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WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER LONG LIST OF APPOINTMENTS—NEARLY ALL THE NEW-YORK INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS RENOMINATED—REJECTION OF THE ALABAMA TREATY BY THE SENATE—ONLY ONE VOTE IN ITS FAVOR.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 13, 1869.

Another long list of appointments was to-day sent in and appropriately referred, quite a number being renominations left over from last session. Among those sent in are a large number of important appointments. Banfield for Solicitor of the Treasury Department, replaces Jordan, who has held the place eight years. Gen. Nelson of Indiana, Minister to Mexico, was formerly Minister to Chili, and a General in the Army during the war; he succeeds Gen. Rosecrans, confirmed about a year ago. Rublee, who is Minister to Switzerland, is a newspaper editor, and replaces Harrington. Ex-Congressman Pile of Missouri, Minister to Brazil, succeeds James Watson Webb, who has held the mission for eight years. Pile was yesterday nominated to Venezuela, but refused the place. Morse of Maine, Consul-General at London, was originally appointed by President Lincoln, and is his own successor. Hauberg of New-Jersey, Consul-General at Florence, fills the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lawrence in this city a few days ago. Read of New-York Consul-General at Paris, is a son of Judge Read of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The most prominent applicant for this important place was Montgomery Gibbs, recommended by Mr. Washburne. Keim of Pennsylvania, Consul at Foo-Choo, China, is one of the Washington staff of The New-York Herald. He was recommended by Mr. Burlingame, Gen. Sheridan and the entire Pennsylvania Republican delegation. Major Haggerty of New-York, Consul to Glasgow, is a prominent leader of the Irish Republican element, was endorsed by the Massachusetts, New-York, and New-Hampshire Senators, and by the best men in the party in and out of Congress. Stephens of New-Jersey, Consul at Lyons, is a son of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the authoress, and was nominated by ex-President Johnson as Consul to Manchester some time ago, but was not reported from the Senate Committee. Howard of Michigan, formerly member of Congress, Minister to China, succeeds J. Ross Browne, appointed by Johnson about a year and a half ago. Partridge of Maryland, Minister to Venezuela, is appointed in place of Pile, declined; Stillwell, a Johnson Republican, is the present incumbent. Harman, transplanted from New-Hampshire, is nominated for Naval Officer at Boston, Mass. He was formerly Governor of New-Hampshire. Gen. Ely L. Parker, an Indian chief, and an aid to the late staff of Gen. Grant, is nominated for Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and succeeds Taylor. Judge Fisher of Ohio, Commissioner of Patents, succeeds Foote, father-in-law of ex-Senator Henderson, appointed about a year ago. Dr. Van Aernam, ex-Member of Congress from New-York, for Commissioner of Pensions, succeeds Dr. Cox of Maryland, hearing ex-Member of Congress Perham of Maine. Silas A. Hudson, of Iowa, yesterday nominated Minister to Guatemala, is not a colored man as stated in a New-York paper, but a cousin of Gen. Grant, and a white man.

The Foreign Relations Committee met this morning, and agreed to report for confirmation only the names of Mr. Motley and Mr. Jay. The others will be looked into to-morrow. There is some opposition manifested against many of those nominated to the foreign missions, among them Curtin to Russia, Sanford to Spain, Pile to Brazil, Nelson to Mexico, and Carlisle to Sweden. Senators say they are going to scrutinize carefully all the nominations to places of importance sent to them, and reject any of them if necessary, without fear of giving offense. Judging from remarks made by the President, he would feel glad and relieved if a number of them should be rejected and thrown off his hands.

The Senate, immediately on assembling this morning, went into Executive session and remained until 4 o'clock. The consideration of the Alabama treaty consumed the whole time. Mr. Sumner made a speech of two hours' duration against the ratification of the treaty. There was a very full attendance of Senators, and the speech, which is said to have been a most exhaustive and powerful exposition of the whole subject of the Alabama and like claims, commanded the close attention of the entire body before which it was delivered. When Mr. Sumner had concluded, Mr. Fessenden rose and briefly indorsed all that was said by the Senator from Massachusetts. Mr. Sherman followed in their wake; and then Mr. Thurman, as the representative of the Democracy, in a few pertinent remarks thanked Mr. Sumner for his most excellent interpretation of the case, and said that he was with him, and would vote to reject the treaty. Senators Casserly and Stockton also applauded the effort of Mr. Sumner, and declared themselves also opposed to the treaty. Even Gerrit Davis was moved to indorse the views of his Radical friend, but asked for a day's delay to consider. His wish was not granted, and the treaty was rejected by the overwhelming vote of one for, and fifty-four against ratification. The Senate paid Mr. Sumner the compliment of withdrawing the injunction of secrecy from their proceedings, in order that his speech might be given to the public through the press.

