MEXICO.

Reported Defeat of Escobedo and Occupation of San Luis Potosi by the Imperialists.

Galvez Compels Diaz to Abandon the Siege of Puebla.

THE LIBERALS ABANDON TAMPICO.

&c. &c. &c.

The steamer Alabama, Captain Deaken, from Vera Cruz on the 22d, via Havana on the 29th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

We are indebted to purser Austen for his wonted and prompt attention to our despatches and files.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

HAVANA, March 29, 1867.

The Havana offices have again been deprived of their regular files of newspapers, both from Vera Cruz and the Capital. All they have received are papers and correspondence of back dates, which have evidently been detained at the Vera Cruz Post Office, as they could have come by previous steamers.

The news obtained from passengers is to the following effect—

"Vera Cruz is besieged by the liberals, who made little progress for want of heavy artillery. The town is defended by sixteen hundred imperialists and fifty-six pieces of artillery. The rebels threatening Vera Cruz are thirty-six hundred men, waiting the arrival of six heavy pieces of ordnance to compel the town to surrender.

Maximilian had ten thousand men in Querétaro, but lacks money and provisions, and is deprived of all kind of resources, and continues besieged by Escobedo and Corona, who reckon on a force of twenty to twenty-five thousand men.

The press is completely muzzled, so that the small sheet which is published there is little better than wrapping paper.

The walls of Vera Cruz are a semi-Sebastopol; they are all strongly fortified.

In obedience to superior orders the city of Vera Cruz and municipality was formally declared to be in a state of siege on the 16th instant, according to the following decree of General Perez Gomez, the brigade and military commandant:—

The following items are from imperialist sources, which seldom lack us:—

The command of all the liberal forces in the Mexican valley has been assumed, it is said, by General Velez, not excepting those which were under the orders of Riva Palacio.

A courier of the English packet was badly treated on his appearance at Rinconada, and compelled to return to Jalapa by order of Milan. He had no alternative but to surrender the correspondence of which he was the bearer. The seizure is attributed to the news he was supposed to carry with him being adverse to the Juaristas, and probably including that of Escobedo's flight.

The few details obtained about the latter were that he had taken up a position in Celaya, where he was attacked by the forces of Mejia and completely routed. This, it appears, enabled the imperialists to reoccupy San Luis Potosi.

[It will be observed by the reader that our Vera Cruz letter of the 21st ult. makes no mention of the defeat of Escobedo, although it reports that Mejia had attacked and forced back Corona, who was endeavoring to form a junction with Escobedo. As our Havana correspondent received Vera Cruz intelligence of only one day later the news should be received with caution.—ED. HERALD.]

The city of Tampico is said to have been abandoned by the liberals, who received peremptory orders to march immediately for the interior and entrust the keeping of the town to the police force.

Don José M. Mata, who styles himself "Governor and chief of the forces of State," has imposed another forced loan to the extent of $300,000, promising the mortgage of the Vera Cruz Custom House in guarantee, besides a tax of one per cent on all property and four per cent on [illegible].

General Galvez [illegible] reported to have arrived with a force of five thousand men at Puebla, and Porfirio Diaz, not finding an attack convenient, [illegible] as intended, had fallen back on Huamantla, sending a [illegible] of his forces to the interior. Later accounts state that Galvez had arrived with his forces in Orizaba, and according to private letters from the latter city it was expected that the communications would soon be reopened between the capital and Vera Cruz.

The Jalapa Railroad can barely be recognized as a railway since the large French train came through the valleys of Santa Fé for better security.

A number of government employes in Vera Cruz have been induced to volunteer, and having been duly organized into a company had chosen their officers. The authorities harangued them on the occasion, and a good deal of enthusiasm prevailed.

Treviño is said to have pronounced for Ortega, having been seduced by influential parties to take that step.

The liberals had a fight at Loma de Piedras with the rural forces of Vera Cruz and Orizaba, and the civil guard of the town, in which they were not only beaten, but in their hurried flight abandoned their arms and everything else.

The monopoly in charcoal and other commodities of first necessity has been arrested by the city authorities of Vera Cruz.

Puebla being admirably garrisoned, there was no fear of any attack on the part of the liberals.

The inhabitants of Tamaulipas have pronounced for the autonomy of the State. Orona will not acknowledge the power of Señor Berrizabal.

Cortina was at last dates in Reinosa. The forces which left Matamoros and joined the troops of Nuevo Leon, under Naranjo, to fight Cortina, were repulsed. Another attempt from Matamoros and Monterey was made against Cortina, but the issue was not yet known.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Santa Anna Again on the War Path—He Writes to Maximilian Offering His Adhesion to the Imperial Cause—Proposed Reception at Vera Cruz with Military Honors—He Applies for the Position of Generalissimo—Several Well Known Generals and Civil Authorities in Correspondence with Him. &c., &c.

