New-York Tribune.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

NAPOLEON AND THE CARLISTS—SPEECHES OF REGENT SERRANO AND GEN. SICKLES.

MADRID, Saturday, July 31, 1869.

There is much dissatisfaction here at Napoleon's lenity toward the Carlist conspirators on the frontiers. The Press comment severely on the course taken by the French Government. Bands of Carlists have appeared in various places within the last few days. Many arrests have been made.

Gen. Sickles, the new American Minister, in presenting his credentials to Marshal Serrano, said that the United States now more than ever appreciate the traditional amity of Spain, as animated by new sympathies and a common participation in constitutional liberties.

Marshal Serrano replied that the Government would endeavor to increase the unity so happily existing between the two peoples, which was bound by ancient bonds, and now having others equally powerful in the beneficial exercise of the amplest liberties placed by the Constitution in accordance with the monarchy of such glorious memories. He concluded with a tribute to Mr. Sickles, and expressed a belief that Gen. Grant could not have made a more grateful selection to the Spanish people.

PARIS, Saturday, July 31, 1869.

The *Patrie* of to-day says that the Spanish Government allows the Carlists to muster in the north, but is collecting forces to prevent the movement southward.

NEW MOVEMENTS OF THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, Aug. 1, 1869.

The Carlists under Cavariegos are in the mountains near Toledo. The national troops are in close pursuit. Bands of Carlists have appeared in the Provinces of Pontevedra and Leon. The Carlists who were taken prisoners at Pampeluna have been tried by court-martial. The Judge-Advocate urged the application of the death penalty, but their fate has not yet been decided. The "Volunteers of Liberty" throughout the kingdom are offering their services to the Provisional Government to assist in the suppression of the Carlist insurrection.

PARIS, Aug. 1, 1869.

It is rumored that Toledo and Avila have pronounced for Don Carlos.

MOVEMENTS OF CARLOS AND PRIM—THE CARLIST MOVEMENT SAID TO BE ENDED.

PARIS, Aug. 1, 1869—Evening.

The *Moniteur* has information to the effect that Don Carlos has reëntered France, and that Gen. Prim is about to leave Madrid on a trip to Vichy for his health. This statement of the *Moniteur* is generally credited, and is regarded as proof that the Carlist movement is ended.

THE CARLISTS DISORGANIZED.

MADRID, Aug. 1, 1869.

The Carlist forces in La Mancha became disorganized, and have disappeared from the province. A party in Leon is penned in by the troops, with no chance of escape.

A floating bath-house, at Valencia, suddenly sunk yesterday, and many persons within the structure at the time were carried down with it and drowned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31, 1869.

Mr. Gladstone, who has been ill for a few days past, has returned to London. His health is much improved, though he is still weak.

THE OXFORD AND HARVARD CREWS.

The Oxford boat crew went down the river Thames to Pangborne, to practice. This was done to get deeper water and a longer course. The Oxfords have just received a four-oared racing-boat, built by Salter, and who is now engaged upon one for the Harvard crew. The weight of the Harvard crew is four pounds more than that of the Oxford. The Harvard crew were out again this morning and this evening for practice. The pace made was good. The betting is two to one on the Oxfords.

AUSTRIA.

RELATIONS WITH PRUSSIA.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 31, 1869.

The *Presse*, the official organ, says that Von Beust intends to publish all the official dispatches with Prussia to justify the late assertion made to the delegation. Minister Jay has returned from Hamburg, and resumed his duties.

CONSULS.

VIENNA, Aug. 1, 1869.

The rule of the Government, which limited the appointment by foreign governments of Consuls to the capital and seaports of the Empire, has been relaxed. Mr. Royce has been approved as Consul of the United States at Prague.

FRANCE.

SENTENCE OF EDITORS.

PARIS, Saturday, July 31, 1869.

The manager and two of the editors of the *Rappel* newspaper have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to pay a large fine for publishing false news.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

ITS OPENING AUG. 15—ITS RATES.

The following has been sent over the Cable:

BREST, France, Saturday, July 31, 1869.

To the Associated Press, New-York: The Directors of the French-American Telegraph Company beg you to be their medium for expressing their gratitude to the Press, who have so kindly and effectually recorded their efforts. This Company will begin business on the 15th of August, with a reduction of—say 20 per cent on the present tariff; also giving further facilities, which they hope will be appreciated by the public. Press dispatches, of course, will be half price. Further details will be published by our agent.

COLLIGNON.

MEXICO.

YUCATAN TROUBLES—THE COLIMA ERUPTION.

HAVANA, July 31.—The steamship Cleopatra arrived here this morning from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from the City of Mexico to the 22d inst. All was quiet at Queretaro. The Puebla Railroad will be open in September. An insurrection had broken out among the Indians of Yucatan. The volcanic eruption in Colima was growing worse.