Nearly all of the important missions and consulates having been filled, and the Alabama treaty having been disposed of by the emphatic action of the Senate to-day, the opinion is current to-night that the session of the Senate will not be extended beyond the present week. It was supposed that the Alabama matter would require several days for discussion, and few thought that the President would send in nominations so rapidly as he has done. The remaining appointments, it is thought, will be sent in as fast as the cases are decided upon, and by the end of the week, the President thinks he will be enabled to dispose of all the offices of pressing importance, especially in the State and Treasury Departments. Daily sessions of the Foreign Relations, Commerce, and Finance Committees of the Senate are held, and the nominations relating to the business under their advisement are subjected to the necessary scrutiny, and are passed as rapidly as their importance will permit. Owing to the debates on the treaties, but few nominations have been confirmed within the past few days, but an immense list from the Committee will be reported to-morrow, and confirmed without debate. Thus far, no rejections have been made, but some cases are held by the Committee for further deliberation.

The idea of the Secretaries of Departments is to make no removals of clerks or others until after all the Congressmen have gone to their homes. Then it will be more difficult for those dismissed to secure influence sufficient to be returned. The Secretaries will in this way be saved a vast deal of trouble. Hereafter it was next to impossible to make a removal in any one of the Departments for the reason that immediately on the removal being made, the person so removed would get his Congressman to force the Department to reinstate him.

The First Assistant Postmaster-General is still

besieged with members and Senators pushing forward their appointments. Three dismissals of clerks in the Contract office took place yesterday. Another batch of appointments of 100 route agents was made yesterday.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has nearly completed his removals and appointments of Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue, and as soon as the Senate adjourns will turn his attention to the employes in his bureau, and a large number of dismissals therefrom are expected.

To-day being Cabinet day, no visitors were received by the President. All the members of the Cabinet were present, and the session was a long one. The Consular and other appointments were among the questions discussed. The President has made a rule to receive no calls on the Sabbath, and has forbidden his Secretaries to bring him any letters or telegrams, except they are on important public business, in answer to something he has called for.

Mr. Motley, our new Minister to the Court of St. James, is here, the guest of Senator Sumner. He will receive his credentials immediately, and it is expected that the matter of his instructions will be the subject of a Cabinet meeting as soon as the Senate adjourns. The positive position the Senate has taken on the Alabama claims will be backed up by the President, and there are great expectations regarding his instructions to Mr. Motley on this particular subject.

A short time since, as Gen. Butler was riding in the Pennsylvania-ave. cars, a lady who was leaving the car remarked, as she passed him, "Look out for your spoons." The General promptly followed her, and ascertained that she was employed in the Treasury. She has now obtained a permanent leave of absence, and the General has had her place filled by a colored woman.

The Census Committee of the House met to-day and appointed a sub-committee of five members to sit during the recess of Congress, to perfect a system for taking the census in 1870, and they will reorganize the present system, prepare a draft of blanks, and agree as to the legislation necessary to be recommended at the next session of Congress.

Four colored men employed at the Navy-Yard have been put to work in the Engineers' and Machinists' Department as helpers, and as this is the first time colored men have ever been employed in that department, their transfer occasions considerable talk.

Cesaro Moreno, who owns an island, and tried to sell it to Mr. Seward, is in town again, to see what can be done with Secretary Fish. The sentiments of the new head of the State Department concerning loose real estate are not so well known as those of those of the old Secretary, and the negotiations, therefore, remain uncertain.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SUMNER ON THE ALABAMA TREATY—THE NETHERLANDS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

The only speech made in the Senate, to-day, on the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, is the one, on the subject of claims, was by Mr. Sumner, and occupied nearly two hours in the delivery. Mr. Sumner took the ground that, in the event of any existing claims, it left nothing but heart-burnings, and therefore could not be considered a settlement of the pending questions between the two nations. It offered no semblance of compensation, and it could not be for the interest of either party that the treaty should be ratified. Examining it from beginning to end, he showed it was merely for the settlement of individual claims on both sides, so that the sufferers by the mismanagement of the British blockade-runners, the case against England was elaborately stated, including the British Proclamation of Neutrality, and permitting the abolition of the blockade, and the British ports, which had the effect of prolonging the war for two years. British ships and British supplies did their work, but eventually failed in their purpose, and the Rebellion succeeded. He spoke of the treaty, in view of the present condition of affairs in British ports, which had the effect of prolonging the war for two years. British ships and British supplies did their work, but eventually failed in their purpose, and the Rebellion succeeded. He spoke of the treaty, in view of the present condition of affairs in British ports, which had the effect of prolonging the war for two years. British ships and British supplies did their work, but eventually failed in their purpose, and the Rebellion succeeded.