VERA CRUZ, March 19, 1867.

News from the interior is almost entirely cut off, the roads between Vera Cruz and the capital being in the occupation by the liberal forces, principally under Porfirio Diaz, who is closely besieging Puebla with five thousand men. The last vestige of law and order has passed away at all points beyond the walls of Vera Cruz, and even here the liberal element is so strongly in the ascendant, that but for the imperial troops stationed in the city, and the fact that the castle of San Juan de Ulloa is garrisoned by them, Vera Cruz might at any time declare against the fast waning empire. The castle, however, commands the city.

For some time rumors have been afloat concerning Santa Anna, to the effect that the old chieftain, under the guise of assumed masterly inactivity, has been quietly organizing a movement against the republic, intending to avail himself of the apparent dissensions among the liberals to create a diversion in his own favor, especially along the gulf coast. Gradually these reports have taken a different shape and it is now certain that Santa Anna is again contemplating a re-appearance on the war path, but by a curiously tortuous approach. Within three months letters were despatched by certain parties in New York to Maximilian's minister at Mexico with the information that Santa Anna would, under certain circumstances, be willing to give his moral and material aid to the empire, and that some indications from the proper authority were required to show that his accession would be acceptable. The facts were made known to Marshal Bazaine, who at first gave it no attention, as the information was not considered reliable, while the assistance of the ex-dictator was regarded as of no importance. Maximilian, however, seems to have authorized some officer of his household to ascertain the facts, and to find out whether any reliance could be placed upon what had been reported.

A member of the imperial household passed through New York last winter, and in an interview with Santa Anna learned that he was prepared to furnish material aid to the imperial cause under certain conditions, and the interview resulted in his sending an autograph letter to Maximilian. This letter was in duplicate, one having been directed to the Minister of Foreign Relations at Mexico, who, with characteristic Mexican leakiness, let the cat out of the bag to some of his intimate friends. It was shown to Castelnau and Dano.

Santa Anna addresses himself to the Emperor, with a full recognition of the distracted condition of the country, and admitting that the empire is the only means of restoring order. He discusses Juarez as a man of no capacity, and who, even were the present liberal party successful, could not keep the country pacified a month. He adroitly gets over his last year's manifesto against the empire by explaining that he considered it his duty to his country to expel the foreign invader (the French) from Mexican soil; but that he entertains none but the most friendly sentiments personally for his Majesty, whose beneficent intentions he recognizes and whom he is willing to aid in his great mission if his services should prove acceptable. He then asks that a special officer may be despatched to New York with the reply of Maximilian and demands that in case he (Santa Anna) should proceed in this enterprise the Emperor should provide for his reception at Vera Cruz with becoming dignity and military honors and that he be placed at the head of the imperial army as Generalissimo. These are the outlines of this extraordinary letter. It was received at the capital as early as the 1st of March.

What course Maximilian has adopted is of course unknown, but rumor has it that he considers the offer as having been made too late; but that, nevertheless, it should not be totally declined. Imperialists in this city, however much they despise Santa Anna, consider that at this crisis no acquisition of strength, however small, ought to be declined, and that the moral effect of Santa Anna's name, together with his great wealth and no inconsiderable party, is worth securing. There is, however, one difficulty, and that is the known perfidy of the man, whose history has been a total disregard of engagements and a habitual breach of faith wherever his own private interests could be subserved. The admission of the wily old veteran might, therefore, even under happier circumstances than now attend the imperial cause, result as unfortunately for the empire as the fatal horse did for the Trojans of old.

There is no doubt that Santa Anna could rally around him a numerous party in Mexico. Any prominent man can. We have seen that even Ortega succeeded in making himself felt for awhile, and had he not fallen into treacherous hands might have proved a thorn in the side of Juarez. But Santa Anna has been associated with the history of Mexico for near half a century. He has been repeatedly at the head of Mexican affairs as President, Generalissimo and Dictator. He has fought in more than fifty pitched battles, and although contemptible in character, personally carries with him a certain prestige as the uncompromising opponent of the American invasion in 1846-7, and the constant defender of Mexican independence. Together with much humbug on these subjects they embrace certain points which can always be made useful in a turbulent country like this. As one of the ancient school of "Mexican patriots," Santa Anna is a power capable of worrying any party against whom he turns, and is certainly worth propitiating. It is from this point of view that this correspondence assumes importance; and if the ancient General is observed to be particularly active in New York you may infer that he means empire. The prospects are, however, that no number of Santa Annas can save the imperial fabric, which has had not only the liberals sapping its foundations but has encountered positive hostility in the French themselves from the moment Napoleon decided to abandon the intervention.

