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(Special to the Desert Evening News.)

## By Telegraph.

## GENERAL.

San Francisco, 22.—George Gordon, a pioneer and prominent citizen of San Francisco, died to-day.

It has rained for several days past throughout the entire coast; it still continues. It is thought that considerable damage will result to crops.

Legal tenders 72.—The friends of Senator and Stokes have called a convention for to-night; there will probably be two Republican tickets. It is reasonably certain that the Opposition will have no ticket their policy being neutrality. Senator said the time would come when the rebels would be enfranchised, but that was a long way off. Stokes declared he was in favor of giving rebels, who remained at home and behaved themselves, the right of suffrage.

Atchison, Kas., 21.—A fire last night totally destroyed Graham, Washington & Co's wholesale grocery store and the Champion and Press newspaper office adjoining, including their stock of paper and the editor's private library. Several other stores were damaged. The loss was about \$30,000.

Memphis.—The Commercial convention adjourned sine die, to-night. Cotton, from the immigration committee, reported at great length, resolutions opposing the introduction of immigrants, other than those of Caucasian blood, and recommending urgent efforts to be made for securing those from whatever country they may come, assuring them of protection, and putting forth that the present labor system is wholly inadequate for practical purposes, also showing that great difficulties have to be encountered in securing immigrants from China or Europe. Without recommending any of the plans already devised to secure immigrants, he earnestly recommended that measures be taken to refute the false and slanderous representations in regard to the South, which have been circulated in Europe, and for this purpose he recommended the appointment of agents for that purpose, also for similar purposes at the North, and for landing immigrants at Southern ports. A long discussion ensued on the last resolution, denouncing all who attempt to ostracize those who come for legitimate purposes, on the ground that no such ostracism exists, and a substitute setting forth that immigrants from what ever point they come, shall enjoy the same privileges as native born citizens was adopted.

Washington.—The President has appointed J. E. McLean, the partner of Orville Grant, the President's brother, Collector of customs at Chicago; Edward Giddings, assessor of internal revenue in Washington Territory and Chas. H. Boyce, consul at Prague.

Commodore J. McClintock died in this city to-day; he has been in the naval service 60 years.

The commission to examine the Central and U. P. R. R., consisting of Major Gen. Warren, J. Bickenderfer, Lt. Col. R. S. Williamson and J. G. Clements have completed their report. The commission has been dissolved. From what can be ascertained of the report, they estimated at the date of their examination in February last, that an expenditure of \$2,800,000 will be required to bring the Central road and the U. P. to first-class road and to equip it for through business, with rolling stock, depots, machine shop, engines, &c.

The two commissioners, Warren and Bickenderfer, think an expenditure of \$16,000,000 will be required to improve its location. Williamson and Clements report that the road has been built on a location approved by the Government, and is suitable to all the service at present required. Accompanying that report is evidence showing that since the examination by the commissioners the Central Pacific Railroad Company has purchased rolling stock, machinery, iron, etc., to the amount of \$4,500,000, the greatest portion of which has already been placed on, or is now in transit to the road; and that the remainder is being delivered from day to day upon the U. P. R. R. They report that at the time of their examination, the sum of from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 would be necessary to equip 1035 miles according to the first-class standard, since which time the Company has been constantly at work completing the road and placing on it the material necessary to fully equip the same, according to the requirements of the law. The commissioners also report that the boats with which the roads have been constructed has resulted in defects in location and construction, which must be remedied in order to bring the roads to the standard of efficiency required by law. No action has yet been taken by the Executive on the report.

Washington.—The President received General Clarke, of Texas, yesterday, who urged that the Texas election should take place in August, when the people will not be busy gathering crops. The President said he would have the State registered with as little delay as possible.

The bill contracted by Secretary Seward, in telegraphing over the cable to Reverdy Johnson has been presented to Secretary Fish by the agent of the Telegraph Company for payment. It consists of a single item, to the amount of \$40,000. Seward, it seems, was allowed cheap rates on this message, and so became rather verbose, and when the bill came in he refused to pay it. It therefore fell to the succeeding Administration. Secretary Fish declined to pay it, when it was presented to the President, and he sent it to the Attorney General for his opinion, which he is now engaged on.

