

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ENGLAND.

Proceedings in Parliament—The Irish Church Debate.

LONDON, April 30.—Midnight. The House of Commons assembled in session at the usual hour this evening. After the Speaker took the chair the debate on the Irish Church question was renewed, but only a few of the more prominent members of the House took part in the discussion.

The Fenian Trials—Conviction and Sentence of Burke and Shaw.

LONDON, April 30, 1868. The trial of Burke, Casey and Shaw, charged with treason-felony in connection with the Fenian assault on Chester Castle, was resumed at ten o'clock this morning.

Before the taking of testimony, and at the suggestion of Judge Bramwell, the proceedings against Casey were discontinued and the prisoner discharged from custody.

Mr. Ernest Jones, one of the counsel for Burke, delivered the argument for the defence. He praised the talents and mental culture of the prisoner.

He urged the great disadvantage under which Burke labored in having had his case prematurely thrust into the Court for trial, when practically he had already been convicted, although, though he had no opportunity to examine the witnesses who testified against him, or to produce witnesses in his own defence.

Mr. Pater, counsel for Shaw, followed. He urged the point that with the exception of the informer, Corrydon, none of the witnesses for the prosecution had testified against his client.

Judge Bramwell delivered the charge to the jury and they retired for deliberation. On their return to the court room they brought in a verdict of guilty against Burke and Shaw.

In reply to the usual question of the court Burke said he was content with the verdict, though he was not a subject of the Queen of England.

The Judge then sentenced the prisoners. Burke was condemned to fifteen years and Shaw to seven years imprisonment.

The Flow of Specie—Harvest Prospects.

LONDON, April 30, 1868. The outflow of specie from the Bank of England still continues. By the regular weekly returns, made to-day, it is shown that the amount of bullion in the bank vault this week is less by £106,000, sterling than the amount last week.

The Newmarket Races—Fourth Day.

LONDON, April 30.—Midnight. On the Newmarket course to-day the Thousand Guinea stakes of one hundred sovereigns each, for three year old fillies, carrying 122 lbs. each, one mile seventeen yards, owner of second filly to receive back his stake (seventy-one subscribers), was won by Mr. G. Jones' Formosa, the Marquis of Hastings' Athena coming in second.

Formosa was second favorite in the betting to Sir Joseph Hawley's Green Sleeve, Athena not being much thought of.

SPAIN.

Military Appointment.

MADRID, April 30, 1868. Lieutenant General Juan de la Pezuela has been appointed Captain General of the province of New Castile, with his headquarters in Madrid.

OUR INDIAN TROUBLES.

Movements of the Commissioners—Treaties with Indians—The Reservations.

FORT LARAMIE, D. T., April 30, 1868. The Indian Peace Commissioners have concluded a treaty with the Bruite and Arroyo Indians, which was signed yesterday.

The treaty with the Bruite and Arroyo Indians, which was signed yesterday, reserves to the Indians who bind themselves to put a stop to all depredations and to preserve the peace.

The commissioners plainly informed the chiefs that if they failed to put an end to the chronic hostilities between their bands and the whites proved a failure a war of extermination would be waged against them.

A despatch from Omaha reports that Lieutenant General Sherman has started for Cheyenne, from which place he will proceed to this point. Information had also been received to the effect that Red Cloud and his band will also make a treaty of peace.

Treaty of Indians—Four Railroad Laborers Killed and Scalped.

OMAHA, April 30, 1868. Information has reached here from Plum creek station, on the Pacific Railroad, of another outrage by Indians. At about four o'clock yesterday afternoon a band of some thirty Indians, of whom seven were on horseback, appeared in sight of where five laborers were working on the railroad.

The mounted savages rode up, and entering into conversation with the whites were treated with kindness, and subsequently started off as if to leave the road. They had not gone many yards, however, before the turned round and opened fire upon the laborers, four of whom were murdered.

The remaining one luckily succeeded in making his escape. Soldiers are being posted at different points along the road by the military authorities for the purpose of preventing any attacks. Recently quite a number of bands of Indians have been seen prowling about this vicinity.

More Indian Outrages—A Man Killed.

