MIDDLETON ADVANCES.

The Rebels Fighting Bravely, but Without Cannon and with little Ammunition.

Reported Battle.

WINNIPEG, May 10.—Reports from the front are to the effect that a battle between Middleton's forces and Reil at Batouche has been raging since yesterday morning. The battle was commenced by cannonading the log and earth works of Reil by Middleton's artillery corps. The result so far is understood to be a draw battle. An attempt will probably be made when the works are reduced to storm the position simultaneously from front and flank, when frightful fatalities are likely to result, as the enemy are well armed and deadly in aim. Details will be given later.

Detailed Report of the Late Battle.

WINNIPEG, May 10.—A dispatch from Batouche's Crossing via Clarke's Crossing, dated May 9th, says: We left camp at 6 o'clock this morning, leaving all supplies and tents behind. We marched seven miles without seeing or hearing anything of the enemy. The morning was bright and warm. Suddenly there came the sound of a steamer's whistle blowing continuously. As we drew near we heard the sound of heavy firing in the direction of the river. Our line of March was as follows: First Boulton scouts accompanied by a gatling gun. The grenadiers formed an advance guard with a battery, the 90th batallion supporting them, with the Winnipeg battery and Midland batallion in reserve. The gun steamer scouts and gatling then pushed rapidly ahead and soon came upon two houses near the bank of the river, which is here very precipitous. An advanced party of rebels were met, who fired and retired behind a house towards a hollow. The gatling was brought to bear on them, when they ran into a house near the church of Saint Laurent, which was also fired on by gatling, when they ran out into the bush. A battery by this time came up with a rush and got into position, sending several shells after the rebels. The grenadiers now advanced, marching steadily into action and deployed into line and continuing to advance in skirmishing order until the church was reached, when a priest came out of the house waving a white flag. Gen. Middleton and staff advanced and shook hands, when three other priests and five Sisters of Charity came out. A number of half-breed children were also inside in charge of the sisters. Father Moulin informed me that a steamer arrived at a point little above Batouche at 5:30 a. m., and the rebels immediately commenced firing on it from both banks. It shortly afterward struck on the mud bank, but swung clear again and just before our arrival passed the crossing. He also said the rebels had six killed and twelve wounded at Fish creek. We just got a glimpse of the steamer down the river. She must have had a hard fire, as her smoke stack was gone. The grenadiers advanced, skirmishing through the bush on the right of the trail, the gatling being pushed forward down the declivity towards Batouche, now plainly visible in the valley below. Here the battery unlimbered on the top of a ridge, sending shells into them, and whilst doing so were almost surprised by a number of rebels who crept up through the bush, not being discovered until twenty yards distant. They made a rush for the guns, firing and yelling as they ran. Capt. Howard, who operates the gatling gun, saw the danger ran the gun a couple of yards in front of the battery and opening fire literally mowed the rebels down. Those remaining turned and ran from it, and on reaching the shelter of the bush they opened fire again. Howard's escape from injury was something marvelous, the bullets flying all around him. He gallantly maintained his position, and the rebels, unable to stand the terrible fire, returned to pits constructed in a ravine running from the river. Our line was now as follows: The 41st and 15th companies Midland, with Winnipeg I battery, supported by E and C companies of the 90th in the center and extending across to the right, where the grenadiers were supported on the left by B company of the 90th, on the right center by D company of the 90th, and the extreme right by F and A companies. The A battery occupied the left center and afterwards returning to the right rear.

11 a. m.—As I now write, Capt. French, with his scouts and part of dismounted men of A battery, are down in the ravine. The firing is now continuously on the left and center, but scattered on the right. After gallant but vain efforts to drive the rebels from their rifle pits, French's scouts and the battery men retired. The list of killed and wounded on our side is as follows: A battery, gunner Phillips, shot through the stomach while in the ravine and died while being brought in; Thos. J. Stout, run over by a carriage, not fatal; Chappatior, shot through both legs, one fractured; gunners Fairbanks and Toohy, also shot in the legs; grenadiers, Captain Mason, No. 2 company, slight wound in thigh; French's scouts, R. Cook, slightly wounded in the leg, and Curley Allen, in the shoulder.

2 p. m.—The rebels' fire has gradually ceased, the troops, however, still keeping up scattered fire along the line, gradually slackening until 4 o'clock, when only a few dropping shots were heard. No more of our troops were hurt. Wm. Bruce, lately a prisoner of Riel's, but who escaped on Tuesday, was brought in by the scouts. He says that Riel's force is a little over 400, half of whom were on the other side of the river when he left. He also says that when the ammunition was served to the rebels only one keg of powder remained. Their bullets are also scarce. The women and children had been sent to the other side of the river. The prisoners were safe so far as he knew. Beardy is not with Riel, but has been sent for. Riel, Dumont, Garneau, and other leaders are in Riel's camp.