I am informed that several well known generals and civil authorities have been in secret correspondence with Santa Anna, and that the late Archbishop of Mexico, who lately passed through here *en route* for Havana, was one of his most ardent adherents and constant correspondents; and that independent of what aid he might bring from the United States, he can depend upon several thousand men along the coast of Tamaulipas and Vera Cruz, and that nearly the whole Huasteca is well disposed towards him. One thing is certain. The establishment of the republic cannot be regarded as the end of political turmoil and violence in Mexico. The HERALD's prediction last winter of a perpetual condition of Kilkenny cats until only one solitary Mexican remained, who, from the peak of Orizaba would survey with curious satisfaction his "pacified" country, is not so improbable as might be imagined; and Santa Anna, with his wealth, ambition and historical prestige, might cut as wide a swarth as any of his competitors. By what I can learn here from a resident of Jalapa, where Santa Anna's estates are situated, it is more than probable that the old chieftain will make some kind of a move during the approaching summer in favor of the empire, in case it should be able to sustain itself; or in the event of the final downfall of Maximilian, then in his own behalf, under the belief that he is destined once more to direct the destinies of Mexico.

Progress of the War in the Interior—Mex and his Army Still at Queretaro—The Troops Clamorous for Pay—Escobedo Fortifying in Front of Queretaro—Corona Tries to Join Him and is Forced Back by Mejia—Mexico City and Puebla Still Besieged—The Liberals Hold Part of Puebla—Progress of the Siege of Vera Cruz—The City Entirely Surrounded—War Vessels and Reinforcements for the Imperialists. &c.

VERA CRUZ, March 21, 1867.

Since my last letter little or nothing has been learned by us positively as to the state of things in the interior—as we are a besieged people and even begin to be in doubt about our daily bread. Notwithstanding all this, I may state more than a rumor that Maximilian is still at Querétaro with his generals, and has fortified his position. His army is stated to be clamorous for pay, and vigorous efforts have been made to obtain it for them. Escobedo is reported to be collecting his troops about Querétaro and to be fortifying. Corona, when attempting to join him, was attacked by General Mejia, who went out from Querétaro for that purpose, and compelled him to discontinue his march. Mexico city was invested by liberal troops, as also Puebla. Porfirio Diaz came down a few days ago from Mexico to Puebla to superintend the siege. The liberals had arrived within two blocks of the Plaza, which was still held by the imperialists. The former also hold many of the forts on the outskirts of the city, as well as a great portion of the city itself. It was stated that the imperial forces had offered to capitulate, but upon such conditions as the liberals could not accept. It was believed that the final and absolute surrender would immediately be forced, although many of the people who have compromised themselves with the empire seem in truth to be looking for the "last ditch."

VERA CRUZ.

The siege is fairly under way. Liberal forces under General Benevidez have collected in great numbers outside of the city and completely surround it from the northern to the southern coast. From the housetops they are plainly to be seen without a glass, and, as they have shown no cannon, are believed to be awaiting their arrival. We are entertained during the night and frequently during the day with artillery and musketry firing; but with what result it would be difficult to know. Exit and entrance in and out of the [illegible] is not allowed, and rude, hasty defences have been thrown up outside. The buildings of the Imperial Mexican Railway are in range, and the protection which the attacking liberal forces seek behind them must render it necessary for the imperialists to destroy them. The gas works which supply the city were taken possession of two days since, the works stopped and pipes disconnected; we are temporarily supplied by the moon and oil. The new water works' which furnish the city with the only healthy water, have also been controlled and its supply suspended. We are consequently using the old Laguna water, productive of fevers and other abominable diseases. Beef is getting scarce, and the few remaining scarecrows or jack-o'-lanterns which now remain to be butchered would die of fright if they could realize the thinness of their shadows. Vegetables, and, in fact, all manner of food, are in small supply, and we look daily for an arrival of provisions from some Northern port. New Orleans is but a few days from us, yet her merchants send us nothing.

The steel propeller which has lately been upon the ways at New Orleans for repairs has resumed here and has been purchased by the imperial Mexican government, and is being fitted up as a man-of-war vessel under the flag. As she is fast and well fitted out she will be of much service running up and down the coast for vessels bringing arms to the government. She will have marines on board, government three twelve pounders and one eighteen pounder gun. It is rumored upon unknown authority that a larger and more completely armed vessel will arrive from England for the imperialists. Reinforcements are also looked for from the sea to aid the garrison during the siege. The castle of San Juan de Ulloa is also in the possession of this people, and her few guns are well supplied with men and ammunition. The unsuccessful attempts which the liberals have made to take the city, considering the supposed numbers (three to four thousand), does not promise a speedy termination of the siege. The imperialists within the walls have a valuable accession of nearly two hundred men, lately of the French army, who in point of soldierly qualities and determination are worth a small army of the native troops.

The United States gunboat Tahoma is lying between the city and San Juan de Ulloa; also the Austrian, Elizabeth and English Barracanta. The Palegton (French) andAson (English) lie at Sacrificios.