ST. LOUIS, April 30, 1868. Information from Fort Randall has been received to the effect that the Indians have been stealing horses from that post. On the 10th they stole quite a number and yesterday three ponies were run off. The Indians threaten to attack the whites.

From Ellis reports that a man named Nannan Crabtree was recently shot by the Blackfoot Indians near Browned Man's Rapids. They also stole three horses from Captain Cook.

FIRES.

A Paper Box Manufactory Destroyed by Fire in Troy—Several Persons Injured.

TROY, N. Y., April 30, 1868. The paper box manufactory belonging to E. Waters & Sons, of this city, took fire last night, causing considerable damage to the property and stock, although the loss was comparatively slight.

The fire broke out at about ten o'clock, and the cause of the fire, two men, named David Blakely and Cornelius Lansing, and a female named Miss Duffy, all employed in the manufactory, were called and burned. Blakely is fatally injured; the others will recover. Mr. E. Waters, one of the proprietors, narrowly escaped death.

Fire in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, April 30, 1868. A building situated on State street, near Mumford, and occupied by Messrs. Briggs Bros. as a feed store, took fire last night and was partially consumed. The fire extended to the stores of J. C. Chamberlain, rubber goods; G. & S. Snow, wire and hardware; and Messrs. H. H. Wood, cabinet maker, and C. Meyer, manufacturer of cabinet furniture. The loss is about \$9,000, and is covered by insurance.

Fire at Oil City.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 30, 1868. A number of cars and tanks, together with a considerable quantity of oil in barrels, were destroyed by fire in this city to-day. The total loss is not less than \$25,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

MEXICO.

The English Railway Contract Repealed—Negroes' Rebellion—Romero—Attack on Railroad Gangs—Ortega Urges His Claims.

HAVANA, April 29, 1868. The steamer Virgo has arrived here from Mexico. Her telegraphic dates from the capital are to the 20th inst.

Congress had finally passed a condemnation on the concession to the English company for the building of the Vera Cruz and Mexico City Railway. The debate on the subject was quite spirited. Ministers Lerdo de Tejada, Balcarcel and Iglesias expressed themselves unqualifiedly in favor of the improvement.

The rebellion of General Negrete was still unappressed. It was reported that he was raising troops in the north. Canales was reported as about to make common cause with Negrete. The latter's whereabouts were unknown. A fight, however, is reported, in which Canales is supposed to have been successful.

The settlement of the troubles in Sinaloa by the national authorities is not expected to be permanent. Several prominent officers had been arrested, among whom was a Colonel Meyers, late of the United States Army.

Wild rumors of fresh pronunciamentos were rife. The name of Aureliano Rivera was associated therewith, but the Frontinador lack cannon and the officers are little known.

The course of Congress indicates a loss of prestige on the part of President Juarez, and that it will be difficult to surmount the elements of the opposition without exerting authoritative pressure.

In the affair at Perote had a horrible end. The execution of the insurgent General Romero was reported. Minister Romero was about to publish a plumed letter of General Banks, as also some private official communications, but the latter was at first discussed in secret and afterwards in open session of Congress, after which it was referred to a special committee.

Señor Orozco, member of Congress, is dead. On the 4th inst. Congress passed an appropriation of \$30,000 for the payment of the foreign debt in the form of bonds, and authorized the sale of the Spanish bonds. A motion was also made to abolish the Bureau of Justice and the stamp duty on paper. The export duties on sugar is hereafter to be paid at the ports of shipment. Four conductors of specie annually to Tampico have been authorized.

From Senora we learn that four hundred of the Yucatan Indians were surprised at night by the State troops and all butchered.

Señor Galindo, the young man, was kidnapped and held to ransom in the sum of \$10,000.

Communication from General J. G. Ortega, dated at his prison in Monterey and signed as President ad interim, has been published. In said document he urges his claim to the title and complains of his treatment. The communication was at first discussed in secret and afterwards in open session of Congress, after which it was referred to a special committee.

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The British royal mail steamer Chile had arrived at Vera Cruz from St. Thomas and way ports. There were no war vessels at Sacrificios Island.

A Short Corner in Mexican Bonds—Romero Said to Be Speculating—Confiscation and Loss of Life at Jaraton.

