New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXIX.....No. 8,861. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

GRAND FETE TO THE OXFORD AND HARVARD CREWS—SPEECHES OF CHARLES DICKENS, THOMAS HUGHES, AND OTHERS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1869.

A grand fête was given at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, last evening, in honor of the Harvard and Oxford boat crews, by the London Rowing Club. Mr. Layton, the President of the Club, occupied the chair. All the members of the Harvard crew were present except Mr. Loring, but Mr. Willan alone represented the Oxford crew. There were also present 120 invited guests, including Charles Dickens, Thomas Hughes, Edmund Yates, Captain Anderson, and many other notables. Messrs. Motley and Moran were tendered invitations, but were unable to attend. The rooms were tastefully decorated with the American and British flags, as well as those of the different boat clubs. After the dinner, toasts were given to "The Queen of England," and "The President of the United States," which were drunk with enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.

Charles Dickens was received with repeated rounds of applause. It was some minutes before he was permitted to speak. He playfully alluded to the fact of the Chairman's deputing him to propose the toast of the evening, "The Oxford and Harvard crews." He said a remarkable and affecting volume was published at the time of his last visit to America. That volume contained the biographies of 95 of the Harvard students, who, at one time or another, bore arms in the service of their country. Nothing was more remarkable in these descendents of our forefathers than the invincible determination with which some of them fought against odds in the late war, and the dauntless spirit with which they sustained defeat. Who would say after the contest of Friday that Harvard was less true to herself in peace than in war? Who could fail to recognize in the boat's crew the leaven of her soldiers, and not feel that she has now a greater right than ever to be proud of her sons, and take them to her breast when they return with resounded acclamation? The Duke of Wellington said that there was only one thing worse than a great victory—a great defeat; but there was another sense in the use of the term "A great defeat." Such was the defeat of a handful of daring fellows who made a dash of thousands of miles in order to meet conquerors in their own domain; a defeat such as that which Harvard had sustained. [Cheers.] He regretted the absence of the Oxford men. He would not say much of them, good or bad. If anything was to be said to their disparagement, it was that they won so often. He thought they could afford to lose in the event of another contest. He was sure he expressed his own feelings, the feelings of Oxford, and the feelings of Englishmen, when he bade the Harvards a cordial welcome, and wished them God-speed in their homeward journey. The victory might be Harvard's next time. Meanwhile he assured them of an enthusiastic welcome at home which would find an echo in every corner of England. He concluded amid great applause, coupling the toast with the names of Simmons and Willan.

Mr. Simmons replied briefly. He expressed his warmest thanks for the cordiality and hospitality extended the Harvard crew. While recognizing their defeat, he hoped the next crew, or the same crew if they came over again, would find in that defeat their success. They had been benefited by their experience. Looking to the crew by which they were defeated, he had no reason to be ashamed.

Mr. Willan, on the part of the Oxfords, regretted the unavoidable absence of the remainder of the crew. With respect to the race, as an old hand, he said it had not been won easily. It was the best race he ever rowed.

Thomas Hughes then toasted the London Club. He referred to his own experiences and the glories of the English universities. He asserted that Harvard University, in producing James Russell Lowell, John Lathrop Motley, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Louis Agassiz, had reason to pride itself. Future generations would regard some of the Harvards with the veneration given to our Hampdens and others in past generations.

Mr. Playford proposed the toast, "Our Visitors." He regretted that the Harvards had not used a coach. No crew could attain perfection without a coach. He urged them to use one in their future training. After the toast to the London Club, Mr. Rice proposed to the Harvards only to give cheers on account of the courtesy and kindness shown by the Club. They were given amid great applause. At the conclusion there was a grand display of fireworks in honor of the occasion.

CRITICISMS OF THE PRESS.

The Standard has the following criticism on the late boat-race: "The rowing of the Harvards was rather injudicious; it was too fast to last. The want of a good recovery left them tucked up over their ears at the end of the stroke. They reached out well and rowed with straight backs and arms; but there was no work in their stroke. Though the Oxonians were heavier, it does not follow that weight brought them in first; it was rather their style. In the long run, style is sure to win when strength is equal."

THE RETURN OF THE HARVARDS.

Messrs. Loring, Fay and Blakie, of the Harvard Club, Mr. Elliott, their boat-builder, and Mr. Ticknor, return to New-York on the steamer City of Antwerp, which sails to-morrow.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR AT WORK.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1869.

The Emperor was at work, yesterday, with M. Forcade de la Roquette. The *Public* says the Emperor will give audiences to visitors to-day.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EMPRESS.