The Workingmen's Association of the District of Columbia, numbering several hundred, according to arrangement assembled at the City Hall this evening, and were addressed by Mr. Sumner, who introduced and urged the enactment of a measure designed to relieve the people and rescue them from the clutches of rapacious bankers and speculative money-lenders. The speaker, in his address, referred to the fact that the Workingmen's Association of the District of Columbia, numbering several hundred, according to arrangement assembled at the City Hall this evening, and were addressed by Mr. Sumner, who introduced and urged the enactment of a measure designed to relieve the people and rescue them from the clutches of rapacious bankers and speculative money-lenders. The speaker, in his address, referred to the fact that the Workingmen's Association of the District of Columbia, numbering several hundred, according to arrangement assembled at the City Hall this evening, and were addressed by Mr. Sumner, who introduced and urged the enactment of a measure designed to relieve the people and rescue them from the clutches of rapacious bankers and speculative money-lenders.

The Netherlands International Exhibition of Domestic Economy, comprising the display of the dwellings for workmen, furniture, utensils, clothing, food, workmen's and gardeners' tools, books, music, indoor gymnastics, amusements, reports, statistics or regulations of associations for promoting the well-being of the working classes, which was announced in March, will take place at Amsterdam instead of Utrecht at the close of next Summer. The regulations for applicants have been forwarded to the Governors of our manufacturing States.

The eleventh stated session of the National Academy of Sciences met here to-day. There were present Prof. Alexander and Louis Agassiz, Stephen Alexander, F. A. P. Barnard, Gen. John G. Bernard, Prof. S. F. Baird, J. H. C. Coffin, Wm. Parroll, Dr. Woodruff, S. A. Gould, Prof. J. E. Hilgard, Gen. A. Humphreys, Dr. J. L. Leconte, Prof. J. R. Ledyard, Dr. H. M. Mallon, Gen. M. C. Meigs, Dr. S. Wier Mitchell, Prof. Benjamin Pierce, Fairman Rogers, Dr. A. R. Kooly, Joseph Saxton, Dr. Wm. Stimpson, and John F. Johnson, Joseph Willcox.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent the following appointments to the Senate yesterday:

FOR FOREIGN MINISTERS. HENRY T. SANFORD, of Connecticut, to Spain. THOMAS H. NELSON, of Indiana, to Mexico. WILLIAM A. HOWARD, of Michigan, to China. HORACE RUBLEC, of Wisconsin, to Switzerland. C. C. ANDREWS, of Minnesota, to Denmark. WILLIAM A. PILE, of Missouri, to Brazil. JAMES R. PARTRIDGE, of Maryland, to Venezuela. CHARLES N. RHOITE, of Texas, to Costa Rica.

FOR SECRETARIES OF LEGATION. GEORGE W. WELLS, of Pennsylvania, at Florence. FOR CONSULS-GENERAL. FREEMAN H. MORSE, of Maine, at London, England. I. MEREDITH REARD, Jr., of New-York, at Paris. WM. F. WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. WM. A. O. DART, of New-York, for the British North American Provinces, at Montreal, Canada. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, of New-Jersey, at Florence, Italy.

FOR CONSULS. JAMES C. FELTCHER, of Indiana, at Palermo, Italy. GEO. P. HANSON, of Illinois, at Copenhagen, Denmark. ROBERT T. HOLLEY, of Vermont, at Barbadoes. DEXTER E. CLAPP, of New-York, at Buenos Ayres. FREDERICK COX, of Pennsylvania, at Leghorn, Italy. HARVEY H. DAVIS, of Pennsylvania, at Cardiff, Wales. HENRY ERNE, of Tennessee, at Basle, Switzerland. WM. D. FARLAND, of California, at Valparaiso, Chili. ROBERT M. HANSON, of Ohio, at Bremen, Germany. G. HENRY HORTSMAN, of Pennsylvania, at Munich, Bavaria.

FOR JUDGES. T. C. JETTING, of —, at Maracaibo, Venezuela. JOHN F. HATSER, of Wisconsin, at Brindisi, Italy. JAMES HAGGERTY, of New-York, at Glasgow, Scotland. E. R. JONES, of Wisconsin, at Newcastle, England. RICHARD N. JOHNSON, of Missouri, at Hankow, China. HERMAN K. A. LINDKMAN, of Missouri, at Lyons, France. JOHN L. NEB, of Michigan, at Port Sarnia, C. W. HENRY S. NEAL, of Ohio, at Lisbon, Portugal. ROBERT P. KEEF, of Connecticut, at Pinaros, Greece. D. B. HANDELPHIM, of Pennsylvania, at Foo-Chow, China. ROBERT E. MACK, of New-Hampshire, at Londonderry, Ireland.