A Change in Escobedo's Tactics—Max to be Attacked in His Breadbasket—Miramon's Charges Against the Liberal Government—The Late Shooting of Imperial Prisoners—The Same Rule Applicable to Americans in the Liberal Army. &c.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, March 12, 1867.

Intelligence from the liberal army front of Querétaro is of a stirring character. At that date the liberal lines were drawn closely around the city, cutting off all ingress and egress from the place.

In a letter I informed you that Escobedo had written to the President that he had determined to take the city by assault on the 8th or 9th inst. It now appears that after more soldierly consideration of the relative position and conditions of the opposing forces he has determined to reduce Maximilian to his *tortillas y frijol*. When these are exhausted we may expect to hear that the whole imperial army has surrendered. The change of tactics against Querétaro may be traced to the general government individually. They have advised liberal commander not to waste the lives of his men in an attack where the fortunes of war may prove adverse, and the liberal cause be thrown back many months; that the game is sure, and that it is but the work of a few days to starve the imperialists into a surrender or an open field fight, where the superiority of the republican army can but crown the cause with success. Thus the matter stands; and from the tenor of Escobedo despatches to the War Department this will now be his line of tactics.

It is obvious that all the most noted of the reactionary and imperial Mexican leaders are now caged up in Querétaro—Castillo, Marquez, Miramon, Mejia, Mendez, and the exponent of their ideas, Maximilian. The letter M makes much music in this military masquerade of Mexican misery. From what I know of the intended policy which the constitutional government are determined to follow in case these men are captured, I think their only hope for life is to cut their way through the liberal lines and escape from the country. They appear to be quite well aware of this fact themselves, and will doubtless make desperate efforts at resistance or endeavor to open negotiations with this party for a conditional surrender. The liberal government will, however, give them no terms but the unconditional ones already spoken of in my previous letter.

It is not thought by the government that the imperialists can hold out more than eight days. They may be over sanguine; we shall see.

Miramon's proclamation, mentioned in a late letter, I now give you in full, although it is somewhat old in date. It appears in the official journal of this city, *La Sombra de Zaragoza*, and is valuable principally from the remarks which accompany it, and which I am quite certain are from the pen of Lerdo de Tejada, the able Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Juarez government. From these remarks, which I translate in part, the United States may shape their policy:—

GENERAL MIGUEL MIRAMON, CHIEF OF THE FIRST ARMY CORPS, TO THE TROOPS OF HIS COMMAND:—

SOLDIERS—The struggle which rends the bosom of the country is sanctioned by a savage enemy from whose violence, rapine and their ferocious instincts the inhabitants flee *en masse*. This enemy has sold the national territory to the Yankees, for they traffic in the honor of families and in the independence of Mexico. Their principal coryphei, such as Corona, violate the capitulations which are ratified under the guaranty of honor, conscience and public opinion. The troops of General Chacon have just been made victims in Colima of a perfidy that cannot be justly qualified. Juarez and his little Cabinet shoot hundreds of our comrades and assassinate in Tepeitates one of your generals, who, from the single fact of his being wounded, would have been respected even by the Carib tribes. The barbarism of these heartless men, who call themselves upholders of liberty—a barbarism which has wounded my tenderest and most natural feelings—causes the contest which we sustain for honor and society to degenerate into a merciless war, which carries our State troubles to an extremity highly deplorable. Be it so, since thus they have determined.

Soldiers, our enemy has thrown down a gauntlet which means fight to the death; let us do our cowardly enemy even the honor of taking it up; but at the same time keep in ear the last and distant echoes of the voice of our unfortunate General Ocollo, who exclaimed in 1857, "Woe to the vanquished!"

Long live the Emperor! Long live the Mexican Army!

MIGUEL MIRAMON,
General-in-Chief of the First Army corps.

HEADQUARTERS IN QUERETARO, Feb. 22, 1867.

The following are extracts from the significant remarks believed to come from the source above mentioned:—

For the honor of Mexico and for the glorious satisfaction of the republican government we should place on record here, in a determined and solemn manner (and we call upon all journalists whom our productions may reach to repeat it for the dignity of the nation), that neither the supreme authorities of the republic nor the liberal chiefs, nor any portion of the population whatever of the country have contracted the slightest obligation or compromise with the government or the people of the United States; so that at the conclusion of the French intervention and, with it, of the force of the so-called empire, the Mexican nation preserves the integrity of its territory and owes to the United States no other debt than that of gratitude for the sympathy which they have shown for the just cause upheld by a friendly and neighboring people. This they could not refuse for their own interest. Moreover, nothing has been obtained from them except in an irreproachable and legitimate way; not a single musket or cartridge that has not been purchased with more or less difficulty, and at, perhaps, excessive prices. * * * This affords us an opportunity to make in the name of the government this important declaration, that no obligation, either great or small, has been contracted by the republic of Mexico with that of the United States.