The Empress Eugenie will remain at Ajaccio a day or two. She will return to Paris some time between the 3d and the 9th of September. A dispatch from Ajaccio announces that the Empress is indisposed, and the Prince Imperial will alone assist at the festivities there in honor of Napoleon.

AN INSURRECTIONARY MANIFESTO.

The French journals have received copies of a manifesto inciting insurrection, and signed "President de Comite-Brutus."

THE REPORTED MUTINY ON THE SABINE DENIED.

A note from the American Legation contradicts the report, which prevailed here on Sunday, that a dangerous conspiracy had been discovered on board the frigate Sabine, and pronounces the story utterly without foundation.

SPAIN.

DON CARLOS ABOUT TO VISIT ENGLAND.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1869.

Don Carlos has embarked at Guipuscoa for England. He has abandoned for the present the attempt to provoke a rising in Spain, and will wait for a more favorable opportunity.

AUSTRIA.

BARON BEUST MAKES FRIENDLY OVERTURES TO PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1869.

It is said that the quarrel between Austria and Prussia is likely to be amicably settled. Baron Von Beust has made friendly overtures to the Prussian Government.

TURKEY.

ISMAEL PASHA PREPARING TO VISIT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1869.

Ismael Pasha has begun his preparations for the voyage to this city.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF EUGENIE.

Turkish troops have been concentrated in the vicinity of Constantinople for a review in honor of the Empress Eugenie. Thirty thousand men have gone into camp at Belcos, eight miles from Scutari.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

REPORTED RECOGNITION OF THE TREATIES BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1869.

The newspapers of this city assert that Mr. Burlingame has received a dispatch from the Chinese Government expressing its cordial recognition of the treaties he has concluded with America and the different European States.

PARAGUAY.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT—LOPEZ IN A STRONG POSITION.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1869.

The *Journal Officiel* has intelligence from Asuncion that the installation of the Provisional Government there meets with many obstacles, which render doubtful the practicability of the measures resorted to by the Allies for the pacification of the country. President Lopez holds positions of great strength in the mountains, and the want of provisions compels the Allied army to remain inactive.

GREECE.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS — BRIGANDAGE — KING GEORGE'S CHATEAU—VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

ATHENS, Aug. 9.—The debates in the Chamber of Deputies on the King's address, upon the opening of the Legislature, have caused great excitement here during the last two or three days. The third paragraph, referring to the adherence of Greece to the decision of the late Greco-Turkish Conference in Paris, gave rise to a very animated discussion of the policy and conduct of Greece toward the Cretans. The turn which it took and the disclosures made during the debate render the question one of more than local interest. The Committee of eight members appointed by the Chamber to draw up the draft of a reply to the Royal address, gave in their report yesterday evening. The majority (six) proposed a favorable reply, which was hailed with acclamations by the ministerial party as a greater victory than the election of their candidate, Mr. Christides, as President of the Chamber. The two gentlemen in the minority, one of whom is a member for Athens, declared in their report that they could not agree to the reply proposed principally on account of its treatment of the paragraph refering to the decision of the Paris Conference. This paragraph of the Royal Address states that "the interests of Greece properly understood imperatively demanded her immediate and unconditional adherence to that decision of the great powers of Europe, who had laid down certain principles of international law which could not be disregarded." The minority proposed in reply, "that although everybody admitted the expediency of adhering to the decision of the Paris Conference, it being imposed upon Greece unconditionally by the Great Powers of Europe, Greece looked upon the step, nevertheless, as one of dire necessity, due in a great measure to the state of weakness in which Greece, in reality, was at the time, compared to her powerful opponent, and that every true Greek could not but feel a sense of humiliation at the way in which the decision was tendered and imposed, and the general disregard shown to the rights of the Greek nation, coupled with a deep feeling of sympathy for the brave people of Crete, who, by that act, were sacrificed to European policy, and abandoned to the revenge of the Turks, after the heroic struggle they had so long made to achieve their independence." This amendment produced a prolonged and animated debate, each political party that had been in power during the long struggle attempting to clear itself and throw on its opponents the onus of the accusation implied in it. Mr. Comondouros, the leader of the Opposition, who spoke long and well on the subject, boasted much of all he had done during his ministry two years ago to support the Cretan cause. He asserted that when he came to power he found the insurrection almost expiring for want of support, but that it had gained new strength from the frank, generous and efficient sympathy, the Greek nation had shown it during his term of office; that he had long foreseen the possibility of Greece being forced into a war with Turkey, that he had endeavored to place the country on a footing to meet such an eventuality, and had secured for her, in case she should be driven into a struggle with Turkey, the active support and coöperation of powerful allies abroad. This expression led to much surmising and questioning, as to who the active allies alluded to, were, but nothing could be elicited from the speaker. The public to-day show as much curiosity in the question as the Deputies last night. Servia, Romania, with the indirect assistance of the Bulgarians and other Christian populations of Turkey, are of course suggested as the most probable allies of Greece against Turkey. Some one has hinted at Italy, but, although the Cretans had a good deal of sympathy and some help from Garibaldi and his few adherents, Greece could naturally expect little assistance from Italy in a war which could in no way further her own interests, and would certainly expose her to the angry frowns and opposition of France, at present, and ever since the adoption in the French Cabinet of M. Moustier's Oriental policy, the most philo-Turkish Power in Europe. Whoever the allies alluded to may be, the occasion for them is now long gone by for Greece. The Cretans have been obliged to submit, and it will take them many a long year to retrieve their fearful losses. Active alliances are not what Greece require now, and if it is true that Mr. Comondouros had ever contracted such in her name, at a time when they might have been of value, I can understand, as matters now stand, his reserve on the subject. All Greeks now see, after the first bitterness of their disappointment is over, that they were hardly yet prepared for the great and final battle with Turkey, and that their *grande idée*—the enlargement of their little kingdom—must be abandoned for the present, postponed indefinitely by the mere force of circumstances. A new current has set in in this direction which promises well for Greece.