HAVANA, April 30, 1868. The mail steamer from Vera Cruz has arrived here. A report was circulated in Mexico that agents had been sent to the United States by the Mexican Treasury Department for the purpose of deprecating the bonds of that republic, so as to buy them in at a reduced price.

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NEBRASKA.

Meeting of the Radical Convention—Nominations—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

ST. LOUIS, April 30, 1868. The radical State Convention of Nebraska met at Nebraska City to-day for the purpose of electing delegates to the radical national convention to be held at Chicago next month and to nominate State and Congressional candidates. Governor Butler, Mr. Kennard, Secretary of State, and Mr. Gillespie, State Auditor, were renominated for the positions they now hold. The present representative to Congress, Hon. John Tappan, was also renominated. The proceedings of the convention were quite harmonious.

The convention was held in the city of Nebraska City and delegates elected to the Chicago Convention. The resolutions endorse General Grant for the Presidency and support Senator Tappan for the Vice Presidency. The reconstruction measures of Congress are also endorsed.

MURDER AND ROBBERY OF AN EXPRESS AGENT.

CHICAGO, April 30, 1868. Mr. George F. Carpenter, of Davenport, Iowa, was murdered and robbed in this city last night. He was the agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company at Davenport. The assassin and robber is unknown.

FIFTEENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

CHICAGO, April 30, 1868. To-morrow the fifteenth general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence in this city. A very large number of the members of the church have arrived here, and the delegates being among them. In addition a considerable number of visiting delegates are expected to be present and will comprise members from Great Britain and Canada, and all of the States in the Union and several of the Territories will be represented.

ILLINOIS.

Important Cotton Case in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 30, 1868. An important case, involving the legality of traffic in the South during the rebellion, was decided by the Superior Court of this city to-day. It appears that J. W. Turner, a planter of Louisiana, left his property in charge of a man named Pointintell, and went to France, where he remained during the rebellion. He, however, gave no instructions to his agent as to what course he should pursue in the management of the plantation, and Pointintell, in 1864, sold the cotton crop of that year to J. M. Howard, of this city. Before the crop was gathered, Mr. Turner returned, and immediately repudiated the contract, alleging as a reason for so doing that he had never authorized Pointintell to sell the cotton. Mr. Howard thereupon brought suit against him for the sum of \$5,000, the value of the crop produced in 1864. The court decided in favor of the plaintiff, and awarded the \$5,000 to Mr. Howard after deducting the price agreed upon in the contract.

MAINE.

The Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad to be Built.

BANGOR, April 30, 1868. Contracts for the construction of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad will be made at once, all of the stock having been subscribed for. This road will connect Bangor and Foxcroft with the European and North American Railroads.

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WASHINGTON.

Revelations Respecting the Alta Vela Affair.

LETTERS FROM JUDGE BLACK TO THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, April 30, 1868. ANOTHER LETTER FROM JUDGE BLACK TO THE PRESIDENT. Mr. President—A despatch in the Baltimore Star of this morning may be worth your attention as well as mine, because it is supposed to come from a gentleman known to be much in your confidence. It is supposed to be the work of your own wrong, and it looks like another of the outrages perpetrated on his courtship by the Alta Vela. The whole statement is false so far as it concerns the status of the case, the nature of the right which the American owners possess and the character of our wrong to it. It is especially and particularly false in this—that it asserts the existence of a contract claim by St. Domingo, whereas, in truth and in fact, the Dominicans have never at any time presented any right of title whatever; when formally asked to show their right they alleged none; they never presented any evidence, and they never asked to be put to their own confession; but Mr. Seward, instead of vindicating the honor of his country, and guarding the just rights of his government, and taking the other side, and has been engaged for years in trying to make a defence for the Dominicans; and he has done so in a manner which has not only created a false impression, but has also done so as to do so as the condition on which I would appear as your counsel in the impeachment case. I never overheard any conversation between you and him, and I never after you had given what I took for your last word on the subject. I told you, too, verbally and in writing, that I did not ask of you any personal kindness, and that I did not wish to be considered as a matter of justice to the unfortunate men who were robbed and ruined by the Seward administration. The whole is a lie, and I believe it will be presented with perfect accuracy to the public mind. I am, Sir, with great respect, yours, &c., J. S. BLACK.