The Government has received two cable dispatches from Johnson with regard to his attempt to secure the release of certain Fenian prisoners; the action was taken in obedience to directions from the State Department to call the attention of the British Government to the cases of Col. Halpin and others.

Secretary Rawlins, having determined to secure protection for the lives of Union men in the South, will probably

declare martial law in Georgia, in the neighborhood where the murders have lately been committed; where the murders are not given up, he will arrest a number of sympathizing citizens and hold them as hostages till the criminals are given up.

Fred. Douglas, junr., on account of his exclusion from the Printers' Union on account of color, applied and obtained a clerkship in the office of the Register of Deeds in Washington, yesterday.

Chicago.—The Tribune's special says, Sam Ward, a well known Washington lobbyist, has purchased three iron clads and one steamer from the Government; the iron clads are the *Atlanta*, *Algonquin* and *Pequot*. The steamer is the *Florida*. The authorities have no information as to the use which Ward intends to make of these vessels, nor who are the parties really purchasing.

Washington.—The collector at the Port of Philadelphia, has been ordered to detain the steamer *Florida*, now lying at Chester on the Delaware River, it being suspected that she is in the interest of the Cubans.

Samuel Harnet has been appointed Consul at Rochelle.

Boston.—The American and Foreign Bible Society, to-day formed a Union with the Baptist Publication Society; the latter is in a flourishing condition.

St. Louis, 22.—The beautiful grounds of the La Cide Race Association, four miles from this city, are to be subdivided and sold by auction by about the middle of next month.

A letter from Camp Supply, one hundred and ten miles south of Fort Dodge, says the *Arapahoes* and a few *Cheyennes* have arrived there; a detachment of cavalry is about to go thither to place the Indians on their reservations.

Philadelphia.—An engine on the Burlington Co. Road exploded yesterday, at Mt. Haley, N. J., killing Charles Platt, the fireman, and wounding engineer Gastall fatally, and the commander and another man, seriously; the cars were much damaged.

Scranton, Pa.—Schuylkenney, Grand Tunnel Union and Harvey mills, in the lower Wyoming region, have resumed work; Greenfield Colliery, in this city, will resume to-day.

Wheeling.—The men who robbed the American Express Company at Baltimore a few days since, have been captured; they were concealed in the woods near Swanton, Va. The money and valuables were all recovered.

Memphis.—Numerous letters and telegrams have been received from distinguished persons, regretting their inability to be present at the Commercial Convention. John C. Fremont telegraphed from New York his cordial thanks for the action of the Convention with regard to the southern Pacific Railroad.

It is said that our bonds are quoted on the Paris exchange at 79 in gold.

The report of the committee on banking urges Congress to amend the national banking law so as to give the southern and western States a fair and equitable portion of the banking capital and circulation by increasing and redistributing it; also resolutions that the Convention favor the reduction of the interest on the national debt by any means consistent with the faithful discharge of obligations to public creditors.

The committee on manufactures reported in favor of recommending the legislature of the various States to encourage manufactures by the enactment of laws, freeing the capital invested in mining and manufactures from taxation, thus inviting the world to bring its capital to develop our national resources; also that Congress shall exempt from duty the machinery to manufacture the national debt.

Other reports were made in favor of the establishment of a bureau of manufactures and mining, in favor of government aid for removing the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, and protesting against the construction of any more bridges over navigable streams, unless they are large enough to permit the passage of the largest steamers at high water; also in favor of asking Congress to endorse the levee bonds.

The Convention adopted a resolution to hold another Convention at Louisville, on the 2nd of October next. A resolution was adopted to memorialize Congress in favor of abolishing the duty on railroad iron.

St. Louis.—The sale of the steamers of the Atlantic and Mississippi steamship company was set for to-day; the boats being mostly bid in by the company will be sold by private sale in the hope of obtaining something like their real value.

A new company will be formed to take the St. Louis and New Orleans Pacific Company. Eight first-class boats will be put on the line. Captain John W. Carroll will be superintendent and freight agent.

Nashville.—The Republican State convention met this morning. There was a race between Cole, Chairman of the executive committee, and Pearce for the chair; the latter got possession. A motion was made to adjourn; Cole and Pearce put in the motion simultaneously and it was declared carried. R. R. Butler, who supported Stokes, called the convention to order again, when the noisy and tumultuous scenes of yesterday were renewed. All business was prevented by the uproar, and the convention was finally adjourned sine die, without effecting an organization.