The great obstacles in their way still are brigandage and the bad state of their finances. Hitherto all the efforts of the Government have not been very successful against the former evil. Want of security in the interior is still the great bane to agriculture and trade. In financial matters they seem to be succeeding a little better. Part of the loan taken from the National and Ionian Banks here during the period after the rupture with Turkey, when a war was daily expected, has been paid back. Nine million drahmes ($2,000,000) still remain. To pay this off and free trade from the injury of this forced currency, the Government have proposed a loan to the Chamber of 9,000,000 at 9½ per cent and 4 per cent sinking fund, to be guaranteed by the Custom dues. This plan seems likely to be adopted.

The King and royal family are still living at Corfu. King George has taken a particular affection for his country residence there, which he has christened "Mon Repos." Being far from the reach of importunate ministers, "he is at rest" from State cares. He is expected here next week to receive the reply to the address from the Chamber. The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and father of the Queen of Greece, is at Corfu, assisting at the baptism of her second child, who is to be called George, after his father.

BRIGANDAGE—ATHENS IN DANGER—BAPTISM OF PRINCE GEORGE—FETE AT CORFU—VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

ATHENS, Aug. 10.—Brigandage is rampant in the Peloponesus and Acaruania, and threatens Athens. M. Valsamachi, son of the widow of Bishop Heber, who married a Greek gentleman, was violently carried off by brigands a few days since, and an enormous ransom is demanded. This gentleman was manager of an estate at Ali-Chelebi, which lies within twenty or thirty miles of the large commercial town of Patras, and the estate belongs to Princess Catharine Soutzso, of Athens, who will probably have to sacrifice a portion of the property to raise the necessary cash to recover her manager from the hands of these lawless scoundrels.

Rumors are rife that brigands have seized passengers on the road leading from this city to Piræus, and great anxiety prevails in Athens. It looks at present like a besieged town. Cavalry are constantly moving about, and a heavy guard is mounted on all the neighboring hills. As to the country-seats in the vicinity, they are comparatively deserted this Summer, and particularly now—nobody cares to ruralize in the vicinity of a brigand-haunted neighborhood. The Chamber of Deputies is "sitting" in the midst of all this alarm, and yet no "motion" is made to institute public measures for the common safety. The Minister of War keeps his soldiers moving about, and that is all.

Great proceedings are reported from Corfu, which indicate that all is safe enough in that island. Prince George, the second Royal Prince, was baptized on the 5th of August with great eclat. The whole town kept high holiday. Temporary arches were erected in the main street; flags of every nation waved from the Consulates and official residences; the men-of-war in the harbor were gayly decorated, and all the Greek paraphernalia of marching, soldiers, gunfiring, band-playing, bell-ringing, illumination, and fire-works, has been going on for several successive days. But all this was not for the unconscious little Prince George of Greece. The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, who is the father of the Queen of Greece, arrived at Corfu "to hold the baby," in the Russian frigate Askold. The ceremony at the Cathedral was "very imposing," according to the Corfu journals; but it could hardly have equaled the effective scene at the Metropolitan Church in this city last year when the first Prince—the little Duke of Sparta—went through his dipping and oiling process in the presence of that distinguished crowd, among whom were your own Admiral and officers of the Franklin. Besides the baptismal ceremony at Corfu there was a grand diplomatic dinner at the King's chatean and a ball at the palace. The toilettes of the ladies are represented to have been very magnificent. The foreign Ministers and their wives were present. On this occasion Her Majesty the Queen danced the cotillion with Mr. Tuckerman, Minister of the United States.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