FOR SURVEYORS GENERAL. EDWARD D. NEIL, of Missouri, at Dublin, Ireland. MILTON M. PIERCE, of Iowa, at Marselles, France. CHARLES H. PERKINS, of Conn., at Barcelona, Spain. CHARLES E. PERRY, of New-York, at Aspinwall, United States of Columbia. ANDREW C. PHILLIPS, of Maine, at Fort Erie, C. W. JAMES REA, of Illinois, at Belfast, Ireland. P. W. PARTRIDGE, of Illinois, at Bangkok, Siam. JOHN A. SAWYER, of Texas, at Seiburg, Germany. JAMES L. STEVENS, of Maine, at Birmingham, England. C. D. SIMONS, of Arkansas, at Toronto, Canada West. EDWARD STEPHENS, of New-Jersey, at Leeds, England. ELLI F. SHEPARD, of Ohio, at —. FREDERICK SCHUTZ, of New-York, at Rotterdam, Holland. WILLIAM THOMPSON, of the District of Columbia, at Southampton, England. DAVID TURNER, of California, at La Paz, Bolivia. HENRY S. WETMORE, of Pennsylvania, at Manchester, England.

FOR RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONIES. N. J. WALLACE, at Verden, Dakota. E. W. LITTLE, at Santa Fe, N. M. HART FELLOWS, at Sacramento, California. C. L. C. CASS, at Jackson, Michigan. WILLIAM MORGAN, at Little Rock, Arkansas. FRANK WALCOTT, for Wyoming.

FOR OFFICERS IN COINAGE BUREAU. ABRAHAM CURRY, to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada. L. M. LUTHER, to be Miller and Refiner at the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada. D. W. BALCH, to be Assayer at the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada.

FOR JUSTICES OF TERRITORIAL SUPREME COURTS. JOSEPH G. PALLEN, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico. HENRY S. JOHNSON and ABRAHAM BERGEN, Associate-Justices of New-Mexico. JOSEPH B. LEWIS, Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho.

MEMBERS OF THE LEVY COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. ALEXANDER GARDNER, DEVEREUX BURR, and WILLIAM H. TENNEY. FOR E. S. ATTORNEYS. FRANK M. PEXLEY, District of California. A. T. ACKERMAN, District of Florida.

FOR U. S. MARSHALS. FRANCIS P. BARLOW, Southern District of New-York. GEORGE SMITH, Western District of Missouri. JOHN W. LEPPARD, Western District of Texas. STEPHEN B. PACKARD, District of Louisiana. SAMUEL PLUMMER, District of New-Jersey.

FOR OFFICERS IN PATENT BUREAU. SAMUEL L. FLEMING, of Ohio, Controlling-Officer. E. L. B. CLARK, of Iowa, Examiner-in-Chief. FOR COMMISSIONERS. H. S. PARKER, of Indiana Affairs. HENRY VAN AERMAN, of New-York, of Pensions.

FOR PENSION AGENTS. E. D. FORTKE, at Dover, Delaware. A. KAICHEN, at Detroit, Michigan. S. GOODRICH, at Des Moines, Iowa. HARRISON ADRIAN, at Baltimore, Maryland. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, at the Widows' Agency, New-York City.

DANIEL C. RODMAN, at Hartford, Connecticut. A. J. HICKS, at Knoxville, Tennessee. A. H. H. PARSONS, at Albany, New-York. A. S. CALHOUN, at Springfield, Illinois. WILLIAM JAYNE, at Centralia, Illinois. J. S. MARSH, at Centralia, Illinois.

FOR SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS. JOSEPH H. WINCHELL, at Hannibal, Missouri. JAMES H. HORNBOURNE, at Evansville, Indiana. FOR COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS. WM. T. SPENCER, at St. Marys, Georgia. H. N. TREMBULL, at Blonington, Connecticut. GEO. T. MARSHALL, New-London, Connecticut. W. W. JOHNSON, at Montana, Idaho. ORIN McFADDEN, at Wisconsin, Maine.