Mr. Seward's despatch to the President, dated March 24, 1868. The Russian-American Company's Stock Going Up. Prior to the state of Alaska by the government of Russia the stock of the Russian-American Company was quoted in Moscow at 80, although the par value is 150. On the day after information arrived of the 15th having been made the stock went up to 150 and has continued to advance until it is now selling at 250. These figures have been furnished to the State Department by our Consul at Moscow.

Transporting Radical Delegates Free of Charge. The radical delegates to the National Convention to be held in Chicago next month will be furnished with tickets over all the railroads running into that city. Those delegates who are compelled to travel on other roads which have made the same arrangements will also be supplied with tickets upon application to Charles V. Dyer, of Chicago, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. All applications must be made through the chairman of the different State committees.

The National Bank and the Banks. A special despatch to the Evening Telegram states that the National Bank division of the Treasury Office has been actively engaged during the past week with the agents of national banks and depositors, who are reported to have been in the Treasury once a week to count over the securities in the hands of the Treasurer. On the 31st of last month General Spinner issued a circular to the banks notifying them that one hundred and thirty-seven banks have never had their securities returned since they were first deposited, and that there are about two hundred others that have neglected to comply with this point of the law last year as well as the current year. The present rush to obey the provisions of the law is the result of the circular alluded to.

Instructions to Paymasters. The following circular was published to-day by the Paymaster General:— Paymasters are notified that the rule of 1864 requiring the payment of money to contractors to be made only by a paymaster of the pay district in which the claimant resides is no longer in force.

The Effect of this is a return to the former practice prescribed by the Treasury Department, making them payable by any paymaster to whom presented. Stoppages of payment and removals of stoppages by the second or third parties will be communicated to the chiefs of pay districts.

The Brewing Interest. Mr. LAUER, of Pennsylvania, President of the Brewers' Association of the United States, arrived in this city to-day on business connected with the brewing interest. It is understood that the sub-committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives are now considering the advisability of striking out the provision of the law relating to the allowance of seven and one-half per cent on the purchase money of stamps, to cover such losses as may be sustained by the explosion or soiling of the contents of casks. It is known that at least one of the three of the sub-committee is in favor of retaining the seven and one-half per cent. It is declared by the brewers that the cancellation of this allowance will operate very disastrously upon their interests.

Instructions Regarding Vessels of the North and West Coast. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular to collectors of customs:— Vessels of the North German Union for continuing to be admitted to ports of the United States of the same terms as vessels of the United States, which produce and deliver to the collector of customs other country; in accordance with the treaty stipulations heretofore existing with Prussia and other principal States. This duty is to be carried by all vessels of this nationality is a rectangle in the ordinary form, composed of three horizontal stripes, colored respectively black, white and red, and which may be evidenced by certificates of registry issued from the proper authorities in the respective States, specifying the name, particulars of name, character, tonnage, ownership, &c.

Instructions to Customs Officers. The following circular of instructions has been issued to the different officers of Customs by order of Secretary McCulloch:— The fourth section of the act of July 23, 1866, entitled "an act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes," has been amended, and it is hereby notified that vessels licensed to engage in fisheries and in effect placed all licensed fishing vessels upon the same footing, there is no good reason for continuing the distinction heretofore made between them in their marine papers. You will therefore, on issuing enrolments or licenses to fishing vessels, delete the words "wood" and "mackerel," and insert the word "fisheries" only.

Agriculture Leads for Michigan. The committee on the General Land Office has transmitted to the District Land Offices in Michigan certified transcripts of schedule of tracts selected in place by the State of Michigan, in part satisfaction of the Agricultural College grant of July 2, 1862, to said State. The lists embrace an aggregate of 240,000 acres.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, April 30, 1868. THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. Mr. ROLLISTON, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill to re-collocation of the bars of the entrance of the Mississippi river and to construct a canal without expense to the government. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa., offered the following resolution:— Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to cause to be prepared and printed in pamphlet form and property captured of the United States during the war, with the disposition made of each property, and the names of the persons to whom it was sold or conveyed, and the price received therefor, to be printed in pamphlet form, and to be distributed to the public in accordance with the following resolution:—

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