A PRUSSIAN NOTE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—In addition to the recent Prussian note repelling the attempt of Austria to interfere in the affairs of North Germany, another of very considerable importance has just been published which I have the less hesitation in transmitting to you entire as it explains most clearly the position of Prussia, and as it may be the first of a series leading to future complications. It is addressed by the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Prussian Envoy at Vienna.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Respecting the communications which the Imperial Chancellor made, the 23d ult., to the Committee of the Cisleithanian Delegation on the Budget, and, the 26th ult., to the section of the Hungarian Delegation on Foreign Affairs, reports have reached the European press which, though more or less detailed, agree that the Imperial Chancellor expressed himself upon the attitude of the Prussian Government toward Austria and upon its position toward South Germany. As I perceive by your report of the 27th ult., he has also, in a confidential interview, expressed his regret to your Excellency that the delegates had resolved to leave his communications unpublished, as that would have for its results that they would only partially reach the public, and in a distorted form. We, too, although unacquainted with the course of business in the Delegations and with the origin of this determination, cannot avoid remarking an extraordinary proceeding in the utterance in a form, which the Chancellor even foresaw would be distorted, of remarks about a foreign Government having for their object to ascertain the sentiments of the representatives of the people, and to influence public opinion.

In regard to the one point, viz., our position towards South Germany, we can consider the newspapers as well informed about the declarations of the Chancellor, as he has himself confirmed and explained them to your Excellency. I refer to the expression of the Chancellor that, to the delegations, he characterized the relations between Austria and Prussia as unsatisfactory, because Prussia, through the conclusion of offensive and defensive alliances with the South German States, altered the treaty of Prague from the beginning toward Austria, and that this effect of the alliances was not at the proper time disputed by us, and, it could almost be said, was silently conceded.

I request your Excellency to have the goodness to call the attention of the Chancellor to the fact that we have hitherto had no occasion to meet this view, and that the Treaty of Prague contains absolutely nothing that could give even pretense for modifying in the slightest degree the perfect liberty of the sovereign States of South Germany or of us to enter into every treaty to which both parts may agree. On the contrary, the Treaty of Prague even contains, at the conclusion of the Fourth Article, the summons to make a national union of the South German States with North Germany the subject of a more complete understanding. The Treaty of Prague has not provided for us, or for the South German States limitations of any kind whatsoever, of the sovereign right to conclude every treaty they may desire with each other. To designate most positively the assertion of the Chancellor that the treaties of alliance are in contradiction to the treaty of peace as unfounded, has hitherto from the clear terms of the treaty of peace, not been required of us; but as Count Bucst has had no hesitation in making to you the assertion, which your Excellency, as I assume, immediately personally contested, it will be necessary to give an official form to its rejection.

According to the reports of the newspapers, the Chancellor has adduced to the Delegations a second ground for the, as he regards it, unsatisfactory relation towards Prussia. The *Debatte*, for example, gives the following synopsis of his language, which corresponds to intelligence that has otherwise been reported us, viz.; He has always conscientiously endeavored not only to preserve peace and friendship with this neighboring State, but also to bring about more cordial relations in external forms. Notwithstanding every effort, this however, has until now not been accomplished, as these exertions have not been met in the same spirit on the part of Prussia.

According to another version the position of Austria is compared to that of a man whose hand stretched out in friendship finds no response.

I must admit that those assertions have filled me with astonishment. Although they have been reproduced by all reporters in connection with the first as the avowal of Count Beust, it still appears to me entirely impossible that the Chancellor could have spoken in this manner, as it is unknown to me that the least intimation from which an intention could be assumed, much less an accommodation, has been announced to us on the part of the Imperial Cabinet. We are not called upon to seek for the reasons of the reserve observed as the policy of Austria under the management of Count Bucst, toward North Germany, and which is characterized by the fact that Count Wimpffen, since the Spring of 1868, has never expressed the wish for a conference with Count Bismarck, not having had one during all that time. It cannot be assumed that so absolute a renunciation of all business intercourse with the manager of our foreign affairs, while your Excellency, on your part, has regularly maintained relations with Count Beust, should not rest upon the positive order of the latter. Nor can I remember any expression of the Imperial Chancellor tending to bring about an understanding with Prussia, or even a friendly one, in his diplomatic publications. Should he have intended communications which have never reached us, or should the enunciation of his will not have reached us without falsification, then I think he would gladly seize an opportunity either to transmit to us through your Excellency the expression of his friendly advances, which heretofore failed to reach us, or to prove that the publication of his remarks in the Delegations are incorrect. It would then become apparent that these false assertions form a part of those efforts, certainly condemned by the Chancellor as much as by us, to call up suspicion and mistrust between two nations which mutually desire to live in peaceful and friendly relations. I believe the Chancellor will be grateful to your Excellency to find the opportunity for an utterance in this sense, and I therefore request your Excellency to have the goodness to read this order to him, and to hand him a copy of the same. I look to your report for his reply.