NICARAGUA.

REVOLUTION—THE PROJECTED SHIP-CANAL—DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED HUNGARIAN.

REALEJO, Nic., July 11.—After ten years of comparative quiet, our little republic is indulging in civil war. The Administration of President Guzman, who has now held office two years and eight months, has failed to give satisfaction to Gen. Martinez and his political friends, who held power for ten years previous to the present Administration. The politics of the State are divided somewhat geographically—North and South. The revolutionists are the Northern, or Leon, faction. On the 26th ult. all the important points in the north part of the State were taken, without resistance, by the revolutionists. They have put about 1,000 men in the field, and are moving on Managua, the capital. From this point—the north—it now looks probable that the result will be the speedy downfall of the Guzman Administration.

Last Winter a French party effected a treaty with this Government for the building of a ship canal across this plateau, making San Juan del Norte the Atlantic port, and using the San Juan River. This river being its entire length the boundary between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it was necessary that the latter State should be a party to the contract. This has been recently arranged, and there seems now reason to hope that this great enterprise, sustained by French, English, and probably American capital, will soon be entered upon. The persistent refusal of the Colombian Government to entertain the project of a route across the Isthmus of Panama can hardly fail to give impulse to this enterprise.

This community, especially the American part of it, have been shocked and greatly saddened by the death of Col. Harnevthy. He left his house six days since for a ride over his hacienda, and has not since been seen. His mule and coat are found—circumstances which leave no room to doubt that he is dead, but whether by the hand of an assassin, by wild beasts, or otherwise, is at present only conjecture. Col. H. was a Hungarian by birth, an early and intimate friend and compatriot of Kossuth in his first revolutionary efforts, and has since been an exile in the United States. He is widely known, especially in California, as the father of the grape and wine interests of that State. He came here last year and purchased a large sugar hacienda, and was entering extensively into the manufacture of sugar and distillation, in company with his son, Major Harasvthy of the United States Army. The son will be remembered for his brilliant war record, and especially by the citizens of New-York for his effective services in command of the cavalry during the riots of 1863, and his efficiency in maintaining the peace of the city during subsequent weeks.

PANAMA, July 23.—On the 26th of June a *pronunciamento* took place in Leon, in the Republic of Nicaragua. I shall confine myself to giving you a synopsis of the *acta* and the proclamation of the Provisional President, Francisco Baça. The *acta popular* sets forth a number of grievances, and enumerates the following as among the ultimate objects of the revolution: The abolition of monopolies, the jury system, and death penalty; the establishment of free schools by the Government, the building of roads, and the upholding of the integrity of the Central American Republics. The proclamation contains the same old stereotyped phrases of patriotism, devotion, &c. The revolution is so far confined to the Department of Leon, but troops had been sent on to capture the capital, Managuas.

AFFAIRS IN GUATEMALA AND COSTA RICA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PANAMA, July 23.—Peace and order are once more reëstablished in Guatemala, Cruz, and Barrios. The leaders of the insurgents have been again defeated by the Government troops, after an engagement in which a number were placed *hors du combat*.

Costa Rica was quiet. The administration of President Jimenez gives great satisfaction. The telegraph line between Puerto Arenas and the capital is now in working order. The Government has incorporated it with the Postal service, and messages can be sent at a very trifling cost, (3 cents per word). The Secretary of State has been sent to Europe on a mission to contract a loan of $2,000,000, to be applied to the building of the road to Lemon Bay on the Atlantic, thus giving an outlet for the coffee, and materially reducing the cost of its transportation over the Isthmus.

COLOMBIA.

THE LATE ARRESTS—A PARTY PROGRAMME—AMNESTY.

PANAMA, July 23.—The excitement attendant upon the arbitrary arrest of Messrs. Holguin and Vejarano has entirely quieted down. The latter has been released, but the former is still a close prisoner. He will probably be sent to the United States. The authorities, soon after the arrest of these two persons, promised to publish the revolutionary documents alleged to have been found on Holguin. The official paper has appeared, but it contains nothing beyond a rehash of the vague charges which have served as a pretext for their arbitrary action. Señor Holguin is a member of the Central Electioneering Junta of Bogota. Late papers from the interior contain a copy of a document issued by this Junta, in which they declare over their own signatures that "the object of the National party is not to make an appeal to arms to attain to power, and that no compact or resolution has been made by the Junta to menace the peace of the country. The programme of the party is declared to be *peace, concord, and a true Republic*, and that the ballot-box will be the only means used to triumph at the coming election. They protest against the charges made by the Radicals in the most solemn manner, and strongly urge all members of the party to commit no violence, or participate in any unlawful act against the Government." The political news from the interior is unimportant. The principal event in this city during the past week was the publication by the President of an amnesty to all political offenders who were banished from the country during the year 1868. The anniversary of Colombian independence was duly celebrated on the 20th inst. The national and State troops paraded during the afternoon, the latter in new uniforms. The health of the Isthmus is very good.

