

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$14. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five CENTS per copy. Annual subscription price— One Copy..... 22 Three Copies..... 5 Five Copies..... 8 Ten Copies..... 15

VOLUME XXXII..... NO. 340

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—THE GRAND DUCHESS.

BOHEMIAN THEATRE, Bowery.—FANNY JACK.—ACTOR AND NOVELS.—TODDLES.—PRELUDING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—BLACK COOK.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—UNDER THE GAUZIER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MADY'S FARE.

GERMAN THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—DR. SCHOKER HEALS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTICS, EQUITATION, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2 and 4 West 5th street.—CINDERELLA.—FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—WHITE, COTTON & SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINERS, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 738 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, ECCECITATIONS, BURLESQUE, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALIST, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—Ballet, Farce, Pantomime, &c.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—THE FIDDLER.

BODWORTH HALL, 508 Broadway.—CARICATURE PAINTING, WITH LECTURE.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT.

NEW YORK ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Broadway.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

LYRIC HALL, 738 Sixth avenue.—GRAND CONCERT.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BALLADS AND BURLESQUES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—Italian Opera.—LONDA DI GRANVILLE.

New York, Friday, December 6, 1887.

EUROPE.

The new report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, December 5.

President Johnson's message is commented on extensively by the London press. The London Times says Mr. Johnson "forfeits all respect," and "transcends himself in impudence." The Alabama claims paragraph caused considerable distrust in English financial circles. M. Thiers defended the temporal power of the Pope in the French legislative debate. The French troops evacuated Rome. England will not attend the Conference on the Roman question unless the probable bases are first submitted.

Consols closed at 93 1/2, ex-dividend, for money in London. Five-twentieths were at 71 in London and 75 1/2 in Frankfurt. The billon in the Bank of England decreased \$241,000 in the week.

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet, with milding speculations at 7 1/4. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions quiet and steady.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a call upon General Grant for information relative to registration and the voting statistics in the South was agreed to. A bill authorizing the conversion of registered bonds into coupon bonds was read twice and referred. Mr. Edmunds' bill pledging the faith of the government to pay the national debt in coin was taken up, and Messrs. Edmunds and Cole made speeches on the subject, when on motion the bill was laid over. Mr. Sumner's bill of equal rights for the District of Columbia was passed.

In the House, after some business of minor importance, the consideration of the impeachment report came up. Mr. Boutwell was the first to address the House in favor of the majority report. During his remarks he conceded the illegality of attempting to remove the President during his trial. The House finally adjourned with the understanding that Mr. Boutwell would continue his remarks to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special Mexican telegrams via Havana state that a demand was being made upon Guatemala for injuries sustained by the invasion of Chiapas. Escobedo is reported to have said that fifteen thousand men could be raised on Cuba. Ortega is still a prisoner. The embassies of Maximilian's remains has been presented for selling relics of the Prince. Some of the members of Congress are in prison.

Our special telegrams from Havana contain further news from St. Thomas and the other West India islands. The United States steamers De Soto and Monongahela had been totally wrecked in a storm off Santa Cruz. It was thought that most of the crew would be saved. The Susquehanna was also damaged. More earthquake shocks are reported, and everybody was trying to emigrate. The Danish commissioner had arrived to deliver the island of St. Thomas to the United States.

The Austrian frigate Novara left Havana yesterday with Maximilian's remains for Trieste.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the article on the judiciary was again under advisement. An article providing for a court of appeals, to consist of a chief justice and six associate judges, who shall be chosen by the people and hold office for fourteen years, except that the chief justice must remain no longer after he is seventy years old, was adopted. In the evening session, after a great many proposed amendments to the above section were acted upon, it was discovered that no quorum was present.

The Alabama Convention yesterday passed an ordinance providing for the submission of the constitution to the people of the State on the 4th of February, when Congressmen and State officers will also be elected. The new constitution was adopted by a large majority. Greeley and Senator Wilson have been urging the convention to moderate its radical zeal.

In the Virginia Convention, yesterday, the day was mainly consumed in discussing propositions for printing the reports and administering test oaths to the members.

The Georgia conservatives met in convention at Macon yesterday, when B. H. Hill was elected President.

A difficulty occurred between two editors in Baltimore last evening about political matters, but nobody was hurt.

The Walford Canal is still open. A little ice had formed, but not enough to prevent navigation.

A terrific boiler explosion occurred at Fall River, Mass., yesterday. Four or five boilers were burst through the air, making breaches in the walls forty feet wide and shattering a house in the neighborhood; but nobody is yet reported killed. One man who was sitting in front of the boiler had his arm broken, and a young girl sustained a fracture of the skull.

Payne, the pedestrian, who is bound for San Francisco, arrived at Cadiz Ohio, yesterday afternoon.

pedestrian at Watertown, N. Y., named Adams, on a wager walked one hundred miles in twenty-two hours and eight minutes.

Snow four inches deep fell in Virginia yesterday. In Orange, N. Y., snow to the depth of seven inches had fallen and it was still snowing. Snow also fell in Baltimore.

Justice Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied a motion for a mandamus compelling the trustees of the Shiloh Presbyterian church to admit the Rev. H. H. Garnett to officiate as pastor and pay him the salary due for such services. The argument went to show that the meeting at which the relator was chosen pastor was not called for such a purpose; that males and females, persons who did not belong to the church and persons who belonged to other churches, were permitted to vote, and that the trustees never approved of the salary fixed. Justice Ingraham, in his decision, offered good advice relative to the litigation of church difficulties in the law courts.

The case of Ahern vs. Sweitzer, which is a controversy relative to the publication of the Mail and Gazette, two evening newspapers, was before Recorder Hackett again yesterday, and after some argument was adjourned until Monday.