SAMUEL HOOKER, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. FOR COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE. F. SALTER, Eighth District of Tennessee. JAMES MCINTIRE, First District of Maryland. S. M. PRINCE, First District of Mississippi. NORMAN BOARDMAN, Second District of Iowa. JOHN L. N. STRATTON, Second District of New-Jersey. U. S. FLINT, District of Columbia. GEO. A. EVERETT, First District of New-York. GORDON L. FORD, Third District of New-York. JAMES FRIELAN, Second District of New-York. HENRY M. HOYT, Seventh District of Pennsylvania. W. H. HAINES, First District of Pennsylvania. D. L. STANTON, Fifth District of Maryland. SAMUEL V. EVANS, Second District of Maryland. ALFRED PLEASANTON, Fourth District of New-York. JOSHUA F. BAILEY, Thirty-second District of New-York. JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Eighth District of New-York. J. O. RAWLINS, First District of California. JAMUEL MAGILL, Seventh District of Indiana. FOR ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE. WM. R. CUMMINGS, First District of New-York. JAMES MCCARTER, Fifth District of New-York. L. S. DOTY, Sixth District of New-York. N. H. TRAWELL, Seventh District of New-York. JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Thirty-second District of New-York. AUGUSTUS FORD, Eighth District of New-York. A. P. KEITCHAM, Ninth District of New-York. NATHAN UNDERWOOD, Second District of Louisiana. A. W. HAWKINS, Seventh District of Tennessee. JOHN G. MILLER, Tenth District of New-York. WILLIAM GALLOWAY, Second District of Maryland. BENJAMIN MERDIS, for the District of Columbia. JOHN L. MURPHY, Second District of New-York. WILLIAM N. WELLS, Sixth District of Indiana. P. S. LACY, Fifth District of Virginia. DANIEL P. WILLIAMS, Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania.

JULIUS ENKEMORY, Third District of Louisiana. THOMAS WATERS, Third District of Tennessee. B. H. ROBERTS, Fifth District of Maryland. SAMUEL A. GRAHAM, First District of Maryland. WM. CAREY, District of Utah. VINCENT H. GREGG, Fifth District of Indiana. GEORGE C. BEETS, District of Kansas. A. H. LANGLEY, Third District of Texas. JOHN P. REA, Ninth District of Pennsylvania. J. A. MORTON, Third District of Alabama. HARMON J. TILDEN, First District of California. W. R. TAPP, Thirteenth District of Ohio.

FOR NAVAL OFFICERS. WALTER HARRISON, at Boston, Mass. FOR INDIAN AGENTS. F. COLEBROVE, at Hoopa Valley Reservation, California. FOR POSTMASTERS. E. W. WHITAKER, at Hartford, Connecticut. GEORGE F. TRACEY, at Bridgeport, Connecticut. S. GLEASON, at West Killburg, Connecticut. SAMUEL BOOTH, at Brooklyn, New-York. H. H. CLEVELAND, at Suisun, California. DANIEL N. GROSS, at Napperville, Illinois. CHARLES C. COLE, at Rochester, Minnesota. JAMES E. LARKIN, at Corcoran, New-Hampshire. ENOS HOPKINS, at Nashville, Tennessee. EDWARD RUSSELL, at Danversport, Iowa. CHARLES W. ARNOLD, at Albany, Georgia. LEWIS PRATT, at Woodstock, Vermont. HENRY BARLOW, at Springfield, Vermont. MILES W. BROWN, at East New-York. HENRY J. DENNIS, at Jamestown, New-York. JAMES L. YUNING, at Atlanta, Georgia.

The Senate only confirmed two nominations yesterday, as follows: J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, to be Minister to England. JOHN JAY, to be Minister to Austria.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. ALMOST COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN OF HANCOCK, MICHIGAN—LOSS OVER \$500,000—TWO HUNDRED FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS.

MILWAUKEE, April 13.—A fire broke out in Hancock, Mich., yesterday, which resulted in the almost complete destruction of the village. Every store, business place, saloon, &c., except the Post Office, Gibson's tailor shop, and the military store near Masonic Hall being destroyed, together with about 35 private dwellings. The principal buildings saved were Masonic Hall, St. Patrick's Hall, the Methodist and Catholic Churches and the Schools, and a few buildings adjoining. Lying west of them, and the warehouses, buildings, and docks under the bluffs on the lake shore. The district burned over is about 65 acres, comprising a entire block, and containing 120 occupied buildings, beside the usual number of barns, &c. The loss will not be far from \$500,000, and the insurance covers about \$100,000. Over 200 families are left homeless, or lost a large portion of their effects. A meeting of the citizens of the county will be held to-day to make suitable provisions for the destitute, and to raise a fund for their relief, many of whom are in a pitiable condition. The following are the principal losses: Leopold, Austin and dwelling; J. E. Hocking, military store and dwelling; Thomas D. Mead, jewelry store and dwelling; M. M. and dwelling; Fred. Hoop, tobacco and liquor store; Charles Cutler, jewelry store; A. Kull, saloon and dwelling; the Congregational Church; H. H. and dwelling; M. T. and dwelling; office, dwelling, store, &c.; J. C. Konia, saloon, store, &c.; J. Pierce, hotel and three dwellings; Hocking & Westcott, liquor store; and the Mercantile Union store of Smith & Co.