6 p. m.—Boulton's horses have gone back to our corral to bring up all the wagons and supplies. We camp to-night, General Middleton being determined to hold the position. Captain Young has just climbed on the roof of the church and discried a body of Indians on the level near the river bank about a mile away. The Winnipeg battery was ordered and sent several well directed shells, scattering them immediately.

Firing has now entirely ceased, but may be resumed at any moment. No news has been received from the steamer, but she keeps blowing her whistle, hence it is concluded that she is safe. The sound apparently comes from two or three miles down the river. Early in the morning crowds of women, children and mounted men were seen hurrying into the brush on the other side of the river. The weather has been warm and bright all day.

6:30 p. m.—A body of rebels have just opened fire from the bluff near the ravine on our left front, evidently on our skirmishers, and have fired three volleys, but are shooting too high to reach us. The Winnipeg battery resuming are shelling the houses in the distance, where a large number of rebels are gathered. A second shell crashes through a house and the rebels rush out. Another shell blows the roof off a house beyond. As the dispatches leave scattered firing is going on. They expect to clean out the rebels to-morrow and communicate with the boat later.

MONTREAL, May 10.—Much excitement exists here over the news of the engagement at Batouche, and the reports displayed on the bulletins at the hotels are eagerly canvassed.

OTTAWA, May 10.—The feeling here over the news from the Northwest to-day is intense. The papers have issued extras, giving accounts of the battle. The newspaper offices were crowded all day, and the fight was the sole topic of conversation. Everywhere, it is understood, the government have received a report confirming the news received by the press.

WINNIPEG, May 11.—The wire is still down between Qu'Appelle and Humboldt, and no further news has been received from the fort. Great anxiety is felt at Saskatchewan landing. A dispatch from there says: An order was issued last night by Gen. Laurie here that the entire corps of the 7th fusiliers and two companies of the Midland battalion should proceed at once to Clarke's crossing. They left this morning at 8 o'clock on twelve barges. The force numbers nearly 350 men, under command of Col. Deacon. They expect to reach Clarke's crossing in about five days. Two companies of the Halifax battalion will leave Swift Current for this point to-night, reaching here to-morrow evening, and will remain till further orders. Another small detachment of mounted men have gone from Bertle to join Col. Boutin.

Private advices from Qu'Appelle say that trouble is still apprehended from Indians in that vicinity. There is a strong enough force for defense there.

OTTAWA, May 11.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir John Macdonald said that an incomplete account of the fight at Duck Lake had been received, but that further particulars had been asked for. He also said that the government was considering the subject of asking for a vote for the relief of the settlers in the Northwest who had been driven from their homes and had their property destroyed by the rebels.

OTTAWA, May 12.—General Middleton has ordered up forces to strengthen his column and wants more cannon and gatling guns. The Bruce battalion has been called out, and the Montreal garrison artillery started for the front.

TORONTO, May 12.—The field battery is in expectation of receiving orders at any moment. The Prince of Wales Rifles of Montreal and the Sixty-second regiment of St. Johns, N. B., both have been ordered out.

WINNIPEG, May 12.—Advices received here indicate that Middleton's forces were engaged all day Sunday shelling Riel's men from entrenched positions. Two of the troops were killed and twelve or fifteen wounded. Details will probably be sent as soon as the wire is working west.

When the courier left Sunday evening for Clarke's crossing it was intended to resume the attack to-day.

The telegraph wire was repaired this afternoon, and some tidings of the fighting at Batouche have come through. All the dispatches indicate that up to last night the contest was confined to artillery fire on the rebels' stronghold and a few light skirmishes. The casualty to the troops up to this morning included two men killed and fifteen wounded.

Dispatches to the military headquarters here and to Commissioner Wregley are to the effect that fighting is still going on today, and that Gen. Middleton is anxious for more troops. Col. Scott's battalion has been ordered north from Qu'Appelle.

Advices to-night state that eight companies of volunteers and the infantry school corps have been ordered from New Brunswick and the Prince of Wales rifles from Montreal. Another Ontario battalion is already on the way. This is taken to mean that the government has more alarming news than has yet been made public, as no one here can see any great necessity for bringing up more troops. It may be that the government has once more got into an unnecessary panic. At all events Middleton is not prepared to storm the rebel stronghold, and intends either to starve them out or harrass them into a surrender or await reinforcements. How long either plan may inure there is no means of knowing accurately, as the most contradictory stories are afloat regarding the rebels. It is not known what has become of the steamer Northcote, but some suppose she has gone on to Prince Albert.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, May 12.—The steamer Minnow arrived here Sunday night from Swift Current. She was ten days on the passage, three of which she had to lay up owing to high winds. She brought supplies and mail for the troops here and at the front. The Baroness and Alberta, of the same line, are expected here daily. Two companies of the Midland battalion, which have been here since the 4th inst., left for the front this morning, orders having arrived from the front.