CHILI.

THE ELECTORAL LAW—RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE—APPLAUDING DIVINE SERVICE.

VALPARAISO, July 3.—Congress still continues in the discussion of the proposed reform in the Constitution, so far as it relates to electoral suffrage, but very little progress has been made, and what has been done is by no means satisfactory to the Republican party, and will cause them to redouble their efforts in the approaching campaign, so as to force the Conservatives into further concessions. The law passed by the last Congress by which tolerance of other religions was allowed in the republic, has begun already to show its effects. The law, strictly speaking, does not recognize religious liberty, but comes so near to it that it might very well be designated as distinction without a difference. We have already a Protestant church and a Lutheran one in Valparaiso. And during the past week a Protestant church has been opened and Divine service celebrated in Santiago. Large numbers of highly respectable Chilians of both sexes attended the opening ceremonies. They were well pleased, so much so that they several times applauded the Rev. Mr. Trumbull in his sermon.

An extraordinary divorce case came up in the Ecclesiastical Court in Santiago, the plaintiff stating that her husband was a woman. The Court ordered a medical examination, and the result was that the pretended husband was a female; the divorce was granted, and the culprit has been handed over to the Criminal Court for trial.

The preliminary steps have been taken, and over one half the capital subscribed to the Transandine Railroad from Chili to the Argentine Republic. The Caldera road in Chili is to be connected with that of Cordova in the Argentine. The promoter of this road is William Wheelwright, the founder of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

PERU.

MONEY AND GUANO—THE TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES PREVENTED—ARTS AND MANUFACTURES—CONSUL FARRAND.

LIMA, July 14.—Owing to the heavy drain of silver for shipment to Europe, the banks have been compelled to suspend discounting. Therefore in circulation bank notes to the amount of 5,000,000 to 1,000,000 in specie. In view of this state of affairs the Minister of Finance has arranged with the guano consignees to put the rate of exchange down to 37 pence, and thus prevent further shipments of bullion. It has been resolved that the guano shipped to the United States and England shall be that that is taken from the Chincha Islands, Macabi, and Independence Bay, and only in such quantities as will be necessary to meet the obligations of the Peruvian debt. The guano that is being taken from the Guanape Islands not being sufficiently known in these markets, it would not command the same price as that taken from the previous mentioned places, and the Government is desirous of not pushing it upon consumers at a less price.

The Permanent Commission of the Senate have notified the Executive that the treaty of a Convention between the United States and Peru, that has been ratified and exchanged, for the final settlement of all existing claims of citizens of the United States, no matter of what nature, was not in conformity with the act of Congress approving of the same, and the first warning has been passed to the Executive to desist from carrying out the Convention as signed between Señor Barranachea on the the part of Peru and Gen. Hovey upon that of the United States.

The contract entered into for building the Lima and Pisco Railroad with Don Alvarez Calderon has been annulled, owing to that gentleman requiring the Government to guarantee him a fixed amount for the $2,500,000 that he was to receive in bonds; the Government refused to guarantee any price. The contract for macadamizing the Lima and Callao Road has also been annulled. While the contract that was annulled by Dictator Prado of the Fenomeque Railroad has been declared to be legal, and is to be carried out.

Extensive preparations are being made for a Grand Exposition in the School of Arts in Lima, of the manufactures of Peru. The exhibition will be opened on the 28th of July, the anniversary of the Peruvian Independence.

As I stated in a former letter, the Government have for the present declined to put the exequatur to the commission of Col. Farrand as Consul at Callao. Several suits have been commenced against him in the Tribunal of Commerce in Lima, and an order of injunction has been issued by the Court, prohibiting him from leaving the country. It is much to be regretted that Col. Farrand was appointed to Peru, and more so his coming here, knowing, as he did, that his antecedents were not of the most correct nature. I learn that Col. Manuel Freyre, Peruvian Minister at Washington, will request Secretary Fish to name another person in the place of Ferrand as Consul, and as he has not been confirmed by the Senate, there will not be much difficulty in obtaining his request.

Excitement still continues to increase among the people about the great earthquakes that have been predicted to take place in Peru by Professor Falb. People are leaving Lima for Miraflores and Chorillos, and the Callao people are quietly leaving for Bellavista. We are, according to Professor Falb, to have the preliminary shocks on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of August, and on the 31st of August or the 30th of September the grand catastrophe is to take place. Quite severe shocks have been felt in Arequipa and Cuzco lately.

CANADA.