Some remarks also defend the late shooting of General Joaquim Miramon, to whom Miramon refers in his proclamation.

Referring to the shooting of the French prisoners, above one hundred, after the late combat at San Jacinto, the defensive remarks run thus:—

If it be necessary to say anything in defence of the shooting of foreigners at San Jacinto, it is already well demonstrated, in conformity with the rules of public law, that those mercenaries voluntarily compromised themselves by following a flag execrated by the nation, without being able to allege in their excuse the title of Mexican citizens; they were violating the laws of the republic; and had no other watchword than that of death to our fellow citizens; and all this to sustain a foreign prince, without other aspiration than to live upon the sack and booty of war. They were without a flag, without a country, without known political principles. They did not even fight for regular pay, as traitors do, under the so-called empire, and should be considered as pirates; as men unbridled and lawless, and as bandits by profession, especially since the combat of Zacatecas, in which they carried outrage, violence and robbery to an unspeakable pitch."

May not these remarks be turned to account also by the imperialists against the Americans who so gallantly fight on the liberal side; and if they be taken prisoners cause them to be treated as the liberals treat the foreigners opposed to them? The outrages committed at Zacatecas were principally the work of the lower classes of the population of the city and of the suburban village of Guadaloupe, who availed themselves of the confusion to carry on a wholesale system of plunder. "Give the devil his due." The Mexicans plundered more at that point than the royal filibusters, whose acts throughout the war have been worthy the time of Attila the Hun.

A rigid decree, bearing date of March 7, has just been issued against all officers who, during the French intervention, have deserted the republican cause, lived in foreign countries without permission of the government, or in any part of the imperial lines during the war, or who may be subject to the law of 16th August, 1863, referring to the above; and that of 20th November, 1866, about the military duty of Mexican soldiers.

Under date of March 8 a letter from Escobedo states that General Carvajal, with six hundred men, had arrived, and would be stationed to cover the Cuesta China near the city of Querétaro; also that "to-night or to-morrow I expect the arrival of General Canto, with one thousand men." * * * *

Until now nothing notable has occurred. Light skirmishing is the most we have had.

A Despatch from Admiral Le Noury—Max Wants No More Letters or Telegrams Sent to Him. &c.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following despatch, received by the Minister of Marine:—

The evacuation is quite over, without any accident. No one has stayed behind. Marshal Bazaine left on the 12th. I leave to-day with all the vessels. We were detained here for the last two days by a norther. The Phlegeton is to remain here, as her station. Health good. Order reigns in the city. No news from Mexico.

DE LA ROUCERE LE NOURY.

The Paris *Memorial Diplomatique* publishes the following telegram from Trieste:—

TRIESTE, March 19, 1867.

Since the Emperor Maximilian decided to put himself at the head of his army to fight the dissidents, he has, by the Atlantic cable, sent orders to Miramar that no telegrams, letters, &c., be sent him, until further notice, in order that his correspondence may not be intercepted.

The Empress Charlotte, who for two months has received regularly, every eight days, news from the Emperor, has for three weeks been deprived of the same. This has plunged her into a state of anxiety easily accounted for by the gravity of the situation in Mexico.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION.

Contributions From the United States.

We give below a complete official list of works of art contributed to the Paris Exposition together with the names of the artists:—

PAINTINGS IN OIL.

Baker, G. A., New York—Portrait of a Child, Portrait of a Lady.
Beard, W. H., New York—Bear Dance.
Bierstadt, A., New York—The Rocky Mountains.
Boughton, G. H., London—Winter Twilight, The Sentinent.
Casilear, J. W., New York—Genesee Flats, A Swiss Lake.
Church, F. E., New York—Niagara, Rainy Season in the Tropics.
Colman, S., New York—Landscape.
Cropsey, J. F., New York—Mount Jefferson, N. H.
Dix, C. T., Paris—Marine.
Durand, A. B., New York—In the Woods, A Symbol.
Elliott, C. L., New York—Portrait.
Gifford, S. R., New York—Mansfield Mountain, Vt.; Home in the Wilderness.
Gignoux, R., New York—Mount Washington, N. H.
Gray, H. P., New York—The Apple of Discord, Pride of the Village.
Hart, James M., New York—Landscape, Tunxis River, Conn.
Healy, G. P. A., Chicago—Portrait of Lieutenant General Sherman, Portrait of a Lady.
Homer, Winslow, New York—Prisoners at the Front, The Bright Side.
Hubbard, R. W., New York—The Adirondacks from near Mount Mansfield, Misty Autumn.
Hunt, W. M., Boston—Portrait.
Huntingdon, D., New York—Portrait of G. C. Verplanck, Republican Court in time of Washington.
Inness, George, New York—Golden American Sunset, Catskill Mountains.
Johnson, Eastman, New York—Old Kentucky Home, Mating, Fiddling his Way, Sunday Morning.
Kennett, J. F., New York—October in the White Mountains, Coast at Newport Harbor, Glimpse in the White Mountains, Morning, Massachusetts Coast.
Lafarge, John, Newport, R. I.—Flowers.
Lambdin, G. C., Philadelphia—The Consecration, 1861; The Last Sleep.
Leutze, E., New York—Mary Stuart hearing the First Mass in Holyrood after her return from France.
McEntee, J., New York—Virginia, 1863; Last of October, Ashokan, Woods in Autumn.

ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

American Bank Note Company, New York—Engraving and Printing.
Marshall, W. E., Newark, N. J.—Engravings of Lincoln and Washington.
National Bank Note Company, New York—Engraving.
Halpin, F., New York—Engraving of Lincoln.

CUBA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Movements of the French Fleet—A Sham Fight—Murder of a Judge. &c.

HAVANA, March 29, 1867.

The Souverain, bound to Toulon, will touch at Fayal and Cadiz. The iron-clad frigates, preceded by a tender, and the Magenta, hoisting the admiral's flag, sailed later in the day—these latter proceed to Halifax to coal and thence to Brest. The fleet of the Antilles station, commanded by Vice Admiral Didelot, do not proceed to Europe. The Thémis, hoisting the flag of the vice admiral, will shortly go to Port au Prince, Hayti, in order to provide against any coming events in consequence of the fall of President Geffrard.

A banquet is being prepared for General Dulce and lady, to take place at the villa residence of Count San Ignacio, on the Paseo of Carlos III., in a few days. The party will afterwards make a tour to the United States and visit Saratoga.

A splendid sham fight took place yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of the Principe Castle, to which General Dulce and other distinguished visitors were specially invited by the Captain General.

The *Prensa* has a long leader on the subject of the American gold question, instituted by the late meeting of merchants. It believes that the submarine cable will create a much greater revolution in money matters and financial affairs than the above question, and it seems to fear that a second Wall street will then be made of Havana.

We learn from Remedios that a judge of the peace, of Guarabaya, named Don Joaquin R. Casanova, had been killed from motives of vengeance. He received no less than four shots.

A new variety of coffee tree has been produced in Santiago de Cuba, which renders two crops every year.

A new machine for making paper cigarettes for the "Honrades" manufactory will be exhibited at the Paris Fair, which produces three hundred cigarettes per minute, or eighteen thousand per hour.

WEST INDIES.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Revolution in Hayti—Commercial Matters in Porto Rico—Executions in St. Domingo. &c.

HAVANA, March 29, 1867.

By the arrival of the steamship Barcelona, from St. Thomas, I am enabled to furnish the following items of news from the West Indian islands:—

HAYTI.

I am informed by passengers on board of the steamer Barcelona that the revolution which had taken place was of the most bloody kind. The loss on the part of the revolutionists was very heavy and the streets of Port-au-Prince were literally covered with the dead. This is the fifth attempt to put down Geffrard's government and at last succeeded so far as Geffrard is concerned.

PORTO RICO.

By the arrival of the Spanish steamer Barcelona from St. Thomas, we have the following items of news:—The dates are to the 15th of March. The price of sugar at Mayaguez market had not changed and sales were made to cover the demand for exportation. The Ponce market was dull. At St. John's there had been some transactions. A lot of 100 hhds. was sold at 4c. and another of 100 hhds. also at 4½c.

The Spanish men-of-war, screw frigate Gerona, fifty guns, and steamer Francisco de Asis, sixteen guns, were off St. Johns on the 12th inst., and were bound for Laguayra. The Gerona has on board some Parrott guns of the heaviest kind in use. The frigate Carmen was daily expected; but I am informed that this vessel's time being up she is going home.

ST. DOMINGO.

The dates are to the 16th inst.

The schooner-of-war Capotillo, with the committee charged with the negotiations to to be concluded with Hayti, has sailed for Jacmel.

On the 16th ultimo Pedro Guillemo, Jose Mota and Secundino Belen were executed in the city of the Seybo, in presence of the garrison, composed of four hundred infantry and cavalry.

ST. DOMINGO.

Insurrection at St. Domingo—Attack Upon the Palace—A French Version.

The Paris *Moniteur* says:—

On the 23d of February an insurrection took place at Port au Prince against the authority of President Geffrard. On the night of the 23d to the 24d a party of insurgents attacked the national palace. Repulsed by the guard the party went to the prison, the doors of which were forced in, and the party took possession of one of the forts of the city.

The troops forming the garrison of Port au Prince promptly assembled, and pursuing the rebels put down the insurrection towards morning.

The city has been placed in a state of siege, and tranquility has been restored.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Promotions by the Washington Authorities Causing Great Dissatisfaction—Movements of Admiral Farragut—Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard—Sale of the United States Steamer Idaho Indefinitely Postponed. &c.