News from the front up to Monday morning is that fignting had been going on up to that time since Saturday morning, and was commencing for the third day when the messenger left. Supplies and tents had been brought up from the company ground of Friday night, where a zareba had been formed. The enemy have taken advantage of the protection they afforded our troops and have profitted by their experience at Fish Creek and do not unnecessarily expose themselves. The Casualties at Batouche so far have consequently been small compared with those on former occasions. Up to Monday morning our loss had been Phelps, gunner of battery A, and L. Moore, private in the Toronto grenadiers, killed, and sixteen wounded, two of the latter accidentally. The steamer Northcote had got down the river below Batouche, and an attempt was to be made yesterday to communicate with her. Nothing has been heard from the front to-day.

WINNIPEG, May 13.—A dispatch from Batouche dated May 12 via Clark's Crossing, says: Batouche has fallen. The rebels have fled, being driven from their rifle pits and ambush at the point of the bayonet, The charge was gallantly made by the grenadiers. Riel sent a message to Gen. Middleton, early in the day, saying, "If you persist in firing upon the houses containing our women and children, we will massacre the prisoners in our hands." The General, in reply, told him to gather his women and children into one house and it would not be fired upon. Later Riel sent an answer, thanking Middleton for his humane promise to save the women and children, but afterwards, as a general attack was just being made, he sent another messenger, saying that he did not like war, but unless the troops retired the original intention of massacreing the prisoners would be adhered to, but it came too late, as the charge had already commenced, and in a few minutes the rebels were scattered and the prisoners rescued. The following is a list of the killed:

Capt. John French, a scout.

Lieut. Fitchet, royal grenadiers.

Capt. Brown's Bouldon's troops, W. H. Kippens.

Surveyors corps, privates Frazer and Hardesty of the 90th.

Wounded—Capt. Gillies, private Young, sergeant-major Watson, and sergeant Jacques of the 90th, all slightly.

Lieut. Hellewell, corporal Hellewell, privates Quigly and Barton of the Midland battalion, Major Dawson, Lieut. Laidlaw[1] privates Quagley, Cook, Vaughan, Barber and Marshall of the grenadiers, seriously wounded.

Father Moulin was found in his house at Batouche wounded, it is believed by the rebels, but not seriously.

The following are the names of the prisoners rescued from the rebels: Lurch, Peter and William Tompkins, McKenna, Astley, Ross and McConnell.

Middleton's Success Necessary.

ST. PAUL, May 10.—In an interview with the Associated Press reporter to-night Jno. McLane, of Bismarck, just returned from Winnipeg, where he had been delivering horses, teams and supplies to the Canadian government, said the government has advices that men from Chicago, New York and Boston are with Riel and that a master mind, not Riel's, is directing the movements of the half-breeds. Old timers regard Middleton's success at Batouche absolutely necessary to prevent the Indians from uprising, which would be disastrous. All supplies are short, and about all must come from this side of the line. North Dakota is now being drained of horses, hay, oats, etc. It is believed about 1,500 half-breeds are in the field. Six thousand Indians are ready to take the war path, and there are about 4,000 troops to oppose them.

Gen. Crooks' Opinion of the Northwest Outbreak.

ST. PAUL, May 10.—Gen. Crooks, one of the heroes of the Minnesota Indian wars, and judge of the military commission that condemned 300 Sioux to death, 38 of whom were hanged at Mankato shortly after the massacre there, was interviewed by an Associated Press reporter this evening as to the outlook for a general Indian uprising in the Northwest Territory because of his familiarity with Indian character. He says that Middleton must achieve a decisive victory or all the Indians will have on war paint in a week. Should the half-breeds achieve a signal victory over Middleton, the result could be but most disastrous. He said the best plan of attack, from this distance of observation, would be to weaken the works of the enemy by shot, scatter the half-breeds by shell from the front and flank, have Irvine fall in upon their rear with his 300 mounted police, force the enemy into disorder, mass them if possible, then rake them with Gatlings, rifles, shot and shell until disordered, then storm their works. This would doubtless cost many good lives, as the enemy are nervy and fine shots, being trained hunters, but the end to be attained is so desirable and necessary that troops must be sacrificed. Otherwise the whole country would be swept by savages, who are liable to go on the war path on the principle of throwing their lives away, in which case they would spare no women or or children. He added: "Whatever grievances the half-breeds may have, when they incite merciless savages they are entitled to no sympathy from Christian civilization."

The Situation in the Northwest.