THILE.

His Excellency Baron VON WERTHER, in Vienna.

JAMAICA.

THE SEIZURE OF THE BOSTON SCHOONER LE HAVE—ACTION AT LAW AGAINST THE GOVERNOR AND OTHER AUTHORITIES—DISPATCH OF THE BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON TO SIR PETER GRANT—NEUTRALITY LAWS TO BE RIGIDLY ENFORCED.

KINGSTON, Aug. 9.—There is at present a great deal of excitement in mercantile circles here over the case of the schooner Le Have. This vessel, it will be remembered, was a short time ago captured by the Spanish war steamer Fernando el Catolico, while carrying war material from Inagua to St. Marc, taken to Havana, and then sent on to Jamaica, where she was delivered over to the Government and her cargo seized. The gunpowder and small arms were landed here, and deposited in the arsenal; but the Customs authorities, being unable to take out the large guns, applied to Commodore Phillimore for assistance. An officer and a number of men were accordingly sent up from the guard ship, and the Le Have was navigated to Port Royal, and there remains until the naval authorities succeed in relieving her of her heavy artillery. Meantime actions have been begun by the owners, by the captain of the vessel, and by the consignees, against the Governor of the island, the Collector-General of Revenues, the Collector of Customs, and two subordinate officers, for having detained the schooner and seized her cargo; and the case is now before our law courts for adjudication, the damages being laid at £50,000.

The above facts are only a part of the history of this case; the rest may be briefly told. The Le Have, flying British colors, left Boston, U. S., for the West Indies, her clearance being for Kingston, Jamaica. This was not, however, her true destination, which was St. Marc, in the island of Hayti, her cargo consisting of war material for the Haytian rebels. Having called at Inagua, she was proceeding thence to St. Marc, when she was seized by the Spanish war steamer, under the impression that she was carrying war supplies to the Cuban insurgents. Upon discovering their mistake the Spaniards handed her over to the British naval authorities at Havana, by whom she was sent on to Kingston, but no sooner had she arrived there, than, as already stated, the Government seized the vessel. The reason for this is to be found in a dispatch recently received by Sir John Peter Grant, from Mr. Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, calling the attention of the Governor to the fact that certain persons were making Kingston a base of operations whence the means were being supplied to the Haytian rebels of carrying on the war against President Salnave. Mr. Thornton's dispatch, I understand, was written on the strength of representations made to him by Mr. De La Roche, the Haytian Minister to the United States; and the Governor was urged to exercise the greatest vigilance in preventing any breach of the neutrality laws in the way indicated. And it was certainly high time for some action at this time to be taken by the authorities, for it is notorious that the civil war now raging in Hayti has been prolonged through the aid and comfort that the Haytian rebels have received from this place. Certain individuals here, in concert with parties in the United States, have been doing for some time past a flourishing business with the rebels. The steamers Quaker City and Florida, now in the service of the insurgents, cleared in United States ports for Kingston, as merchant vessels, and, upon reaching this place, changed their flag, and ran over to St. Marc, to be employed in fighting Salnave's navy, and bombarding the Haytian towns on the coast, still faithful to the Government. A large quantity of ammunition and other supplies have also been sent from Kingston to St. Marc, and almost every week one or two vessels from that place arrive here with cagoes of coffee in return for shipments of war material and provisions. Mr. Thornton's dispatch has put an effectual stop to this state of things, and hence the excitement over the case of the La Have. The Haytian refugees—all of them enemies of Salnave—are, of course, very much troubled at this unexpected turn in affairs, as they have been spending their gold pretty freely, both here and in the United States, to obtain for the insurgents the means of carrying on the war. But the Government was bound to act as it has acted in the matter, and it can hardly be supposed that any jury will be found to give a verdict for the plaintiffs. I will advise you of further proceedings in the case.

CUBA.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF CUBA.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—The Havana journals give no credit to the reports that the United States Government has made propositions to Spain for the separation of Cuba from the mother country, and they declare that if any such proposals have been made they can have but one possible result—refusal.

SPREAD OF THE REVOLUTION — SPANISH ATROCITIES.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—The fires of revolution are increasing, and have spread to San Miguel. The civil guard had a fight yesterday with the insurgents, two hundred strong. These latter uttered the revolutionary cry near Colisco. The government has demanded reinforcements, by telegraph, from which it would appear that up to the present the said rebels had not been put down.