CANADA. A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE RED RIVER COUNTRY—LIFE PEERAGES. OTTAWA, April 13.—It is said that the policy of the Government with regard to the North-West Territory will be to organize a Territorial Government, with its seat at Red River, giving it for the present only local and municipal machinery, and representation in the House of Commons. As the population increases a Provisional Government will be organized and a certain portion of the Territory allowed to come into the Union as a Province.

It is expected that \$200,000 or \$300,000 will be voted this week towards the completion of the road from Fort Williams to Red River. It is believed, in well-informed circles, that Sir George E. Cartier, Sir John A. Macdonald, and Sir Charles Howse and Tilly will be made Lords, under the bill introduced by Earl Russell, creating life peerages.

STATEMENT OF MRS. TWITCHELL. PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Mrs. Twitchell has furnished to the press of this city a full statement in regard to the murder of her mother. It is of great length. In the first place she disavows any knowledge of how or by whom the murder was committed, but does not deny by her husband. She then goes into a long explanation of her coming to visit Twitchell in jail, and says that after her conviction, as he was leaving his cell, he pressed into her hand a closely written paper, which she found to be an appeal for her to save his life by confessing that she had committed the murder, and followed by a story that she was to tell that she had committed the murder in a quarrel, and that lawyers had been consulted to save his life. She then says that she had been visited by her mother, who had been confined in a lunatic asylum, and that she had been told that she had committed the murder. All these documents were drawn up for him by some legal mind. The whole statement throws but little new light on the affair, but explains the conduct of Mrs. Twitchell.

THE FIRE IN THE NEVADA MINER NOT YET EXTINGUISHED. SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—A fire broke out in the Keokuk mine, on the Seven Hundred Feet Level this evening. It was found necessary to close the shaft again in order to smother the flames. It is supposed that the fire is still burning in the Yellow Jacket mine as the steam and vapor from that mine are much thicker than usual. A large quantity of dynamite was exploded and several bodies removed. They were horribly disfigured, but still recognizable. The mines have been closed for this week.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS IN CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The Indians in Humboldt County, California, are again on the war-path. They recently made raid on the settlers near Camp Grant. A party of friendly Indians and soldiers repulsed the hostile band, one soldier was killed. Late advices from the north say that the Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Siskiyou are fighting among themselves.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CUBA. THE HAVANA PAPERS WILL PLEASED WITH THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT—SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS IN PUERTO PRINCIPLE.

HAVANA, April 13.—The Havana journals of to-day praise the course pursued in reference to Cuba by the American Government. Advices from Puerto Principe represent provisions as very scarce, and say that meat and fowls are selling at fabulous prices. It is reported that a Spanish war steamer has captured a schooner laden with arms for the insurgents on the south side of the island. The *Gazeta* publishes the details of the organization of a rural police, made by the request and at the expense of the planters. The steamer Morro Castle, from New-York, arrived this morning, and the steamer Yazo, from New-Orleans, arrived yesterday. It has raised here all day.

RELEASE OF THE CREW OF THE MARY LOWELL.—THE EXPEDITION UNDER GEN. STEEDMAN. HAVANA, April 12.—The crew of the Mary Lowell have been released. They state that the vessel was seized by the Spanish man-of-war within a mile of the shore. The U. S. Steamer *Penobscot* has arrived here from the South coast of the island. She was relieved by the *Nipsic*. The authorities here will be aware of the movements of the reported expedition under Gen. Steedman.

ITALY. DIPLOMATIC CHANGES. FLORENCE, April 13.—The Chevalier Marcel Perotti, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, who is to be succeeded by Bertinatti, has been appointed Minister to Madrid.

SPAIN. ARRESTS OF CARLISTS IN GRANADA. MADRID, April 13.—The Government authorities continue to make arrests of Carlists in the province of Granada.

FRANCE. INCREASE OF PENSIONS. PARIS, April 13.—The Emperor has ordered an increased pension to the surviving soldiers of the Republic and the First Empire, to date from April 15th inst., in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Napoleon I.

PORTUGAL. RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS. LISBON, April 13.—The elections for members of the Portuguese Cortes have resulted in the choice of a large majority in favor of the present Government.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. (FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.) LONDON, March 30.—Easter Monday is a great day for the volunteers of London and its neighborhood. On that day a review is held, and its annual recurrence is looked upon by those interested in the volunteer movement as affording a test of the efficiency of the force. Just now the question is peculiarly interesting, as the subject of further pecuniary aid from the Government, with the view of more permanently establishing the existence of the force, is under consideration; and certainly, if ever any great assemblage of the volunteers was a test of what they can do, the meeting of last Easter Monday was. Under the greatest disadvantages, a day's work was gone through in creditable style.