BATTLEFORD, May 6.—Further details of the engagement between Col. Otter's forces and Chief Poundmaker's (Indians) show that the fight lasted seven hours. The Indians used muskets, war clubs, spears, bows and arrows and every conceivable weapon of warfare. No mention is made in the dispatches of the killed and wounded being brought back, and it is judged from the hasty return march that they were left behind. Nothing but the last extremity would induce Otter to do that. No one has any doubt now but that a bloody Indian war will follow. The Quappelle Indians are to-day reported to have risen and left their reserve. Crowfoot, chief of the Blackfeet, is related to Poundmaker and will, it is said, join him against the whites. The Dominion government and Col. Otter, are blamed for not securing the ransom of factor McLean and the other white captives before precipitating matters. Positive advice from Clarke's Crossing to-day say that Middleton began his advance this morning. A battle is expected at Batoche's tomorrow.

WINNIPEG, May 7.—There is a wild rumor to-night that Middleton's force had fought a severe battle with the rebels at Batoche. The excitement was intense. The rumor now is pronounced entire baseless, as it is not known that Middleton had yet moved from his camp at South Gabriel.

Advices from Clarke's Crossing say that that the steamer Northcote will be strengthened to-day and her vulnerable parts rendered bullet-proof. She will go down the stream simultaneously with the troops and attack Batoche from the river.

Edmonton advices say that the region north and east of here is full of hostiles. In fact all of the Indians west of Battleford are in war-paint and that the settlers have all fled.

John Walkingshaw and Albert Harkness, both from Ontario, were killed by Big Bear's band over a week ago. Their wives and the wives of the two missionaries are prisoners, and all four women are being frightfully maltreated.

Scouts from the northeast say that Col. Otter will have a fearful time of it. Poundmaker, Little Child and all other chiefs are on the war-path, and a number of half-breeds are directing them.

Major Steele was to have sent word back when he reached Edmonton, but nothing has been heard from him.

There is a perfect panic in the Eleanor districts. Scores of homesteads have been burned.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, May 8.—General Middleton's command was to march north yesterday and was to have camped near Gabriel Dumont's crossing last night. A battle may have taken place to-day if the half-breeds disputed his path.

BATTLEFORD, May 8.—General Middleton is reported to be engaging the rebels at Batoch to-day, and the impression prevails here that if the half-breeds are routed by him they will double round this way in order to effect a junction with Poundmaker. A party went to Moosamin's reserve to-day and report him gone north.

If Middleton disposes of the enemy in his front it is thought he will march this way and being joined by the troops here will proceed against Poundmaker. Otherwise no aggressive movement will be made from here until reinforcements arrive.

A number of Indian signal fires were seen in different parts to-day. The pickets were doubled to-night.

Canadian Federation.

TORONTO, May 7.—At a large meeting to test the feelings of the citizens on the question of a federation of the empire, a delegation was appointed to attend the Montreal meeting to form the Canadian branch of the Imperial Federation League.

Bill Passed.

LONDON, May 13.—The consolidated fund bill (the $55,000,000 credit) passed the third reading in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Big Brewery Burned.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Brand's lager beer brewery burned here to-day. Loss, $250,000; no insurance.

Extensive Fire.

LONDON, May 12.—An extensive fire was raging all last night at Chathan. Several buildings were destroyed, among them Barnar's Musical Academy, Mid Kent Club House, Bull Inn, and a large printing works. The amount of damage is $200,000.

Mormons on Trial.

SALT LAKE, May 8.—Milton Musser, convicted of unlawful cohabitation, will be sentenced to-morrow. He is defiant. Last night his neighbors gave him a reception and supper. The following resolutions were passed in his honor:

WHEREAS, Our most worthy and esteemed brother, A. M. Musser, by loyalty to the commands of our Heavenly Father; by his provident and paternal care to his family has brought himself under the ban of an unconstitutional Congress, called the "Edmunds' law." By a system of espionage instituted by corrupt federal officials in which apostate traitors, gutter snipes and like employes, has been arraigned in a federal court, tried by a packed jury, and through force of arbitrary and vindictive rulings, without any evidence to sustain the charges preferred against him, been found guilty, and now awaits the mission of the judge.

Resolved, That we, his brethern and sisters, having noted his unflinching integrity under the dire evils and in the face of the most cruel injustice, feel to commend, in the highest terms, his conduct; his true courage; his fidelity to home and family; his love for the principles of liberty, freedom, religion and conscience, as guarateed by the constitution of the United States, and while we sorely regret to see the innocent suffer and the wicked rule and inflict its injustice upon our brother, we realize that he suffers for righteousness sake, and volumes of our prayers ascend to the Omnipotent Preserver in his behalf, and by our faith and prayers will ever sustain him."

Musser accepted the eminence thrust upon him and said his religion was worth every sacrifice he could possibly make.

Cannon Sentenced.

SALT LAKE, May 9th.—Angus Cannon, Milton Musser, and J. C. Watson, were all sentenced to-day for unlawful cohabitation. Each received the full extent of the law—$300 fine and six months imprisonment.

Angus Cannon said that he had not broken the law, and had lived with but one of his wives as a wife. When asked by the Judge as to his future intentions with a view to mitigating his sentence, Cannon declined to make any pledges that he would obey the law and recognize its binding force.