An act of Don Juan Argudin, commander of a party of disciplined militia, operating in the Cinco Villas country, is now being much discussed. Recently he arrested two young brothers, eight and twelve years old, who had employed their time in giving the patriots news of the Spanish movements. Argudin sought to induce them to inform him of the locality of the insurgents, their number, &c.; but no means of persuasion availed. He thereupon threatened to shoot the younger. Four soldiers were ordered to present their pieces, which were only loaded with powder. The boy refused to say a single word, and received the discharge of the soldiers as became a man. The other boy was then fastened, though as yet ignorant of the fate of his brother, and was placed in position to be shot. He refused positively to communicate anything, but simply demanded to be allowed to draw a few whiffs from the cigar that he was then smoking. The discharge was as ineffectual as the first, the guns being loaded in the same way, and Argudin became so enraged that he ordered the little Cubans to be shot in the old-fashioned style, but the captain charged with the duty refused to carry out his instructions. All the news received points to the spread of the rebellion. The towns of Gilines, Guanajay, the Cinco Villas, Remedios, Colon, and the Vueta Abajo country are all on fire. Nothing more is needed really at present but arms and munitions of war. Men are abundant; but arms! arms! that is the true want of our patriotic bands. Last Sunday the volunteers in Guanabacoa, having no one else to fight, concluded to get up a row among themselves. There was a smart fight for a few minutes among them, but no one was seriously harmed.

MEXICO.

THE GOVERNOR OF DURANGO OPPOSED TO AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC—DEPREDATIONS BY THE APACHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Mazatlan, Mexico, advices to Aug. 20, have been received. Political affairs in North-western Mexico are quiet. Logado refuses to assist Placido Vega with men or arms. The Governor of Durango declares that he will oppose with all his power the formation of an independent Republic. The rainy season has commenced in Sinaloa. There had been a severe water-spout, and inundations in every direction were increasing and general misery prevailed. The regular conducta from Guadalajara to Colima has been suspended, the roads being impassable. The Apaches are committing terrible depredations in Sonora. They attack transports, farms and villages, killing men and carrying women and children into captivity. The National Guards are a failure, and are unable to afford protection against the savages.

THE NEW DOMINION.

PRINCE ARTHUR AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 31.—Prince Arthur left Charlottetown in the gunboat Dart, at 5 o'clock this morning, and arrived at Pictou, by special train, at 2 o'clock. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the inhabitants along the line. At New-Glasgow the Prince was presented with an address of welcome, and also at Truro. He arrived at Halifax at 6 o'clock this evening, and was received by the authorities, who also presented him with an address of welcome, and by the inhabitants with very enthusiastic cheering. In the evening an immense ball was tendered the garrison in honor of the Prince.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD WAR.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—Judge Hogeboom held a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to-day, to hear motions relative to the Receivership of the Susquehanna Railroad. Mr. Hale of counsel for the Ramsey interest asked for a postponement till to-morrow, owing to the illness of Judge Allen, who was to argue the motions on the part of the Railroad Company. Mr. Field objected, saying that they were unable to find the books of the Company, though he understood they had been kept at the residence of one of the opposing counsel. It was of the greatest consequence to them that these books should be produced, so that they might be examined to ascertain who were legal stockholders of the road. Mr. Smith replied, admitting that the books were temporarily at his residence, but said they were in the custody of the officers of the road entitled to hold them. Mr. Field moved to vacate the order of Judge Peckham appointing Mr. Pruyn Receiver, and also to dissolve the injunction issued by Judge Peckham to restrain Fisk and Courter from acting as Receivers. The injunctions issued by Judge Barnard and Judge Peckham respectively were then read, and the Court remarked that they were both pretty broad and covered a good deal of ground. After listening to arguments pro and con, the Court said the question involved in these cases required much consideration, and he would not be able to render a decision in two or three days. He therefore thought no harm could result if the case should go over until the next Special Term, when all the questions involved could be fairly discussed. He would, however, dissolve that portion of Judge Peckham's injunction which restrained the defendants from instituting proceedings for the recovery of the books of the Company, and allow the residue to remain in full force until the next Special Term. He then issued such order.

SHREWSBURY RIVER.

FAIRHAVEN, N. J., Aug. 31.—This delightful river has been well patronized with visitors during the Summer, and, though many have departed, the hotels are still tolerably well filled. Senator Cole and family, who have been sojourning here at the hotel of ex-Councilman Van Tine, left yesterday for Washington, when he was honored by the firing of a national salute. Probably five-sixths of the residents here are interested in the oyster trade, and are making preparations for their Fall work. The oysters are in fine condition for this season, and the yield will probably be double that of last year. This is attributed to the light rainfall this Summer and the consequent absence of decayed vegetable substances in the water, which has a deteriorating effect on the bivalves. A regatta takes place to-morrow at Pleasure Bay, and as there has been a large number of entries the race will be interesting. The Neptune and Jackson Clubs have also signified their intention to take part in the affair.