New York, 20.—Three ballots have been taken, in the New School of the Presbyterian Assembly, for a Moderator. The first ballot stood, Dr. Fowler of Utica, 61; Dr. Howard Crosby, of N. Y., 38; Rev. Alfred Chester, of Buffalo, 8; Dr. Wm. of Hamburg, 18; Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, 19. In the third ballot Dr. Fowler was elected 122 to 83. This vote was significant of the sentiment of the Assembly, Dr. Fowler being an ardent advocate for reunion.

On taking the chair Dr. Fowler made an address, declaring himself in favor of reunion, upon the best attainable terms. The Old School Assembly, at the afternoon session, appointed a committee of ten to confer with the New School Assembly on the question of reunion.

New York, 21.—A remarkably brilliant stars were visible here, Hartford, Foughkeepsie and other places; they traversed the heavens in a northwesterly direction, and burst with great splendor.

The Herald states that Mr. La Reintre, late vice consul for Havana, had an interview with President Grant yesterday, on Cuban affairs. He has been frequently in the interior of the island, and says the Cubans will certainly succeed, as their policy of harassing the Spaniards, by avoiding decisive engagements, is proving very effective.

Senator Sumner is frequently in receipt of abusive letters from England

and Canada, in reference to his late Alabama claims speech.

Chicago, 21.—The Tribune's special says that Sumner's friends state that he desires, in the Alabama claims matter, to have the Government urge a conference of the leading maritime powers to discuss all questions connected with the rights and duties of neutrals in time of war, with a view to bringing about a general agreement on various points now in dispute.

Two colored clerks have been appointed to the patent office.

Commissioner Fisher has adopted the rule for the examination of all applicants for positions; none who do not pass a good examination are received.

A portion of the joint committee on retrenchment is preparing to visit California to examine the public expenditures of the Pacific Coast.

The President, Gen. Sherman, the Cabinet officers and members of the diplomatic corps will participate in the decoration of the soldiers' graves at Arlington; the departments will be closed, and the day observed as a holiday. Fisher, commissioner of patents, will deliver an oration to the citizens.

A movement against the present municipal government was inaugurated last night; a meeting was held, composed of white and black men of both parties. Several colored men were selected delegates to the nomination convention.

The Tribune's special says, the steamer *Moro Castle*, yesterday, took aboard fourteen cases of Remington rifles and a large quantity of pistols and ammunition for Havana.

The plans for the East River bridge have been approved, and subscriptions will be opened immediately. Several car loads of passengers, principally for the Pacific States, left Omaha for the West last evening. Among them were Judge Field, of California, and Senator Williams, or Cassery, of California, with their families.

General Carr gives full official accounts of a fight with the Indians in the Republican country. The warriors were routed and pursued by the troops one hundred and fifty miles. Gen. Carr lost one sergeant and two privates killed and four wounded. The Indians lost heavily.

The Times' special says it is pretty well authenticated that Minister Motley sailed without instructions, which are to be forwarded next month by special courier.

There is a report that General Rawlins will shortly resign the Secretaryship of War on account of failing health; rumors, in that event, Judge Holt will be tendered the office. This report comes from high authority.

Vice President Colfax had an enthusiastic reception at Springfield, Illinois, yesterday.

Washington. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the assistant secretary at New York, hereafter, to sell gold to the extent of 2,000,000, weekly.

Memphis.—Delegates continue to arrive; the number is now 1100. A number of resolutions on various subjects were introduced and referred to the committees, including one requesting the southern railroads to hold a Convention for the purpose of establishing an Immigration Corporation, and taking measures to systematize; also asking government aid for various roads; also one for the appointment of a committee to memorialize Congress to repeal the direct land tax of '60.

The committee on the southern Pacific Road reported in favor of a line from San Diego, California, through Junction River, Colorado and Gile, to El Paso on the Rio Grande, and thence to connect with the central point near the 32nd parallel of latitude, at or near Braxos, over in the State of Texas, from which the main trunk or feeder of the road should lead from St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans or other points, all having equal rights of connection with the main line.