MUSTERING AGAINST THE FENIANS—PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

MONTREAL, July 31.—It is stated that Col. Hanson, Brigade-Major of the three river districts, received orders on Thursday to hold all the companies in his command in readiness to march to the frontier at an hour's notice. Two strong battalions were at once mustered, and now await orders. The meeting of the Dominion Parliament has been prorogued until the 27th of September, and not then to meet for the dispatch of business. The potato disease has appeared in some localities near the coast of New-Brunswick.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—A strange and mysterious affair came to light last night. On Friday afternoon last $50,000, the proceeds of a Government sale, was deposited in the safe in the Treasurer's Office at the United States Arsenal in this city. Saturday morning, on opening the safe, it was discovered that $24,000 had been stolen. There were no marks of violence on the safe, and the building was well guarded by private watchmen. Several employés of the arsenal have been arrested on suspicion.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR IN KANSAS.

A MAN BURIED ALIVE—NO ATTEMPT TO RESCUE HIM.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—*The Leavenworth Times* says that on Saturday last, while two workmen were engaged in digging a well at Monument Station, for the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, it caved in, burying one of the men, while the other escaped by seizing a rope, and was drawn up. The well had been sunk 160 feet, and owing to the scarcity of timber the curbing had been neglected for 30 feet, and being thus insecure, without a moment's warning it caved in, burying the man under several feet of earth and sand. The workmen above could distinctly hear his cries for help, and distinguished the words, "don't leave me." His companions made no attempt to release him, alleging as an excuse that they were afraid of further caving in of the well, and after his cries had ceased and it was evident that life had fled, they filled up the well, forever entombing a human being whom they might have rescued, or have at least attempted to save.

LIQUOR-LAW MEETING IN LOWELL.

EXTREMES MEET—RADICAL TEETOTALERS AND LIQUOR-DEALERS ON THE SAME SIDE.

There was a large mass meeting of those interested in the enforcement of the Prohibitory Liquor law in Lowell, Mass., on Thursday evening. The call was issued conjointly by a number of leading temperance men and some of the chief liquor-dealers in the city. Major Emory, a prominent liquor-dealer, gave the view which his side took of the necessity of enforcing the law. He said that although he held a different opinion from some as to the effects of the law upon the morals of the people, and although he had been denounced as a murderer and destroyer of social happiness, he hoped he came with a spirit that would meet the approbation of those who loved good order and good government. He did not desire to discuss the the good or bad qualities of the liquor law. For 25 years of his life he had been a violator of the Liquor law of Massachusetts, because the law had not been strictly enfored. Only one year had he ever conformed to its requirements. The Prohibitory law was again enacted, and he did not propose to be an outlaw for another 25 years, nor did he feel able to change his business at his age to another which he knew nothing of. He believed the law could be enforced as well as the law against stealing. He believed that a large majority of the Democratic party were in favor of the enforcement of the law, though they did not believe in its expediency; and he also estimated that two-thirds of the Republican party were in favor of its rigid enforcement. Who said that the law could not be enforced!—only the politicians and a few in the trade. He then considered the reasons why the law was not enforced. In Boston, where the most liquor was sold, the Constabulary went daily from Bromfield-st. to some obscure corner of the city and seized a few gallons of liquor, passing by hundreds of places where it was sold openly. There was now held and sold in Boston, and in violation of the law, and with the approbation of the Chief of the Constabulary, liquor enough, if turned off Cambridge bridge, to make a passable cocktail of all Charles River. Hanks, a radical temperance man, followed. He thought the Chief of Constabulary, Maj. Jones, was doing the best he could, and that the law was being gradually enforced. Other speakers were called on from each side, yet all on the same side. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That when a law is enated the whole people should yield obedience to it, in order to ascertain whether it is for the general welfare or whether it will prove detrimental to the public good.

Resolved, That this meeting, composed of all classes of our fellow-citizens, is in favor of a strict, prompt, faithful, and impartial enforcement of the present Prohibitory law, and that we will use our influence with the City Government and State Constables in carrying it into effect.

Resolved, That several of our most prominent hotel-keepers and liquor dealers, who have expressed a determination to discontinue the traffic, to use their influence in closing all places of sale till a fair trial of the law is had or a further decision is made by the people at the ballot box, demand of us our honorable acknowledgment, and we cordially invite all our fellow-citizens to interest themselves in this enterprise.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the State Constables of this Commonwealth, and to all in proper authority, without fear or favor, to compel, throughout the State, a thorough enforcement of the law as we find it upon the statue book, to the end that ours may be a Government of law and not of men.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN CONCORD, N. H.—LOSS OF LIFE.