Milton Musser had his attorney read a long arraignment to the court, pronouncing the methods of his conviction arbitrary and in violation of judicial procedure. He also declined to pledge obedience to the law or admit his obligation to obey it.

J. C. Watson pleaded guilty, but would make no promises.

There was a great crowd in the court room and some applauded the defiant utterances of the culprits.

The Mormon, Angus Cannon's, Protest.

SALT LAKE, May 10.—When Angus Cannon, President of this State, was called up for sentence yesterday, he said he was conscious of having violated no law, that his conscience was serene. He said he had obeyed the Edmunds law, as he understood it—that is, while living in the same house with his wives he had sexual intercourse with but one. He loved his children and was gratified to hear the court say the law had made all his children equal heirs. He inferred from this that in case he died intestate his children would be equal heirs before the law, and he thought that in view of this fact it was unjust to hold a man a criminal for eating with them and their mothers at the table. His record before the country, his heart and conscience, visible to God who created him, and the record of his life in contact with this people, (here he turned and waved his hand to the crowd), bore him up to receive such sentence as the court should impose. He felt pleased also that the court had stated his conduct towards his respective wives since the passage of the Edmunds bill should be taken into consideration when sentence was being passed.

Excitement Among the Polygamists.

SALT LAKE, May 11.—A letter dated the 10th was received to-night from Oxford, Idaho, and says: "The greatest excitement prevails at Bear Lake. On the 5th warrants were placed in the hands of three Deputy Marshals for the arrest of eight polygamists at and around Paris. Nothing was heard from the matter here until this morning, when telegrams announcing the fact that the polygamists were all corralled in a meeting house in Paris, under the protection of an armed guard of bretheren. The Deputy Marshals who attempted to make the arrest were marched out of Paris by an armed mob, who threatened that they will kill anyone who attempts to serve a warrant. Marshal Fred Dubois, upon receipt of this news, immediately telegraphed to Superintendent Blickensderfer, at Pocatello, chartered a special train to convey himself and posse to Montpelier, from which point they will reach Paris about 5 p. m. to-day (Sunday). The reputation of Marshal Dubois for courage is a guaranty to all the people of Idaho that resistance on the part of the Mormons will result in credit to the United States and disgrace to the misguided law defiers in the church. A three days conference is being held in Paris, which ends to day.

Indian Affairs in Idaho.

LEWISTON, May 10.—At the mass meeting of citizens of Northern Idaho, held Friday in Idaho county, there was a warm discussion, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sentiment of this community is unanimously opposed to the return to Idaho or any part of the Northwest of the Nez Perces now in the Indian Territory, unless accompanied by a permanent military force of sufficient strength to maintain peace and protect the frontier settlements bordering on the Nez Perce reservation.

New Catholic University.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The council of Catholic Prelates who met in Baltimore last week for the purpose of selecting a place for the new Catholic University, decided to build it in this city. Although Catholics of other cities offered very large monetary inducements toward securing the University, the fact that Washington possesses the National Museum, Congressional Library, and other advantages, and is fast becoming the literary and scientific centre, caused the Prelates to decide in favor of locating the University at the capital.

Dr. Chapple, of St. Matthew's church, who was selected as one of the Trustees and was among the foremost to urge the claims of Washington to the University, to-day made a strong appeal to his congregation to contribute at least $50,000 to endow a chair in the proposed University.

Proposed Railroad Consolidation.

LONDON, May 9.—A plan for the consolidation of Oregon & California and Central Pacific railroad companies has been decided upon. The basis of the proposed union is the issue of Central Pacific mortgage bonds in exchange for existing Oregon & California bonds and the exchange of Central Pacific stock for Oregon & California ordinary stock. An agent will go to New York for the purpose of arranging the details of the consolidation.

Matrimonial.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 10.—Composer Solomon and Lillian Russell, the actress, were married to-day in the Lutheran church.

Gen. Grant's Condition.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Dr. Geo. F. Shrady, in the *Medical Record* of May 9th, will say of the condition of Gen. Grant: "During the past week Gen. Grant's bodily health has much improved; his appetite is better and he has a relish for his food. Locally his disease shows a slight tendency to progress. The palatal curtain is still considerably infilterated, although all signs of acute inflammatory trouble have disappeared. The ulceration at the base of the right anterior facial pillar, and along side the tongue, presents a worm-eaten surface, indicating an extension of the destructive process. His breathing is free and voice clear, but the movements of his tongue are somewhat restricted, affecting articulation accordingly. Despite his favorable condition there has been no change in the local disease to warrant any modification of the original diagnosis by members of the medical staff."

NEW YORK, May 8.—Gen. Grant went to sleep between 11 and 12 o'clock last night. During the night he took nourishment and slept seven hours, awaking between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning. The General dressed about 9 o'clock and began arranging his notes. He will continue work on his book to-day.