While similar roads from San Francisco and other points on the Pacific coast have similar equal rights of connection, the committee gave as their reasons, first, that the line favored is the shortest, connecting the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific coast; second, though unoccupied most of the way to the Pacific coast it offers easy grades and cheapest construction; third, the passes are the most fertile and hospitable; fourth, the route is traversed by water transportation at three points, affording the greatest facilities of construction; fifth, this line will open to the world the great mineral resources of Arizona and Sonora and will render more valuable the great salt raising of El Paso, Texas and New Mexico, and will stimulate commerce there and secure a great portion of the bullion which now seeks Europe by smuggling vessels and other hazardous means, and finally will encourage emigration and direct trade with Europe. The committee also reported in favor of steamship lines from southern ports, which should be encouraged by subscription, and approving the scheme inaugurated between Norfolk and Liverpool.

Dr. Lindsey presented a minority report, charging forth the claim of Mobile, Charleston, New Orleans and Savannah, which elicited a long debate pending which the Convention adjourned.

New York.—The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterians met to-day; there were over three hundred delegates in attendance. The morning proceedings consisted of devotional exercises. The business of the session commenced at 1 o'clock. The New Presbyterian at Santa Fe, was announced as formed in accordance with the last assembly; it was recognized, and the delegates took their seats.

The New School General Assembly met at Dr. Hatfield's church; there was a large attendance of delegates. The galleries were crowded with spectators. It is expected that 250 delegates will be present during the session, which will last about ten days. Dr. Sterns delivered the opening sermon, expressing an earnest desire for the re-union of the Churches. The only business transacted was the adoption of the report of the Committee of Arrangements, regulating the order of the session.

Louisville.—The board of trade appointed to-day a number of leading merchants as delegates to the Commercial Convention.

About 3000 persons assembled at Cave Hill cemetery to-day, to decorate the Confederate soldiers' graves. A poem, written for the occasion by Mr. S. Preston, of Va., was chanted by the choir of the principal city churches, in a most impressive manner. The ceremony of decoration then proceeded, and the graves were decorated alike.

The Baptist general association of Ky., was opened this morning.

Nashville.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. Pierce, of Knoxville, a friend of Senter, was appointed temporary chairman, but the friends of Stokes refused to recognize his appointment. A scene of much confusion followed, which was closed by effecting an adjournment to the afternoon. On re-assembling there was a repetition of the noisy scene; all efforts to restore order were futile. A personal difficulty occurred between two delegates, both drawing their pistols in the midst of the hubbub. A motion to adjourn was carried. The rivalry between Stokes and Senter is exceedingly bitter, but it was reported to night that Senter will withdraw to-morrow, in which case, perhaps, a third party will be nominated.

New York.—In the Old School Assembly, to-day, the Rev. Mr. Beers offered a preamble setting forth that unscriptural views of the marriage relation are becoming prevalent in some parts of our land, so that its obligations are disregarded, and many divorces are granted for slight reasons; that the horrible crime of infanticide is also on the increase, and whereas the evils arising from these errors and crimes have to render order, the church and country the worst of evils, and threaten to make it imperative that the whole power of the ministry and church should be put forth against these things; therefore,

Resolved that we urge upon all ministers the duty of giving instruction to the people under their respective charges, as to the scriptural doctrine concerning the marriage relation, and we warn them against uniting in marriage those who have been divorced for other than scriptural causes, also exhorting them to enforce the discipline against those violating the vows in Christ in this particular.

Resolved, that we regard the destruction, by parents, of their own offspring before birth, as a crime against God and against nature, and as there are many influences at work, in public and in secret, to corrupt the minds of people until the frequency of such murders is no longer sought to be concealed,

We hereby warn those who are guilty of such crimes, that they cannot inherit eternal life; and it is vile hypocrisy for such persons to remain in connection with the visible church of Christ.

The resolutions were laid over for consideration.

A resolution was passed enjoining ministers to preach on total abstinence the third Sabbath in December.

Overtures were presented from the Presbyteries, looking to the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, in North and South Carolina.

The committee on bills and overtures recommended that a correspondence be opened with the Southern body; a long discussion ensued, some being opposed, and some in favor of the latter resolution. Finally, the motion was tabled. Such lost resolutions were referred to a special committee of three ministers and three Elders. Adjourned to Monday.

In the New School Assembly the committee on Sabbath Schools presented an elaborate summary of the work done during the year.