CONCORD, N.H., Aug. 1.—Last night a fire broke out in the book and stationery store of E. C. Eastman & Co., Main-st., and rapidly spread to several adjoining wooden buildings, totally destroying five stores, occupied by the following persons: James Hazleton, dry goods and millinery; E. C. Eastman & Co., books and stationery; Mrs. M. N. Smith, millinery; Robinson & Tilton, pictures and picture-frames; Miss Taggart, confectionery; E. N. Shepard, variety store; Geo. H. Batchelder, boot maker; James Davis, tailor; Prescott Brothers, piano stools; A. H. Wiggin, power-presses. A boot maker, employed by G. H. Batchelder, named Patrick Mara, was burned to death. His remains were found at 6 o'clock this morning. Rumford Block was also considerably damaged. S. W. & J. H. Stewart, tailors, and Churchill Kilburn, dry goods, removed their stock from it in a damaged condition. The loss on stock and buildings will probably amount to $40,000. The amount of insurance is not known.

POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA—DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—The Supreme Court of the State, sitting at Monroe, La., has rendered two decisions adverse to the power to remove officers appointed to State and other offices, which has been freely exercised by Gov. Warmoth. In the case of the Mayor of Jefferson City the Court decided that no vacancy existed, and the Governor had no power to appoint. In the case of the parish judge, removed by the Governor on the ground that the incumbent had not filed an eligibility oath with the Secretary of State, and because of his alleged disfranchisement under the Fourteenth Amendment, the Court decides that the act of the Governor was without authority, that judges must be removed in the manner pointed out by the Constitution, and their eligibility must be determined judiciously. The Court ordered that the judge removed by the Governor retain his office.

ACCIDENT ON THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 1.—The rear coach on the Eastern bound train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was thrown off the track yesterday morning near Joy Depot. The ladies' car turned a complete summersault. Four ladies were injured, but none seriously, though one lady's arm was broken. A brakeman, who jumped off the train, had his back broken.

FATAL RESULTS OF A DRUGGIST'S MISTAKE.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—A fatal case of poisoning occurred in this city last evening by the administration of a dose of poison, put up by a druggist through mistake. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by an overdose of "aqua ammonia," administered through the gross carelessness of the apothecary. The prescription by the physician called for "aqua cinnamon."

STABBING AFFRAY IN JERSEY CITY.

A quarrel broke out last evening in front of the saloon No. 76 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, in which one of the participants, John Cox, was stabbed in the thigh. The latter, it appears by the complaint made at the Police Station, was employed by Thomas Claber, the person with whom the quarrel was had. Cox was discharged on Saturday evening, and meeting Claber last evening angry words ensued between them. Blows resulted, and Claber, it is alleged, drew a knife and stabbed Cox in the thigh, producing a serious wound. The assailant was arrested and committed for examination.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

....Another cargo of 36,000 codfish has arrived at San Francisco from Choumagin Island.

....The fire is still raging in the woods throughout Washington Territory, causing immense damage.

....The strike of the miners at White Pine Nevada, has ended and the members of the union go to work to-day at reduced wages.

....John Gannon, aged 80 years, was run over on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Lewiston, Me., on Saturday, and had his right leg crushed. His injuries are fatal.

....Alvin Blake of Boston is under arrest in Portland, Me., charged with robbing Adams Express Company of $750. He claims to be one of the Ocean Bank robbers.

....Mrs. Wm. Bradley of East Haven, Conn., while walking on the track of the Shore Line Railroad, on Saturday, was run over and instantly killed. Her little son, who was with her, was seriously injured.

....A man named Bennett was found about a mile from Owego yesterday, in an insensible condition. He still lives, but cannot survive. From all appearances he was knocked down and robbed. No arrests have yet been made.

....On Friday evening a young woman named Ann Sutherland snapped a loaded pistol at Wm. Sullivan, at the house of the latter, on Harrison-ave., and then proceeded to smash his windows. Jealousy was the alleged cause. She was arrested.

....The report of the Boston City Auditor shows the total debt of that city on April 31, last, to be $17,304,435 80. To meet this the city had in Sinking Fund bonds and mortgages, $6,860,989 11. Net debt, $10,434,446 69. Net increase since April, 1868, $1,486,918 76.

....A Court of Inquiry will convene at the Navy-Yard, at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 3d of August, to investigate the charges of cruelty to seamen, alleged against Lieutenant-Commander Zeely of the Pawnee. The Court will be composed of Capt. Guest and Commanders Temple, Wells, and McCoslay.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

THE ATTACK ON PUERTO PRINCIPE BY 5,000 NEGROES—THEIR REPULSE.

HAVANA, July 31, via KEY WEST, Aug. 1.—It is reported that two slavers have landed in the Cinco Villas district on account of Zulueta Marino. On Wednesday last, July 28, 5,000 negro insurgents attacked Puerto Principe, making a general raid through the city. The Spanish troops to the number of 4,000 men attacked them. A severe struggle ensued, in which the ground was contested inch by inch, the insurgents finally retiring in perfect order, having achieved the object for which they had made the raid. They captured and destroyed provisions valued at $50,000, and made good their retreat. The Spaniards do not give any estimate of the patriot losses. Thirty-four wounded soldiers of their army were taken to the barracks. The Spaniards claim they had only 11 men killed.