NEW YORK, May 9.—General Grant passed a good night, and during the day will do some work upon his book.

NEW YORK, May 10.—General Grant slept fully seven hours Saturday night, and when the doctors met in consultation this afternoon they found the General's condition improved, but the cancerous spots were unchanged.

Dr. Barker sails for Europe this week, and this was his last consultation before going. When about to leave he bid the General good-bye, and said:

"When I come back in the fall I shall expect to find your literary work finished to your satisfaction."

"You don't expect to find me though, do you?" said the General.

"I shall hope so, anyhow," responded Dr. Barker, as he went away.

Dr. Shrady said the two new cancer spots had not perceptibly increased since Wednesday.

Roscoe Conkling and Cyrus W. Field called during the afternoon.

At 5 o'clock, while throngs were strolling on the avenues, General Grant, attended only by his son, left his house and walked toward Madison avenue. His pace was more brisk than during any previous walk. "No, I feel no more fatigued, as I see, than during any previous walk to the avenue," concluded the General, as he reached the steps of his house, which he mounted with as little weariness as on previous occasions of exercise.

NEW YORK, May 11.—During the early part of last night Gen. Grant experienced considerable pain in his throat and was restless soon after midnight. Food was given him through the night. At 10 o'clock this morning, before he aroused for the day and dressed, he had slept about the usual number of hours, though his sleep had been interrupted, as stated. Dr. Douglas remained all night, and left the General asleep at 9 o'clock. During the forenoon the General turned his attention to his book and did some work upon it.

NEW YORK, May 12.—General Grant passed the night quietly. He awoke at intervals and slept until late this morning. His condition is unchanged.

NEW YOKK, May 13.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night a hyperdomic injection containing morphine was administered to Gen. Grant. This quantity of spirits usually neutralizes the pain in the throat so that the patient was able to sleep. This was not the case last night. The General, during the day had talked too much with visitors and his noonday ride was chilly. His throat had swollen a little and the pain was so intense that the usual opiate did not produce the usual result. Grant found no sleep until 3 o'clock this morning. At that hour he slept and continued to do so with less wakefulness until between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning. At 9 o'clock he arose and dressed. An increased swelling of the throat is to-day noticeable, and in the words of Col. Fred Grant, "Father is not so well this morning as he was yesterday morning."

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Wm. B. McConnell, of Fargo, has been appointed Associate Justice of Dakota, *vice* A. A. Hudson, whose commission has expired.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The President, at a late hour this afternoon, made the following appointments:

Wm. A. Seay, of Louisiana, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Bolivia.

Ephram Ewing, Missouri, Consul General at the City of Mexico.

H. Clay Armstrong, Alabama, Consul General at Rio Janeiro.

Gustavus Lucke, New Hampshire, Consul at Sherbrooks, Canada.

Peter Staub, Tennessee, Consul at St. Galle.

Henry M. Keim, Pennsylvania, Consul at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

John M. Strong, New York, Consul at Belleville, Canada.

Alex Bertrand, New York, Consul at St. Johns, Quebec.

Laws M. Minnie, Michigan, Consul at Port Sarnia.

John H. Oberly, Illinois, to be Indian School Superintendent, vice James M. Haworth, deceased.

Treasury Appointment.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Secretary Manning to-day requested the resignation of T. N. Burroughs, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. E. O. Graves, Assistant Treasurer, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Graves entered the Treasury Department in 1863 at a salary of $1200 a year. He served as Chief Clerk of the Department, as Superintendent of the National Bank Redemption Agency and Assistant Treasurer. He was also made Chief Examiner of the civil service commission under President Grant, and in 1877 was a member of the commission appointed to reorganize the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and by this reorganization the expenses of the Bureau were decreased several hundred thousand dollars. The appointment is a promotion for Graves, the salary being $900 more per year than that of Assistant Treasurer. He voted for Mr. Cleveland. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has about 1,200 employes, but twelve of whom come under the provisions of the civil service law. They are appointed by the Chief of the bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—It is reported that President Cleveland has offered the office of Register of the Treasury to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, of California.

The Treasury Count all Right.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The count of the moneys and securities in the United States treasury is completed. Everything was found in a satisfactory condition and the report of ex-Treasurer Wyman proved in every instance correct. Even the alleged discrepancy of two cents, reported in the count in the cash room, was shown to be incorrect, as the missing pennies were subsequently found on the floor where they had dropped during the count. The books and accounts of the Treasurer's office are yet to be balanced.

At His Post.

BERLIN, May 13.—Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, the new U. S. Minister to Germany, arrived here.

Unfortunate Steamship Line.