The committee on overtures called on the delegations from the several Presbyteries for the record of the action of the Presbyteries on the proposed basis of reunion. Reports from the delegates of the corresponding bodies were read, which showed that a kind and fraternal greeting was received from all bodies that visited. The report from the delegation to the Scotch and Irish Synods contained some recommendations with regard to discipline and polity. The Assembly agreed to unite with the Old School Assembly in joint prayer meeting at Brick Church on Monday morning.

A committee was appointed to confer with the Grand Army of the Republic to take measures to secure a change in the day for the decoration of the soldiers' graves from the Sabbath. Adjourned till Monday.

Mobile.—The Presbyterian General Assembly of the South met on the 20th. Dr. L. Robinson, of Kentucky, was elected Moderator. Dr. Waddell, of Mississippi, preached the opening sermon. Over 100 commissioners were present. Louisville was selected as the next place of meeting. A commission was appointed to mature plans for the better instruction of the blacks.

Washington, 22.—The President has appointed Samuel B. Ruggles, of New Jersey, delegate to the session of the International Statistical Congress, to be held at the Hague.

Samuel Henderson has been appointed postmaster of Santa Clara, California.

The President, to-day, informed Judge Paschal, that the term for holding the election in Texas and Mississippi will not be decided until after the election in Virginia; but he thought the best time would be between the time of voting for the President and the commencement of the cotton picking season. Judge Paschal suggested the first Monday in August, as that had always been the election day in Texas. The President said he should direct General Reynolds to proceed with the work of registration; and remarked that he had mentioned the first Monday in November to Major Moore, but immediately corrected himself by suggesting an earlier day. The President said he had been informed by a gentleman in whom he placed much reliance, that the breaches of the Union party would be healed, and he earnestly hoped such would be the case.

Brevet Major General Emery, colonel of the fifth cavalry, has been appointed governor of the Soldiers' Home, near Washington.

The monthly statement of the public debt, for May, will show a reduction of seven millions.

Mrs. Harriet Bolet McComb, widow of Alexander McComb, vice-commander-in-chief of the American army, died in this city last night, aged 86.

Terre Haute, Indiana.—Mr. Wilson, Minister to Mexico, accompanied by his family and J. St. Clair, leave here to-morrow morning for New Orleans and Havana, for his post of duty.

Washington.—The most that can be reliably ascertained of the instructions to Minister Motley is that they are those of a general than a special character, do not contemplate any speedy action on his part with regard to the Alabama and other claims, in view of the present sentiment in England upon the subject, if for no other reason. Mr. Motley will inform Her Majesty's government of the desire of our own to adjust all pending questions on a basis that will strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

New York.—The Herald's special from Havana 22nd, Key West 23rd, says information has been received here of the landing of 300 filibusters near Gibraltar; there was a fight with the troops on the shore, in which the Spanish captured 2 cannon and lost 32 men; the insurgents lost 80 killed and wounded. Result unknown. Fighting was reported near Trinidad and Cienfuegos, with heavy losses and appalling atrocities on both sides. Remedies in a state of anarchy. The insurgents are ubiquitous in that jurisdiction, and small bands of Spaniards and Cubans are engaged in mutual murders and robbery.

Madrid.—Admiral Topete has been appointed Minister of the Colonies, ad interim. There are rumors that Prince Augustus, of Portugal, will be put forward as a candidate for the Spanish throne, and that negotiations are on foot for his marriage to the daughter of Montpensier.

London.—The difficulty with the Chinese government arising out of the persecution of the Christians in the north, has been settled. The latest despatches from the British legation at Peking state that the missionaries, who complained the persecutions had been removed from office.

## FOREIGN.

London.—Sir Francis Head, formerly Governor General of Canada, has sent a letter to the Times, inclosing his correspondence with Secretary Marcy, arising out of the Canadian rebellion in '37. Sir Francis argues that the United States was wrong at that time, and that England has dormant claims for apology and compensation, though they have long been overlooked and forgotten. If the United States was right then he submits that the good sense and good feelings of the Americans are logical. He says the Queen's neutrality proclamation was similar to that which they, themselves, gave in '37. He calls attention to the fact that England was only one country of Europe which pledged herself, by proclamation, to remain neutral during the late war.

He concludes with the promise to reply in two letters, to Sumner's complaints of assistance rendered to the Confederates.