Since the formation of the volunteer force, a review and sham fight of the riflemen of London and some corps of the southern counties has been held every year on Easter Monday in one of the towns on the southern coast. Brighton, Portsmouth, and Dover have each been selected as the scene of the review. This year Dover was the appointed place, and as being a military and naval station offered many advantages for such a gathering. Eighty miles from London, with two lines of railway, extensive parade-grounds, a fortress which has been impregnable from time immemorial, by the close proximity of the sea, and the presence of several regiments of the British Army, it is suited in every way for the purpose to which, on Monday, it was applied. 15,000 volunteers were carried from London on Monday morning, between 5 and 7 o'clock, and by 10 o'clock were assembled at the rendezvous at Dover, ready for their day's work. The majority of the men this involved getting up at three in the morning to assemble at the railway stations, with the almost certain knowledge that they would not return to their homes much before midnight, and in the mean time have to get through an arduous day's work. Before the volunteer movement was an established fact such an undertaking would have been considered an impossibility by those men who now think nothing of it, and the cheerful, hearty spirit in which they can now do it and return to their ordinary occupations the next day, speaks well for the muscle and will of Englishmen of the present day.

But there is one enemy which even English volunteers, plucky as they are, cannot overcome. This year their great display was defeated by the weather—and even their defeat was the means by which they have shown what the volunteer force is really made of. An elaborate programme had been prepared by the War Office. The body of troops were to form two divisions—one to be an invading force attacking Dover Castle, the other to defend it, the attacking force being aided by some vessels of war which were to have maneuvered at sea and kept up an active cannonade against the castle. But *Eolus* and *Jupiter* played, and the other duties assigned to rule the elements, combined their forces against the whole thing, and were for a time successful. Dover is a large town, situated in a hollow between two hills, on one of which is situated the castle and its fortifications, which extend for a considerable distance. The town will be known to many as the first turnpike on the high road from this country to the continent. It has been a garrison town for centuries, and as a military station is a most important place. The rendezvous of the troops on Monday was an esplanade running by the side of the sea, the fashionable promenade of the Summer season, for Dover is a favorite seaside resort. The assembly was sounded shortly after ten, and thirteen brigades of infantry and two of artillery answered to the call. From early morning it had been threatening to be bad weather, and no sooner had the volunteers got into formation than such a storm of hail, sleet, rain, and wind broke that the men were saturated in a few minutes; a strong gale rose from the E.N.E., and the sea which had been very rough rose in such violent rage that the spray from the waves, which rose literally "mountain high," deluged the unfortunate volunteers. There was no chance of the storm abating, a consultation of the Brigadiers, Sir Hope Grant, the General in command, and Gen. Lindsay, the Chief of the Reserve Forces of Great Britain, took place, and it was decided to abandon the proposed field day, and to reassemble the men at 3 o'clock, when Sir Hope Grant would review the troops, and they could at once return to London. Thereupon the volunteers were dismissed, glad enough to have a chance of moving about and getting warm after their cold wetting; and the 15,000 men were distributed here, there, and everywhere, wherever they could find shelter and refreshment. It is no disgrace to the volunteers that they were beaten by the weather; it would have been almost physically impossible for them to have mounted the steep heights of Dover, and to have gone through a sham fight in such a storm. But about noon the storm abated, the clouds cleared off, and the sun began to shine. In the mean time, the Duke of Cambridge (cousin to the Queen), Prince Arthur, and some other notables arrived to see the review, and finding no parade of troops, and men in uniform wandering hither and thither, rode to the head-

quarters of the Staff, where, in language described by some as "energetic," by others as "un-royal," he demanded the reason of the abandonment of the review. Being informed of the reason, he sent more strong language, and at once ordered the buglers to sound the assembly, and sent his aids to gather the scattered volunteers. Englishmen like to grumble, and they like to cheer, and perhaps they do not object to "energetic" language from a Royal Duke. When assembled on the esplanade the volunteers grumbled at the weather and cheered at being dismissed. When the weather cleared up they grumbled at having come so far to do nothing, and cheered when they received orders to reassemble. The order went out about noon and by 2 o'clock the volunteers had reformed, marched about three or four miles, and the first brigade passed the saluting point, where floated the standard of England, and where were assembled the Duke and other royal and noble personages. After the march passed, which occupied about an hour, the troops were got into position, and as much of the original programme as could be carried out was performed.

The Royal Sovereign, turret-ship, and one other turret-ship, with several gunboats, were to have taken part in the sham-fight, but the sea was so heavy that eventually only the two turret-ships used their guns. So powerful was the force of wind and wave that all the vessels had to keep to their anchorage with steam up. Some idea of the nature of the storm may be gathered from the fact that early in the morning an eight-gun brig, used as a training-ship for boys, was driven from her moorings and cast on to the Admiralty pier, a massive stone structure, where she was smashed to pieces, her crew of 80 boys and 20 men escaping almost by a miracle. No more rain fell, but the wind still continued high, and up on the heights it was bitterly cold. The mud on the roads was some inches deep and of a most unpleasant consistency, and after marching through some miles of road and newly-plowed fields, the accumulation of earth on the men's boots, and the slippery footing, made it very uncomfortable for them. But volunteers do not go out for a day's work with any idea of being comfortable. Certainly, uniforms wet through, piercingly cold wind, and ponds of mud on the boots would not improve the temper of the coldest-blooded individual, and when the volunteers got back to London they might safely consider they had really had a trying day of it.