AFFAIRS AT SANTIAGO—CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON THE CITY.

Patriot fears of a massacre by the Volunteers have subsided. There is great dearth of provisions, and consequently great misery at Santiago de Cuba. On Saturday, July 24, the Patriot detachments which have been attacking the fortified plantations for some time past, defeated the Spanish reënforcements sent to meet them. Col. Camara, commanding the Spanish forces, was wounded, and the expedition compelled to return to the city. It is stated that as soon as their preparations are completed the Patriots will positively attack Santiago de Cuba.

EXPECTED INVESTMENT OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.

The negro militia that made the raid upon Puerto Principe enabled a number of families to escape from the Spaniards. The investment of Puerto Principe is expected.

Mr. Furguson, long imprisoned at Manzanillo, has obtained his release. A number of the political prisoners have also been released.

MORE SEQUESTRATIONS.

In consequence of certain correspondence having been intercepted more important sequestrations are expected. The sales of confiscated propety will take place at auction. It is suggested that the police authorities make a registration of the slaves owned by disloyal masters. More troops are demanded from the interior, the insurgents increasing in numbers and activity.

COST OF THE WAR.

HAVANA, July 31.—The following estimates have been made for August: Expenses of the War Department, $800,000; expenses of the Navy Department, $350,000; expenses of the Civil Department, $750,000; miscellaneous, $300,000; total, $2,200,000.

THE CUBAN COMMISSION TO BUY THE ISLAND FROM SPAIN—DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS TO THAT END.

HAVANA, July 23.—In a previous letter mention was made of a commission of Cubans who had gone over to Spain with a view of sounding the Regent and his administration for some arrangement that might end the contest now going on in the island. Little importance was attached to their movements at the time, but recent developments show that it has attained some part of its object. What is here related has been derived from trustworthy sources and is of an exceedingly important character. The members of the commission went to work quietly, and, without offending Spanish punctilio, arranged for conference with certain leading supporters of the government, and have been since, on convenient occasions, gradually unfolding their plans. The scheme most at heart with the Commission is the purchase of Cuba by the Cubans from the Spanish Government. The able representative of Cespedes to the Government at Washington has been fully advised of all these plans, and Mr. Fish was, in proper time, duly notified of the card that was being played at the Court of Madrid. You will remember that not long since, when approached by Mr. Ruiz on the subject of Cuba, he expressed his sympathy with the insurgents, and said that the United States Government was acting such a part as would best benefit all parties. Mr. Fish's policy seems to have been to see that the neutrality laws should be faithfully executed; to give the Spaniards a fair chance to do that which was deemed impossible—that is to say, to recover the island—and then the Administration at Washington could interpose its good offices at the right moment, with all the force of its consistency on the subject of recognition of belligerent rights. Gen. Sickles was informed as to these diplomatic steps on the part of the Cuban Commission, and it is supposed that he is to work in accord with the members of that body now in Madrid, and in a manner at once prudent and persevering. The movement of the Commission is being somewhat regarded by the Spanish Ministry, especially since the return of Dulce to Spain, and the late orders sent out to De Rodas, looking to a curtailment of the volunteer power, have been partly dictated, it is said, with a view to preparing affairs for the consummation of the scheme referred to.

Gen. De Rodas has lately been giving decided indications of his contempt for the leaders of the volunteers, and most especially of Gen. Espinar, who permitted himself to be installed in the Captain-General's chair as Dulce's successor. Various other things indicate that the conflict is, each day, growing to a close, and De Rodas, or the representative of the Government, must go under or bring to the dust the would-be leaders and "saviors of the island." The beginning of the end may be reached on the occasion of Espinar's departure for Spain, but whether so or not, it must speedily happen. Should the Governor-General go down in the struggle, there could arise nothing but the most unprecedented anarchy. The "saviors of the island" would under no circumstances agree to accept another Captain-General, coming from Spain, and nominated by the present Ministry; and, on the other hand, should De Rodas be brought into actual conflict with these paper warriors, and get the advantage, there would be such elements of disturbance that he would be powerless to do anything. The Captain-General knows the situation, and has asked of the authorities at Madrid a concession of power, to propose autonomy to the Cubans. Failing in this, he evidently considers the field lost.