Foster, Vice President of the Council, in an address to his constituents, opposed the views put forward by Sumner in his speech on the Alabama claims. He said the government would not be held responsible for the offensive acts of individuals. It had strained the law in favor of the United States in stepping the claims. England was prepared to pay for the mistake in the case of the *Alabama* on due arbitration. He considered concession, beyond a certain point, a crime, but ended by declaring that he felt assured that war would never occur between England and America.

Cork.—Mr. Hagerty, to-day, was elected Mayor in place of O'Sullivan, resigned. The Mayor was assailed by a mob, and threatened with personal violence for supporting the election of Hagerty.

Madrid.—In reply to Senor Castellor's speech, Admiral Topete declared that he was opposed to the restoration of Queen Isabella; he thought the elevation of the Duke of Montpensier to the throne desirable, but said, as a member of the Cabinet, he should strictly subordinate his action to the policy of the Prime Minister and Minister of War, who, with himself and all other members of the Ministry, awaited the decision of the Cortes for guidance. He concluded by advising the Cortes to take care that no daring man cut the knot which they are unable to untie. Article thirty-two of the Constitution, declaring that all powers emanate from the nation, was adopted by the Cortes, to-day, by acclamation. Article thirty-three, declaring that the form of the government of the nation shall be a monarchy, was passed after a protracted debate, by a vote of 214 affirmatives to 72 negatives.

London.—It is rumored in Paris that changes are to be made in the Emperor's Cabinet; all the present ministers are to be removed, except Forcade, Dury and Gressieres.

Havana.—An authentic proclamation of General Cespedes, hitherto considered spurious, issued five weeks before Valmaceda's proclamation, says that every prisoner who had voluntarily fought against the revolution shall be executed, but that soldiers of the regular army may expect clemency; also that the property of the members of the Republic shall be confiscated.

New York, 22.—The Herald's cable special says the *Independence* Belge learns that Minister Sanford has sent his resignation to Washington; he did this in consequence of the action of the Senate with reference to his nomination as Minister to Spain.

London.—The election excitement at Marseilles is very great. A private meeting was held there yesterday, at which M. Gambetta, President, made a strong speech. The crowds in the streets sang the "Marseillaise," and made other unlawful demonstrations; many arrests were made by the police. At Thiers, a town in the department of Ray Ne Bolle, disorders are also reported.

Lisbon.—The financial measures proposed by the Government were not received well by the Chambers, and will probably be rejected unless withdrawn.

Madrid.—Senor Castellor made a great speech, to-day, in the Cortes in favor of establishing a republic. He eloquently referred to the example of the United States; and praised their form of government with enthusiasm. There is great excitement at Barcelona and Saragossa in favor of a republic.

The side wheel blockade runner, *Savador*, which escaped some time ago from Key West, was at Nassau on the 10th inst. She has encountered but little litigation there, and seems to be taking on Cuban men, arms and ammunition under the open eyes of the British officials without interference.

New York.—Representations from our Consular Agent, who has resided in Cuba for the last 15 months, place the Cubans largely in the advantage; he is of the opinion that the insurgents will eventually succeed. The provisions of the brutal proclamation of Valmaceda are being carried out with terrible severity. Long lists of brutalities are being constantly reported. Six women, one child, and one editor, were recently put to death in one day.

Madrid.—A dispatch has been received, announcing that about 2,000 adherents of Queen Isabella, under Gassett and Pegeloid, had assembled at Pegginau, a French city on the Spanish frontier; at last accounts they were nearly ready to cross the border. The Government has taken steps to prevent such an invasion.

Munich.—The recent elections have resulted, generally, in favor of the Union of North and South Germany.

London.—Rev. Alexander Dyer, the eminent Shakespearean commentator and author, died yesterday, aged seventy-one.

The new duplicate telegraph line, to connect London with Valencia, was completed to-day; it will be used only for the transmission of cable business. The two Atlantic cables are in perfect working order, and henceforth cables will be used exclusively for sending despatches from Valencia, the other for returning. There is no longer any reason why messages should hereafter not be transmitted almost instantaneously between London and New York.

Toronto.—The Royal Canadian Bank closed its doors this morning, announcing suspension.

Madrid.—In the Cortes, Topete, Minister of Marine, replied to Castellor's speech, favoring a republic.

London.—Reverdy Johnson sails to-morrow for Baltimore.