HALIFAX, May 11—While crossing the line the Belgian steamer Helvetia, with a general cargo, which sailed from Antwerp April 23d for Montreal, sunk off Scatteric, Cape Breton, Saturday. This is the fourth steamer of that line which has been lost within as many years. The steamer August C. Andre sailed from New York for Antwerp and was never heard of in the fall of 1883. The Herman Lulwig sailed from Montreal for Antwerp, with a crew of 30 men and a valuable cargo, and that was lost. Only thirteen months ago the Dan'l Steinmann was crushed on the rocks at Sambro Islands and 124 lives were lost. The Helvetia makes the fourth vessel that has met with disaster. A rather remarkable coincidence is that Captain Schoenhaven, who commanded the Dan'l Steinmann, was also in command of the Helvetia, and this was the first passage across the Atlantic which he has made since the wreck of the Steinmann. The Helvetia arrived in the Gulf of St. Lawrence over a week ago, and had been knocking about in the ice for seven or eight days. Her bows were stove in and she was otherwise damaged by ice. She was leaking badly Friday, when Capt. Schoenhaven left Cape Ray and bore up for Sydney, having all he could do to keep the ship afloat. Saturday a heavy sea sprang up and he hailed the Allan Line steamer Arcadian, which was passing. The Arcadian took the Helvetia in tow and headed for Louisburg, but had not gone far before Captain Schoenhaven called that he was sinking. Boats were lowered and the passengers and crew got into them as soon as possible, but none too soon. The last boat had scarcely got clear before the Helvetia careened over and sunk. The steamer Arcadian then put back to the Strait of Canso and landed the survivors at Port Hawkesbury.

MONTREAL, May 11.—Munderloh has received further particulars concerning the loss of the steamer Helvetia, of the White Cross Line. She was badly bulged by an encounter with ice, and on Thursday last telegraphed her condition. She was lost sight of until yesterday, when it was learned that she had gone down bow first off Scatterie island on Friday, in deep water. She at first tried to make Sydney, C. B., and found that harbor packed with ice. She then tried to follow the German steamship Kehrwieder, but lost the latter in a fog. To make matters worse the sails that Captain Schoonhoven had stretched over the vessels bow were torn away with the ice, still he fought against the fog and wind and had good luck until he met the steamer Acadian, by which time he had stretched more canvass over the extensive hole. The Acadian took the Helvetia in tow and tried to make the port of Hawkesbury. The Helevetia had then 16 feet of water. The cargo was thrown overboard and the men worked hard to keep the vessel afloat. At last, with 19 feet of water in the vessel the captain abandoned her. The cargo was valued at $400,000.

Overdue Steamers.

NEW YORK, May 10.—There are about two dozen steamers now due here—one, two and even three steamers of some of the lines being behind time. Such an occurrence has hitherto been unknown in the history of this port. From all accounts the ice in the Gulf is unusually heavy and blocks the usual gulf route to this port. It is generally anticipated that in addition to the steamer Helvetia a number of other vessels will be found to have met rough treatment by the ice.

Illinois Senatorial Contest.

SPRINGFIELD, May 12.—The situation here to-night is decidedly interesting. The Democrats will all be here to-morrow, and one last effort is going to be made to elect Wm. R. Morrison to the U. S. Senate. If it is not accomplished to-morrow then his name will be dropped and some other person will be substituted in his stead. The Republicans do not appear to be at all disturbed over the coming events and feel apparently perfectly satisfied with the aspect of affairs.

Dynamite Trials.

LONDON, May 11.—The trial of Cunningham and Burton for alleged complicity in the dynamite outrages at Westminster Hall and the Tower of London was begun this morning in the Central Criminal Court. The trial takes place before Sir Henry Hawkins. Very little public interest is manifested in the trial. A panel of 100 jurymen were summoned from which to secure a jury for the trial. The defense was allowed 35 challenges, but only 15 men were objected to before a jury was obtained. After the jury had been sworn Attorney General James opened the case for the prosecution. He stated that they expected to prove Cunningham guilty of causing the explosion at the Tower and to be the author of the outrage at Victoria railway station.

LONDON, May 12.—In the Cunningham-Burton trial to-day several witnesses testified as to the explosion at Charing Cross station, and others as to the events of the 13th of May.

Attorney General James said he did not propose to connect the prisoners with the dynamite affairs or that day, but simply desired to prove the existence of treasonable plots.

Witnesses were then examined to prove the movements of the prisoners from December until the dates of their arrest. Strong evidence was adduced connecting Cunningham with the explosion on the Metropolitan railway, but the efforts to connect Burton, with the same outrage failed.

Relief for the Sufferers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—At to-day's meeting of citizens for the relief of the sufferers by fever at Plymouth, the police surgeon detailed to visit the infected region reported that he found the reports had not been exaggerated. In some instances four and five persons are ill in one house, with three or four in one room, and in instances two or three dead persons in the same house. The only school house has been turned into a hospital. Philadelphia has contributed $1,000. In many cases the father or mother of large families of children have died. He heard of a case in which the father and mother were both down with the fever and were being nursed by a 14 year old boy, who was also caring for a small babe. D. Shakespere, who also went to investigate the disease, said that unless disenfectants were freely used the disease would not be wiped out this summer.