Looking to all the surrounding circumstances, it is almost certain that not only De Rodas, but Dulce, Prim, Serrano & Co. would gladly carry out the policy herein foreshadowed. The only real difficulty is this: Can the present Ministry retain power after having consented to a sale of the island? The matter is being discussed in the higher and better circles of society here, and the project is gaining supporters day by day. The great opposition comes from the office-holders, whose bread and meat would, in such event, have to be gained on the soil of old Spain. It is more, much more than probable, that De Rodas will advise the Government to do as Dulce has already advised it, viz.: sell out the island to the natives, taking a guarantee from the United States. Public opinion is undergoing a change in Spain, and it is confidently believed that the scheme will succeed. The Spanish Minister, Roberts, is announced as soon to visit the island, and, doubtless, it is with a view of seeing what would be the best steps to be taken with respect to this matter.

The Prensa has changed its tone materially within the last week or so. It says that the Spaniards could not possibly have put down the insurrection during the nine months time it has been prevalent; that the insurgents were too well prepared for that; but it consoles itself with the reflection, that the enemies of the national integrity have not, as yet, gained their freedom. It speaks in a dolorous strain, and concludes an article with these painful remarks: "Many times we have heard, with profound grief, the statements made to us by proprietors of estates, how that, in a few minutes' time, the accumulations and savings of 20 years have disappeared under the blighting torch of the *insurrecto*, and, in many instances, the inheritance of a family, which has been building up for three or more generations, has passed away almost in the twinkling of an eye."

PERUVIAN AID—THE MONITORS—WAR URGED IN LIMA.

LIMA, July 14.—Considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon President Balta and his Ministers, during the past few days, to induce them to make common cause with the Cubans, and send the Peruvian squadron to the scene of action. So far, however, they have successfully resisted; but how long they will be able to do so, I will not pretend to say. But it will all depend upon the disposition shown by the Spanish Government to settle with South American republics, in the conference that will take place shortly in Washington. If Spain is reasonable all will be right, but if not she will have her hands full. The people who are urging assistance for Cuba are the party of Prado, who declare that if he was in power their fleet would be in Cuban waters by this time. Of this there can be little doubt, considering that Peruvian agents and Peruvian gold have been employed during the past three years fomenting the present revolution in Cuba. Prado was chiefly concerned in the revolutionary speculation with regard to the monitors purchased in the United States. It has been suggested that, in place of coming out to the Pacific, they ascend the Amazon River to the Port of Iquitos, they would thus be in a Peruvian port, and so cancel the obligation entered into with the United States Government, after which they could join the fleet that could be sent to Cuba.

A CUBAN CABINET IN PERU.

LIMA, July 14.—There is a rumor to the effect that there will be some important changes in the Cabinet in a few days. I learn that Dr. Barranachea, Minister of Foreign Relations, will resign and go to France as Minister, Pierola, the Minister of Finance, taking the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, Senor Ferrieros retiring from the Cabinet to be replaced by one of the most energetic men in Peru, Gomez Sanchez, and an avowed friend of the Cuban cause. The retirement of Senors Barranachea and Ferrieros from the Cabinet will be an advantage to the Cubans, the importance of which cannot at present be calculated. Senor Ribyero has declined the mission to Bolivia. It is not unlikely that he aspires again for his old position of Minister of Foreign Relations.

THE CASES OF THE LE HAVE AND THE GRAPE-SHOT—JAMAICA NEUTRALITY—INDIGNATION OF THE SPANIARDS AT THE CUBAN BANQUET IN KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, Jam., July 20.—The case of the British schooner Le Have, which was brought here by the Spanish war steamer Fernando el Catholico on the 28th ult., and placed in charge of the authorities, has not yet been finally disposed of. The Le Have was found with a clearance from Boston for Kingston, Jamaica, with grease; but, on examination of the cargo, it was found to consist not of grease, but of gunpowder and munitions of war. As the importation of such articles, of foreign manufacture and from foreign ports, is prohibited, the cargo was seized by advice of the Attorney-General of the Colony. It is valued at $50,000 (gold). The Captain protested, and has abandoned his vessel; but the cargo has been landed, and the case awaits the determination of the Government or the decision of the judges before whom it will be brought. The case of the American schooner Grapeshot, seized at Falmouth, on the north side of the Island, by order of the Governor, is still causing trouble. The Government holds the arms and ammunition that were on board when she was seized, and the vessel has been sold to a Falmouth merchant for $3,800. But the Captain is in difficulty. An action at law has been sent out against him by a Montezo Bay merchant, to whom he was under engagement to sell the schooner, and upon his refusing to give bail to appear to the action, he has been lodged in jail. He threatens in his turn, to issue an action against the pursuer for false imprisonment. It is reported here that the seizure of both of these vessels is owing to representations which have been made to the Governor of Jamaica by President Salnave's agents in New-York, who sent on full information to this island as to the true character and destination of the vessels. The Le Have's cargo, especially, was intended for the steamer Columbia, now in the service of the Haytien rebels, and it is believed that the loss of the cargo will seriously interfere with their plans. In the last *Gazette* by authority appears a proclamation by the Governor prohibiting the exportation of arms or ammunition, and a sharp lookout will now be kept up for vessels coming hither under suspicious circumstances. The Clara Helena (late American steamer Mount Vernon) just arrived here from from St. Marc, with her screw out of order—the result of a well aimed shot from the Salnave, who gave chase to her—will shortly leave this port for New-York to undergo repairs.