Advices from Washington show that a wholesale promotion has lately been given to officers of the navy upon the retired list. Those with good records before and during the war, as well as the sick, the decrepit and the laggard, have been raised to higher grades. Naval officers, who for some good cause were placed on the retired list during the war, have, after mature deliberation on the part of the department, been restored to the rank they would have held had they served faithfully. They are to receive all the advantages which accrue in the way of position, pay and promotion, and this, too, over officers who have served all their lives *sans reproche* and bear a brilliant battle record.

The promotions made in 1866 gave great dissatisfaction to a large body of officers in the navy, some of whom can hardly forget the manner in which their claims have been overlooked. All the promotions which then took place have been since carefully weighed, and much wonder is expressed at the awards in some cases.

Admiral Farragut and Captain Pennock, who were ordered to Washington last week, have returned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Navy officers say they went to arrange about the officers of the Admiral's flagship, the Franklin, which vessel sails on June 1, when Admiral Farragut will assume command of the European squadron.

The Minnesota goes about the same time, under Commodore Alden, with the senior class of midshipmen on board. The Guerriere is reported as going to the Brazils. Lieutenant E. E. Potter is to be detailed for the Franklin, and Lieutenant R. F. Bradford to the Minnesota. There is no positive news of the formerly mentioned Commanders Jouett, Harmony and Braine going with Admiral Farragut.

Chief Engineer John W. Moore is named as the Chief Engineer of the Franklin.

Of the ships at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, so often reported ready, the Narragansett, Quinnebaug and Oneida are not to be sent to sea for the present. The Bequed and Shawmut are being prepared in case of necessity.

Surgeon G. Peck has relieved Surgeon Evenfield and assumed the duties of surgeon at the Navy Yard.

Captain Pennock will probably be detached by the 15th May, and also Commander Jouett, if he be going out as ordnance officer of the European squadron.

The Wampanoag will shortly be ready for her trial trip.

It is reported that the United States steamer Iroquois which sailed from this port February 4, has been heard from at Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadaloupe, and that all her officers and crew were well. During a gale of wind on her passage out one man was washed overboard and lost. The Iroquois was to sail for Bahia, March 1.

Admiral Farragut and Captain Pennock go to Boston to-day.

Rumor says that Captain C. R. P. Rogers is to relieve Captain Pennock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Pursuant to public announcement that the United States steamer Idaho would be offered for sale at auction at the Navy Yard at noon yesterday, there were about twelve persons gathered in the vicinity of the Lyceum building at that time. Shortly after twelve o'clock Mr. Burdett, the auctioneer, followed by the small group of shipping merchants who composed the party, repaired to an adjoining shed, as the auctioneer, mounting on a chest, explained the conditions of the sale. He exhibited a schedule of the articles to be sold with the Idaho, including her massive machinery, spare and sails complete, and then read a letter of instructions to him from Rear Admiral Charles H. Bell, commandant of the Navy Yard, in which he was instructed not to start bids less than $175,000. This figure, he stated, the government had already been offered for the Idaho. On hearing this assertion a portion of the small audience unceremoniously withdrew, leaving the field open to five or six gentlemen, who, though they remained, were impervious to the important hints and inducements offered in the purchase of the famous Idaho at so high a figure. Though the auctioneer remained on his stand for nearly twenty minutes there was not a single bid made, and the sale was finally abandoned. The Idaho was built by contract by Mr. Forbes, of Rhode Island, and launched from the shipyard of Henry Steers, Greenpint, L. I., on the 8th of October, 1864. Her lines are remarkable fine, and it was promised at one time that she would be the fastest ship in the navy, accomplishing fifteen knots an hour with comparative ease. It is all known, however, that she proved in this latter respect a complete failure. Yet the government paid for her the sum of $560,000. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length, 205 feet; breadth of beam, 44 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet. She is bark rigged, and fitted with double direct acting engines of the Dickinson pattern, built at the Morgan Iron Works. Her massive machinery, weighing nearly twelve tons, is valueless as a locomotive power to her, and can be made available to the purchaser as old metal alone.

THE STEAMSHIP LINE TO CHINA.

Sailing of the Colorado and the Brig Jennie for Hong Kong—Expected Race Between Them, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4, 1867.

The steamship Colorado sailed to-day for Yokohama and Hong Kong, carrying a full freight, twenty cabin and two hundred and fifty steerage passengers and $150,000 in treasure for China.

The brig Jennie sailed for Hong Kong an hour before the Colorado, intending to race with her. The Jennie carries a cargo of flour and wheat and $90,000 in treasure.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

ALBANY, April 4, 1867.