Guarding Against Cholera.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 12.—The Medical and Chirurgical faculty of Baltimore today discussed the probability of a visit from the cholera this summer. Prof. T. S. Latimer stated that the history of the disease leaves little room for doubt that it will become epidemic in America either this or next summer. Cleanliness in every respect, he said, is the most potent safeguard against it, and the most rigorous sanitary precaution by the city authorities should be taken at once.

Cattle Quarantine Removed.

DENVER, May 12.—The State Sanitary Board to-day removed the quarantine against cattle from Illinois and Missouri when accompanied by a certificate of health signed by Dr. Trumblower, of Kansas City.

Destructive Fire.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Shortly after noon to-day a spark from a passing locomotive engine set a fire in the heart of a great pine-lumber yard district, which lies along both sides of the south branch of Chicago, and near the southwestern city limits. Bordering upon this district are the wooden built portion of the city, known as Bridgeport, and the Union Stock Yards, with its acres of wooden sheds and pens filled with cattle, hogs and sheep. A fierce wind was blowing from the west and the flames spread with great rapidity. The entire fire department was called out and began fighting the flames, but the 20 or 30 streams of water which were thrown upon them had little or no effect, as far as staying their progress was concerned. The dry pine boards and shingles were piled to a great height, only narrow lanes between the piles being left for wagons to pass through. The narrow interstices between the boards furnished unusual facilities for the progress of the flames, while they broke the force of the streams of water and prevented it from penetrating to the blazing pine in the centre of the piles. The news of the fire spread rapidly to the business centre of the city and created much alarm lest the fire should assume proportions approaching those of the great conflagration of 1871, which came from the same direction. Great brands were carried forward by the wind, setting fire to new piles, and several fire steamers and the men manning them had narrow escapes from destruction. Starting upon the west side of the river the flames ate up all the lumber between 35th and 38th streets. It set fire to a canal boat moored at the dock and it floated across the river, which is 180 feet wide at this point, and set fire to lumber on the east bank, which covered about an equal area with that on the west bank of the river, and this, with one or two plaining mills, was consumed. Brands were carried eastward and set fire to several small frame houses occupied by employes in the lumber district. The fire department, however, made a stand at this point and succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames into the residence district. The fight continued throughout the afternoon and it was nearly 7 o'clock before the conflagration was brought under control, having practically burned itself out to the limits of the immediate district in which it began. A heavy rain during most of the afternoon was of material assistance. The aggregate of lumber destroyed was 45,000,000 feet, valued at $900,000. The individual losses and insurance are as follows: Chicago Lumber Co. 23,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at $400,000; insurance $300,000. Bigelow Bros., 10,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at $175,000; insurance $125,000. Adams, Hastings & Co., 5,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at $85,000; insurance $60,000. J. W. Hinckley, planing mill, loss $26,000; insurance $12,000. Five cottages, aggregate loss about $10,000; insurance about $5,000.

Brooklyn Disaster.

NEW YORK, May 6.—At 3:30 there were four bodies found, and at 5 o'clock the workmen took out two more. This makes nine recovered during the day. All were horribly burned during the day.

Alfred Kretzmer, aged 10 years, died early this morning in Bellevue Hospital from internal injuries received at the fire on First avenue on Sunday morning. He is the eleventh victim.

Contracts Awarded.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Indian Commissioner to-day awarded contracts for the transportation of supplies to F. J. Evans, Sioux City, Iowa; J. C. Slavens, Kansas City, Mo.; T. C. Power, Helena, M. T.; Ed. Comings, St. Paul, C. B. Stone, San Francisco; R. C. Kearns, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The United States government Commissioners on Indian affairs met to-day and awarded most of the beef and bacon contracts for the coming year. The principal awards of beef contracts were: G. Pomeroy, Keese and Crow agency; W. S. Woods, Cheyenne river; W. S. Woods, Lower Brule; J. S Smith, Standing Rock; W. C. Osburn, Cheyenne and Arap.; H. C. Slavens, Kiowa Commission and Wich; S. Lindauer, San Carlos; H. K. Thurber, Mescalero; T. C. Power, Blackfeet; Edgar S. Marston, Fort Peck; T. C. Power, Fort Belknap. The aggregate amount of the contracts is $22,610,000.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Indian Commissioners continued to award contracts to-day and included coffee, beans, bacon, beef, feed, corn, oats, lard and wheat, to go to Kansas City, Sioux City, Crow Agency, Cheyenne river, Standing Rock, Arayahosa and Kiowa agencies, Ashland, Wisconsin, Omaha, St. Paul and Yuma agency.

Gen. Sheridan and Wife Shaken Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Gen. Sheridan, who arr