Our advices from Santiago de Cuba inform us that the late Cuban banquet in this city has highly incensed the Spaniards in the "ever-faithful isle." A strong article about it has appeared in the *Bandera Espanola*, commenting on the speeches made at the banquet, and so strong is the feeling against Mr. Consul Gregg, for hoisting the Stars and Stripes in honor of the flag of Cuban independence—notwithstanding his declaration that this act was not done in his official capacity—that they would have torn him to pieces if they could only have laid hands upon him. It is said that the Spaniards are trying to get a list of the names of all those who were present at the banquet, with the object of measures being taken for the confiscation of their property. Some of the Cuban refugees here have received letters stating that letters sent in a mail taken, some short time ago, from this port to Santiago, by the Prussian frigate Victoria, were opened by the authorities of Santiago, and that numerous arrests in the city were the consequence. It is stated, also, that all the Jamaica newspapers were seized and burned, as their circulation in Cuba was considered dangerous to Spanish rule. The Jamaicans have heard with deep regret of the failure of the Ryan expedition to get off, but it is confidently believed here, and most ardently hoped, that the gallant Cubans will yet achieve their independence.

Intelligence has been received here that the market value of logwood in England has fallen as low as $25 per tun. This, it is expected, will in a great measure check the energy which has recently been manifested in the interior districts of the island in preparing the wood for market. Several persons have already ceased to cut in consequence of the decline, and the Colonial bank has, for the present, declined to discount acceptances for logwood.

The drouth continues to be severely felt in most parts of the island, and even where rains have fallen the showers have been very light and partial. In one part of the country, where there are no streams, every tank, pond, and reservoir is dry, the people being compelled to travel many miles to get water. In that district the cattle and horses and mules are dying, it is said, like rotten sheep.

CUBAN MOVEMENTS IN CANADA.

It is now more generally rumored than ever, says *The Montreal Pays* of Saturday, that some Cuban filibustering expedition will leave Canada to join the insurgents in Cuba. Col. Ryan is at Niagara, organizing, it is said, an army corps, who will leave Montreal or Quebec in a few days for the theater of war. It is announced at Toronto that two agents of the Junta have left there lately for Montreal for the purpose of freighting a vessel to transport men and arms to Cuba. More than 200 men await orders at Montreal and Toronto, on this side of the frontier, and at Ogdensburg and Buffalo on the American. These rumors should, however, be received with reserve, as they require confirmation. All that is certain, is, that Col. Ryan, the Cuban chief is in Canada.

CONDITION OF THE RELEASED FILIBUSTERS.

The greater portion of the released filibusters are still wandering over the city. They are said to have received directions to wait around for a few days. It is rumored that another expedition is being organized here, but it may be considered certain that no more will depart direct from this port to Cuba. The Junta are acting with unanimity and caution, and Spanish spies will find it more difficult in future to worm out the secrets of the Cuban patriots. The Junta and Cols. Ryan and Currier have, it appears, dissolved connection, since the former commander failed to disband his troops on Gardiner's Island, when directed to do so by the Junta. Col. Byron will, probably, be the leader of any future movement.

RECEPTION OF GEN. SHERIDAN IN BURLINGTON, VT.

BURLINGTON, July 31.—Gen. Sheridan arrived here yesterday afternoon, and was received by the Mayor, Common Council, and numerous citizens. His reception was one of the most cordial ever extended to any person, civil or military, in this place. On Monday evening he will hold a public reception at the City Hall. Senator Edmunds will deliver the address of welcome. In firing a salute in honor of the General's arrival, Peter Lander, jr., a member of the 1st Vermont Battery, had an arm blown off below the elbow. Gen. Sheridan will remain here for several days.

COLORED CHILDREN AND THE INDIANA SCHOOL FUND.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.—In answer to a note from the Board of School Trustees of this city, the Attorney General, D. E. Williamson, decides that the colored children are entitled to their *pro rata* of the school fund, under the laws of the late Legislature, upon the basis of the last apportionment for school purposes, and that it is not necessary to await a new enumeration.

LOCATING THE CAPITAL OF MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Quite an enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held last night at the Southern Hotel, to discuss the question of removing the Capital to St. Louis. A number of speeches were made and various propositions considered, but no definite action taken other than instructing the Chairman to request the City Council, County Court, Merchants' Exchange, and Board of Trade to call a mass meeting of the citizens generally, to devise the best means of carrying out the project.

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