sir Alfred de Redcliffe moved for a copy of the *Alabama* treaty. He said the government had shown the greatest conciliation in its desire to maintain peace, and he trusted that when negotiations were resumed between the two countries, a calmer spirit than that which succeeded Sumner's speech would show its influence, and that the Americans would feel that therein were demands that England could not entertain. He hoped that such negotiations would place their relations on a satisfactory footing, and said that all would rejoice when that end could be attained. Lord Clarendon regretted the unavoidable delay in furnishing the papers called for; he traced the history of the negotiations and said the House of Commons was not entitled to assume that a majority of the Senate and people of the United States supported Sumner's demands, and he believed that the sympathetic feeling and good sense of all America would ultimately prevail. He would shrink from no sacrifice to maintain peace, but the national honor must be maintained. He was not aware of the nature of Motley's instructions, but he hoped that what had occurred would promote and not hinder the negotiations, as the terms that England was willing to concede, or must refuse, were well known.

London, 4.—The French trans-Atlantic cable is completed.

London, 5.—The papers, to-day, have unitedly interpreted Lord Clarendon's brief review of the *Alabama* correspondence, during the debate in the House of Lords last evening, as designed to indicate to Motley, previous to an official interview, the sentiments of the present Ministry. The *Standard*, the Tory organ, after abusing the arrogance and greed of America, says, "No English Minister ever had to make explanations so humiliating as Lord Clarendon uttered before the House of Lords. He admits it is still his duty, notwithstanding the past, to renew his efforts even without any hope of his honest desire for concord, being rightly interpreted by any but a small section of the American people. Lord Clarendon an-

nounced that his Government would not refuse to re-open negotiations, provided they were not approached in a spirit similar to that which animated Sumner's speech, which was so applauded by the American Senate. But for the moment he was unable to communicate to the House the tenor of Motley's instructions, or even to state whether he had any instructions which he could at present make known."

The *Star*, Bright's organ, says: "We can now advance steadily into the future. There are two things clear, and it is satisfactory to find them recognized. Lord Clarendon stated last evening in the House of Lords with point and energy, that Americans cannot now doubt, the willingness of the British Government to get their right, or its determination to protect its own character and credit. The negotiations speak for themselves on the one point and Lord Clarendon speaks for the nation of the other. Motley, Fish and Grant fully understand and appreciate both facts according to their merits."

The *Times* says Lord Clarendon observed truly enough that no impartial person could deny everything had been done to meet the wishes and adopt the proposals made by the American Government.

The *Times* also says it made no great expression of satisfaction when negotiations fell through for its own part; considering how much America wanted, and how much British Secretaries were ready to give, it was a wonder England got off so well.

The *Herald's* special from Havana says the programme is for the volunteers to remain quiet until the arrival of General Deroda. The Spanish Admiral strongly objected to the action of the volunteers in deposing General Dulce, but finally acquiesced. It is believed he will remain a passive spectator of whatever they may do before the arrival of General Deroda.

Admiral Lynch advises the Navy Department, from Matanzas, that he was surprised to find that the feeling of animosity between the volunteers and the Cuban element was much less bitter than he had been led to expect in Havana, in fact, from appearances, a stranger in Matanzas would never suspect that a revolution was raging in the island. All the American citizens desirous of going to the United States have left. Lieutenant-Commander Eastman reports that about the 18th of May, some bands of insurgents attacked the convoy of a train and defeated them, capturing 43 officers and men. It is rumored that Trinidad is in possession of the insurgents. At Guatemala, on the south side of the island, the insurrection is said to be exceedingly strong, in consequence of the successful landing of expeditions in that district, and, that in a recent engagement the Spaniards were defeated. It is certain, however, that the actual or supposed success of these expeditions had infused new life into the insurrection, which was apparently dying out two weeks ago.

London.—A meeting of conservative peers was held yesterday to determine what course should be pursued with regard to the bill to disestablish the Irish Church.

Lord Kearns argued that opposition should be made to the bill on the second reading and be finally rejected. He said the leaders of the party did not wish to dictate but were anxious that the judgment of each peer should remain unfettered; he felt as though the country had never pronounced on the present bill. As the feeling in the House of Lords was so opposed to it, the most consistent and best course to pursue under the circumstances would be to repudiate the measure.

Lord Salisbury deprecated this course. He feared the agitation which would follow the rejection of the bill would be most disastrous to the country, and would do nothing to save the Irish Church; it would be better to accept the bill and modify it in committee, than renew ill feeling and excitement.

Lord Cameron supported the recommendation of Lord Salisbury and urged the Chamber, now it was able to make terms for the Irish Church, to do so, as they might not have another chance hereafter. Lord Derby favored the rejection of the bill, contending that personal fears should deter no one from doing right.

The majority of the Lords present approved of the views of Derby. It was agreed that on its second reading the bill should be opposed.

It is estimated there will be a majority of eighty against the Irish Church bill on its second reading, in the House of Lords.