THE AMERICAN SPIRITUAL ASSOCIATION.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.—The annual gathering of the American Spiritual Association took place at Kremlin Hall, in this city, to-day. About 200 delegates are present, representing Associations from Massachusetts, New-York, Vermont, New-Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Kansas. After the transaction of routine business the Convention adjourned until to-morrow. The session will probably occupy three days.

ESCAPE OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 31.—Charles M. Russell, who was arrested here on Saturday last for committing burglary and arson in Aurora, C. W., was this morning brought before Judge Fuller on a writ of habeas corpus and discharged. He was immediately re-arrested on a warrant issued by the police magistrate of this city, and while awaiting transportation to the police station made his escape.

EQUALIZATION OF STATE TAXES.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The board for the equalization of the State taxes met here to-day at Stanwix Hall. The several counties are represented by their local officers, and the Citizen's Association of New-York commences its argument to-day by counsel before the board, for the purpose of obtaining a reduction of the tax of New-York City.

PROBABLE TERMINATION OF THE TROUBLES IN THE MINING DISTRICT.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 31.—The miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to-day voted by 441 to 221 to immediately resume work. The strong demonstration of the citizens yesterday had the best effect. The interfering miners have mostly gone away, and there is every prospect of a full resumption of mining with but little delay.

FIRES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CAPE MAY—SEVERAL HOTELS AND A LARGE NUMBER OF STORES AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES BURNED—LOSS $250,000.

CAPE MAY, Aug. 31.—A fire broke out this morning at 3 o'clock in the Japanese store, occupied by the celebrated "Pearl-diver," and spread to the Post-Office, and thence to the United States Hotel, and soon destroyed all the buildings on Washington-st. to the Ocean. The flames swept along Washington-st. to the American-row, Atlantic Hotel, Elmaker's Hotel, Koenig's Saloon, Hafnal's drug store, and Proskaner's restaurant. Everything was destroyed from Ocean-st. on the east to Jackson-st. on the west, and from Washington-st. on the north to the beach on the south, except the Columbia House, which was saved by the admirable arrangements made for protection against fire. The hose attached to the fire department at Congress Hall was brought into use when the flames reached Jackson-st., and by it the Centre and Ocean Houses were saved. The La Pierre House was saved by tearing up the carpets, wetting them, and spreading them on the roof. The row of buildings on Washington-st. opposite the old American House stores was damaged by water, and some of them were torn down. The estimated loss is $25,000. The United States Hotel was sold last week to Mr. Charles Conway of Philadelphia for $80,000, and was insured for $47,500. Three fire engines were sent from Camden, which were useful in extinguishing the flames among the ruins. The following is a list of the sufferers: R. Swain's house, $3,000; Townsend, dry goods, $5,000; Young, baker, $5,000; Rhoie, trimmings, $1,000; Boynton's store, $1,500; Post-Office, $2,500; United States Hotel, $60,000; Ferris's cottage, $3,000; American Row, $25,000; O'Brien, millinery, $2,000; Alexander, jewelry, $2,500; two vacant stores, $2,000; Dillon, millinery, $2,000; Smith's tea store, $1,000; Elmaker's store, $2,500; Lofter's saloon, $2,000; Koenigs, lager-beer, $2,800; Stoan's store, $5,000; Hafnal's drug store, $4,000; Proskaner's Hotel, $10,000; Greenwood, $5,000; Jackson's store, $2,000; Gallagher's store, $2,000; three other stores, $3,000; Barrett's saloon, $10,000; Atlantic stables, $2,000; Riogel's old cottage, $2,500; Mrs. Brittethal's, $3,500; the "Canary Bird," $1,000; three other stores, $3,000; New Atlantic Hotel, $60,000. Boyton, the "pearl diver," in whose store the fire originated, has been arrested, charged with causing the fire.

BURNING OF A FREIGHT DEPOT AT QUINCY, ILL.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The large freight depot of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Quincy, Ill., together with all the offices attached, and between 20 and 30 freight cars, mostly laden, was burned last night. The loss is estimated at about $100,000. A number of the cars belonged to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Several hundred kegs of gunpowder in the depot of the latter road were thrown into the river.

A COTTON-MILL BURNED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 31.—The cotton-mill at Barberville, in the town of Hopkinton, R. I., owned by John T. Sheldon & Son, was burned yesterday morning. The fire originated in the pickers' room. Loss, $40,000; insured for $30,000—$2,500 in the United States of Baltimore, and the rest in Providence companies.