Havana.—Reports are in circulation of the landing of filibusters, but they can be traced to no authentic source. No expedition has landed near Sagua, and it is impossible for any expedition to land at any point between Havana and Neuvieta, the Spanish cruisers are so numerous. It would be difficult to obtain a foothold for an expedition at any other part of the island, owing to the watchfulness of the government. Sympathizers with the revolution complain of Admiral Hoff's despatches published in the New York papers; but the intelligence given in these despatches was reliable, and he obtained the only objection is the discredit given to the exaggerated reports started by the Cuban partisans. Admiral Hoff enjoys the unlimited confidence of the American residents here. The report is officially confirmed that the rebels have burned the town of Nicaraeagua.

Vienna.—The Emperor has given his sanction to the public schools bill, passed by the Reichsrath.

Dublin.—The grand lodge of the Orangemen of Ireland has petitioned the Queen against the disestablishment of the free church.

London.—The elections in France have continued to be attended with more or less disorder since the 12th instant. 148 persons have been arrested in Paris for creating disturbances; of these only 17 have been discharged. Popular demonstrations are reported at Nimes, where the people sang the "Marseillaise." At Bruges the prison was forced open by a crowd of political agitators, and one of their leaders had been arrested and released. In the department of the Aube, during the election meeting tour of M. Perriere, a riot took place in which blood was shed.

London.—The Times has another editorial on the Alabama question, suggested by the recent speech of Mr. Foster. It says that England has equal cause for complaint against America. Great Britain resisted the temptation to recognize the South, thereby inflicting sufferings on her people and disabbling an ally, and in fact, declared in favor of the North, and is now understood to be accused of hostility and selfishness.

Sir Francis Head has communicated several additional official documents to prove that assistance was extended by the Americans to the Canadian revolt in '37. He asserts, in his letter and accompanying documents, that Sumner's language applied to that case as well as to the case of the *Alabama*, but the English government had never received compensation.

The Pall Mall Gazette also has a leading article on the Alabama claims question, in which the writer says that whatever England did in respect to the Americans, France did, and ten times more; for nothing but our refusal to recognize the Southern Confederacy saved the North from a more trying and doubtful contest.

The Weekly Spectator also discusses the question. It says the truths told by Mr. Foster are not to be questioned. America, must teach the Americans how universal the resistance would be if Mr. Sumner's demands were seriously pressed.

One of the greatest meetings ever assembled, was held in Belfast, Ireland, to-day to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church. It was estimated that nearly two hundred thousand people were present.

The rejection of the treaty for the sale of St. Thomas, by the United States Senate, causes much irritation at Copenhagen.

Madrid, 23.—In the Cortes, yesterday, article 34 of the National Constitution was adopted. A Civil Marriage Bill has been introduced.

The Republican newspapers in this city assert that the recent vote of the Cortes has only deferred the scheme for a Federal Republic, and has not defeated it. A Republic, sooner or later, must come through the want of a monarch and the absence of unanimity on the part of the majority of the Cortes.

Queen Isabella has proposed to abdicate in favor of her son, Prince of Asturias, although Don Gonzales Bravo, her former prime minister, and others advised her otherwise.

Paris, 23.—General Dix, American Minister, had an audience with the Emperor, at which he introduced Mr. Washburne, as his successor, and took a formal leave of His Majesty. Mr. Washburne then presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France.

The general election for members of the Corps Legislatif commenced to-day; voting in the city progressed quietly. Reports from all parts of the country show that tranquility prevails.

The French Derby took place to-day. The grand prize of Paris was won by the Count P. De La Grande's Consul.

Washington, D. C.—News has been received direct from Cespedes by Cubans, fully confirming the defeat of the Spaniards in attempting to tear up the railroad from Neuvieta to Puerto Principe. The date and particulars are kept private for prudential reasons. The loss of the railroad is regarded as a blow killed and wounded. The Cuban force, numbering thirty-five hundred, under Quesada, was entrenched on the road; the Spaniards numbered about the same. The fighting was the severest during the war. The battle was decided by the arrival of the Marquis Santa Lucia with 4000. A large portion of whom were mounted. Of five hundred colored troops, four hundred shot their officers and joined the Cubans; the remainder left, and it was supposed had taken to the woods. All the baggage, provisions and ammunition, fell into the hands of the Cubans.