THE AVENUE C RAILROAD

bill was reached in the Assembly this morning, where it was promptly ordered to a third reading. Many of your readers who are interested concerning this road may like to know the details of its route, which is laid down in the bill as follows:—Commencing on avenue C at the northern extremity of the same, thence through and along avenue C to Third street, thence through and along Third street to Great Jones street, thence through and along Great Jones street to Amity street, thence through and along Amity street to Sixth avenue, thence through and along Sixth avenue to Carmine street, thence through and along Carmine street to Clarkson street, thence through and along Clarkson street to Washington street, thence through and along Washington street to Reade street, thence through and along Reade street to West street, thence through and along West street to Chambers street, thence through and along Chambers street to Greenwich street, thence through and along Greenwich street to Barrow street, thence through and along Barrow street to West Fourth street, thence through, upon and across West Fourth street to West Washington place, thence through and along West Washington place to Macdougal street, thence through and along Macdougal street to Waverley place, thence through and along Waverley place to Broadway, thence through, upon and across Broadway to Astor place; thence through and along Astor place to St. Mark's place (or Eighth street), thence through and along St. Mark's place (or Eighth street) to First avenue, thence through and along First avenue to Seventh street, thence through and along Seventh street to avenue C, thence through avenue C to Tenth street, thence through and along Tenth street to the East river.

BRIDGING THE EAST RIVER.

The project for a bridge over the East river, between Main street on the Brooklyn side and Chatham or Franklin square on the New York side, was also brought up in the Assembly to-day, where the bill was amended so as to require the completion of the structure for public use by the first of June, 1870, when it was ordered to a third reading.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL

bill passed the Senate this morning.

THE PNEUMATIC DESPATCH.

The bill incorporating the company to work a pneumatic despatch between New York and the cities of Brooklyn and Jersey City, and between various points in the city of New York, was passed by the Senate, and is now before the Assembly.

The Senate also passed the bill providing a Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections for the city of Brooklyn, similar to the institution in New York.

ALBANY, April 4—11 P. M.

AN ACT FOR THE SALE OF THE PUBLIC MARKETS IN NEW YORK.

Senator Thomas Murphy introduced a bill to-night to authorize the sale of all the public markets in the city of New York. The preamble sets forth that, in the judgment of the people of the State of New York, the present public market system of the city of New York is incommodious and expensive, and the public accommodation would be greatly increased, and the annual taxes of that city lessened, and its funded debt reduced, if all such public markets were sold and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of the city debt, and the business of keeping markets taken from the corporation of the said city. Its provisions are in brief as follows:—James Brown, Benjamin W. Bonney and Isaac Sherman to act with the Commissioners of the City Sinking Fund; the new Board to be known as the Commissioners for Selling the Public Markets in the City of New York. No compensation is to be allowed the Commissioners, but a Secretary, with a salary of $2,500, may be appointed, the city Corporation Counsel to perform all legal duties for the Board. An inventory of the whole market property shall be made immediately after the organization of the proposed Board, which shall be published, and the different stands and stalls then disposed of by auction to the highest bidder. $50,000 a year shall be added to the city tax levy for the expenses of the Board until all such property is disposed of.

SECURITY OF TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

Mr. Ezra Cornell introduced a bill in the Senate to-night to amend the act in relation to telegraph companies, which is of great interest and importance to the community socially, professionally and commercially. It provides as follows:—Any person connected with any telegraph company in this State, either as clerk, operator, messenger or in any other capacity, who shall wilfully divulge the contents or the nature of the contents of any private communication entrusted to him for transmission or delivery, or who shall wilfully refuse or neglect to transmit or deliver the same, shall, on conviction before any court, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall suffer imprisonment in the county jail or workhouse in the county where such conviction shall be had, for a term of not more than three months, or shall pay a fine not exceeding $500, at the discretion of the Court; and any person who shall wilfully or by any connivance with any clerk, operator, manager or other employé of any telegraph company, or otherwise wrongfully obtain or attempt to obtain any knowledge of any telegraphic message or despatch, communication or communications, while the same shall be in course of transmission, without first having the assent and authority of some person having the right to give such assent and authority, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 and imprisonment for not less than three months.

NOTARIES PUBLIC FOR NEW YORK.

The following nominations of the Governor were confirmed by the Senate in the late Executive session:—

Robert Anderson, Armour C. Anderson, John Adriance, George W. Bogert, William A. Ballantine, Henry M. Bailey, John Wm. Bennett, Peter Coutant, Robert P. Duncan, W. Edwards, Jr., D. C. Graham, G. P. Hart, E. Francis Hyde, Fred. M. Hill, Archibald Hopkins, Wm. H. H. Johnston, George D. Kellogg, Hale Kingsley, Charles W. Lawrence, Albert McNulty, Jr., J. Seaver Page, Hiram W. Stevens, Perry C. Smith, Thomas Sadler, John J. Thomasson, Alexander Thain, Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., Thomas Veitch, Wm. J. Van Aradale, Rezin A. Wight, Harry H. Woods.

For Brooklyn—Henry M. Birkett, Wm. H. Boughton, Oliver Cotter, Wm. Hugh