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The gas in an empty oil tank, on a freight train of the Boston and Albany Railroad, at Newton, exploded last night, causing the death of Samuel Preston, the conductor, by burning. A brakeman was slightly burned. The car was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished by the Newton fire engines.

A STABLE AND A LARGE NUMBER OF HORSES BURNED.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—About 11 o'clock to-night fire destroyed a private club stable on Broad-st., below Coates, containing nearly forty valuable horses. Only one was saved, and he was badly scorched. Several carriages were saved, but a large number were destroyed. The loss is $30,000.

A PICTURE GALLERY BURNED.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The large brownstone building in Chestnut-st., above Eighth-st., occupied as Earl's picture gallery and Wannamaker's clothing store, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss of valuable paintings is heavy. A fireman was killed by falling through a skylight.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT PHŒNIXVILLE, PA.—EFFECTS OF THE DISASTER.

PHŒNIXVILLE, Pa., Aug. 30.—The boiler explosion, of which you have had the particulars by telegraph, was a most remarkable one in some respects. The head of the steam boiler was wrenched from its position, and thrown in a contrary direction to the force for a distance of over one hundred feet through the air, striking a blacksmith's shop, and rebounding some feet. Part of the wall of the shop was knocked down by the fragment, which weighs probably six hundred pounds. This piece is gnarled, twisted, and battered in such a manner as to be scarcely recognizable. Several men who were in the shop made narrow escapes. The remainder of the double boiler was blown up into the air and then in a horizontal direction for a distance of 60 feet, lodging in or on a large pile of lumber, one end thrusting through the roof of the mill. The heavy beams and masses of brick-work and masonry in its path were broken up and scattered in a style to show that they impeded the terrific force of the explosion in but a slight degree. The wrecks and other material around the boiler were thrown in all directions, inflicting slight wounds on a number of persons. Samuel Ortlip, a laborer, who was working near by the boiler, was terribly scalded internally, and died of his injuries about 12 o'clock. Augustus Pohl, a German, was driving a cart in the immediate vicinity of the spot, and was struck by the stream of the escaping steam, and also by the debris, being scalded outwardly and inwardly, and having both legs broken. The flesh was literally stripped off one leg, thus exhibiting a heart-sickening spectacle. He lingered until mid-day, when death relieved him from his excruciating agonies. Charles McDermott, a puddler, was seriously injured by being crushed by the falling ruins. He was also scalded badly. John Henry, a puddler's helper, was injured in a like manner. Both are in very critical condition, and although hopes are entertained of their recovery, yet the probabilities are that they will not survive. The latter was sent to the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. Beside these the following hands were some what injured: John P. Jones, Abram Mordy and Francis Radfurn. Several others were injured, but their wounds were not of such a character as to occasion them much pain or to hinder them from work after a short time. The exploded boiler shows every indication of being red hot at the time of the disaster, and such is reported to have been the case, but although many theories are rife, in regard to the cause, it is not probable that the true one will ever be definitely ascertained. The boiler has been in operation for several years, and is said to have been perfectly sound, and indeed the iron bears no appearance of a flaw. It was blown out about five days ago, and thoroughly examined, and no thought was entertained that any accident could possibly occur to it. The mill is a very large one, and employs at present about 1,200 men, and it is almost a miracle that more were not hurt, as the erratic course of the boiler in its flight led it to where a large number of hands are almost constantly employed. The mill is run both night and day, and the different gangs change at 7 o'clock, and as it was near this hour when the explosion occurred, many of the night hands had left their labors and were preparing to depart. To this can be ascribed the fortunate escape of many. A large number of the men were thrown to the ground, as it was, and several described their sensation as that of choking. Had it not been for this, probably it would be necessary to record the scalding of many more, but the recumbent position allowed the escaping steam to pass over them. The noise of the explosion was heard some distance, but on account of the constant noise in the mill it was not much remarked. Nearly all of the inhabitants of Phœnixville are intimately connected with the works, more than half the population gaining their livelihood from them, and as soon as the news spread a scene of the wildest excitement ensued. Frantic women and children rushed to the entrance from all directions, each fearing that some dear one was either dead or injured. A very short time sufficed to ascertain the names of those injured, when all sympathy was expended to the bereaved ones.

A BANK CASHIER IN TROUBLE.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—There is trouble in the First National Bank of this city with the cashier, Adam Van Allen, a gentleman who has for many years borne the highest reputation. He is in the city, and says he intends to remain and face all charges which may be brought against him. The directors are investigating the matter.

THE KENTUCKY REGULATORS TO BE HUNTED