Under the disadvantages I have related the military display was, though not a failure, still not such a success as might have been anticipated. The volley-firing of the riflemen was excellent, and the pop, pop, pop of the London rifle in the hands of those regiments of the line who took part in the sham fight, demonstrated their effectiveness against an enemy. The sight from the top of the hills at nearly the close of the day's proceedings was a very fine one. The two long lines of attacking and defending forces, backed by the artillery, the guns of the castle belching forth their tremendous fire, and the heavy guns of the ships in the bay down below, playing on the castle, gave one a very good idea of what a real battle might be like. Being so late in the day before the fight commenced, the programme was considerably abridged, and the volunteers were marched off to the stations about six o'clock, the wheels of them being safely conveyed back to London by eleven o'clock.

As I have said, as a military display the affair would hardly be worth recording, but the exceptional occurrences illustrated the organization of the volunteer force, its discipline and the material of which it is composed in such a marked manner that the doings of the British Volunteers on Easter Monday of 1869, will doubtless have great effect on their future. At present, although the volunteer army numbers 170,000 men, it has no organization which would render it available in case of need, and it has therefore been designated by Lord Ranelagh, a prominent volunteer commander, and one of the earliest promoters of the movement, as a "sham." The Government makes a capitation grant of twenty shillings to every volunteer who goes through a prescribed number of drills in the course of a year, with a small additional grant to those men who go through a certain amount of musketry practice. The present allowance is not considered by the volunteers as sufficient for their maintenance and application has been made for a further grant; this the present Government refuses to allow, and it is expected that a vote will be taken on the subject in Parliament, and there is no doubt that the doings of Easter Monday will have some influence when the matter is discussed. The different volunteer corps are commanded by officers most of whom have retired from the army; their adjutants are invariably military men, and many of the commanding officers are men who have attained distinction in service. But when such a gathering as an Easter Monday Review takes place, all organization is taken out of the hands of the volunteer commanders, and officers are placed over them by the War Department with whom neither they nor the men can feel any sympathy. With railway companies which can convey 15,000 men eighty miles in three or four hours, and back again in the same time, without a hitch; with such *esprit de corps* among such a number of men, that they can be distributed over a large town, and its neighborhood, and reassembled in an hour; with the pluck which enables men to undergo, in face of wind and weather, such an amount of hard work, the volunteers seem to deserve better of the Government. The volunteer force has done a great deal for this country, a military spirit has been infused into the people, which they had not before. The 170,000 men, of which the force now consists, does not reckon the number of men who have passed through the ranks and resigned, and who cannot forget some of the military training they have gone through. Physically, the young men of England are much the better for it, for in this work-a-day-age, the healthy exercise of the muscles, which they would not otherwise have had, has considerably improved the appearance of the young man of the period, especially the town young man, used to sedentary occupation. Even supposing Government refuses further aid, and the volunteer force dwindles away in consequence, considerable good will have been done to the generation.

THE NEW MINISTER FROM ITALY. The Cables dispatch from Florence, 12th inst., conveys the intelligence that Signor Bertinatti is to be transferred from his present position as Italian Minister at Constantinople to Washington, in the same capacity. The present chief of the Italian Legation at Washington, Signor Marcello Curatti, retires from active diplomatic duty in consequence of a very severe eye-disease, amounting almost to blindness, with which he is afflicted. He will return to Europe on an indefinite congé as soon as his successor arrives at Washington. Signor Bertinatti is one of the most cultivated and clever representatives of the new school of diplomacy founded by Count Cavour. At an early period of his career he was destined for the priesthood, and studied under the celebrated Gioberti at Turin; but subsequently he determined to enter the foreign service of his country, which he did as Secretary to the Italian Legation at Brussels. Under the administration of Cavour, he passed several years in the cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Turin. Recognizing his ability, Count Cavour promoted him rapidly, along with Chevalier Nigra, another of his favorites, who occupied a similar position then and who now Italian Minister at Paris. Signor Bertinatti was first sent to this country as Consul-General, in 1857, and was afterwards promoted to be Vice-Embassy Minister at Washington. During his sojourn in this country he married an American lady, and shortly after the close of the war he was transferred to Constantinople, whence, now at his request, he is sent back to Washington.