The steamer Pennsylvania and Herschel have been seized by the government for alleged violations of the Passenger act, and several river steamers have been seized for plying without a license.

The National Line steamship Pennsylvania, Captain Lewis, will leave pier 47 North river to-morrow at noon for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

The new steamship Europa, Captain Craig, of the Anchor Line, will sail from pier No. 6 North river at noon to-morrow for Liverpool and Glasgow, touching at Londonderry to land passengers, &c.

The steamship Tills, Captain Partridge, now loading at pier 20 East river, in C. H. Mallory & Co.'s line, will sail to-morrow afternoon for Galveston, Texas.

The Crownline line steamship George Washington, Captain Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North river at three P. M. for New Orleans direct.

The Empire line sidewheel steamship San Jacinto, Captain Atkins, will sail from pier 13 North river punctually at three P. M. to-morrow for Savannah.

The regular steamship Saragosa, Captain Crowell, of Arthur Leary's line, will leave pier 14 East river, foot of Wall street, at three P. M. to-morrow for Charleston, S. C., connecting at that city with steamer and rail for the Florida ports and all points South and Southwest.

The stock market was dull, but on the whole steady yesterday. Governments were dull. Gold closed at 137.

European Complications.—A General Distrust and a General Danger.

Never, perhaps, at any former period was the web of European politics more completely tangled than it is at the present moment. This is manifest equally from the internal affairs as well as from the external relations of the different nationalities. Scarcely one of the nations can be said to be at rest. The conflicting interests and opinions of the people in England, in France, in Prussia, in Austria, in Italy, in Russia, in Turkey, are taxing the wisdom and energy of statesmen to the very utmost; nor with all the wisdom and energy which have been expended has it been possible in all the countries to preserve internal tranquillity. The Italian and Eastern questions show us how little the nations are at one with each other. Each of these questions has begotten almost as many different opinions as there are different nations in Europe; and the settlement of the Italian and Turkish problems is involved in as much doubt and difficulty as ever.

Napoleon, after having interfered in Italy again and again without consulting any one, and finding, after all, that the difficulties of the situation are increased rather than diminished, has asked the various Powers to assist him towards a final settlement. The Pope is admittedly a ticklish subject to meddle with, and consequently, with one or two exceptions, the Powers are afraid to have anything to do either with him or with Napoleon. From present appearances it seems that the eldest son of the Church must get out of the difficulty as best he can. But whatever he may do or decline to do, and whatever a European Congress, if assembled, may undertake to do, to establish the peace of Italy on the basis of the Pope's temporal power, the manifest destiny of Rome is in the ultimatum of Garibaldi and that "Young Italy" of which he is the representative. He represents the predominant Italian idea, and all efforts to put it down will ultimately fail. Garibaldi is nothing, but his idea is the manifest destiny of Italy and Rome.

Crete is still giving Russia a pretext for interference in the affairs of Turkey. While crushing out the religion, the liberty, and even the language of the Poles, the Northern Giant, with becoming consistency, retains his affection for the liberty, the religion and the language of the Greeks. A joint note, signed by Russia, Prussia, Italy, and, strange to say, France, and transmitted to the government of the Sultan, making fresh and insulting demands and offering fresh and insulting advice, is the result of this persevering policy. Whether this note shall prove the precursor of a second Crimean war is a question which not a few are already asking.

At all events, the want of accord and the prevailing distrust among the Powers find a curious illustration in the peculiar relations of Russia and France. Russia and France have agreed upon a joint note to the Porte, but Russia and France are totally opposed to each other as to the policy to be pursued in Italy. A bold attitude assumed by the Italian government against France might secure the sympathy and perhaps the help of Russia. It would be strange if the march of Russia towards Constantinople should find encouragement from France. It is well at the same time to notice that, while Austria is with France in regard to Italy, she differs from both France and Russia as to the policy to be pursued in the East. England is evidently more determined than ever to maintain her neutrality in regard to all Continental questions. She has her hands full for the present in maintaining the established order of things at home while making such concessions to the progressive strides of republican ideas as will serve a little longer to hold her revolutionary elements under control. Permanent stability in European affairs is, perhaps, not to be expected until Tennyson's famous "parliament of nations" shall wrench the management of affairs out of the hands of kings and kaisers.

Rumored Alliance Between the Royal Houses of Spain and Austria.

Rumor has it that a marriage alliance is about to take place between the Archduke Louis Victor, the younger brother of the Emperor of Austria, and the eldest daughter of the Queen of Spain. That gives significance to this rumor is that the Spanish heir apparent, the Prince of the Asturias, is said to be in singularly delicate health, and that after him the Infanta Maria Isabella is next in succession. It would be strange, indeed, if the natural revolution of events should again unite and bring under a Hapsburg government Spain and Austria.

The Tammany Bismarck and the Recent Elections.

The splendid generalship and masterly management displayed by Peter B. Sweeney in our recent brilliant charter campaign places that renowned Tammany tactician at the head of the political leaders of the country. He has done for the democracy of the State of New York precisely what Bismarck did for Germany. He found the party broken up into all sorts of petty independent factions and threatened by a shrewd and powerful enemy, prepared to take advantage of its want of harmony and unity and intriguing to keep alive its internal dissensions. He set to work among the discordant elements, bought up some, frightened others, enjayed many, threatened, promised, bullied and begged, until by a master-stroke of policy he united the whole in a solid mass at the polls and left the astonished radicals in a perfect dilemma, not knowing where to turn and utterly powerless to avert the result against which they have so long plotted and struggled.

The tremendous success of this campaign gives Sweeney the control of the next Presidential contest and finally disposes of his old rival, Peter Caggar, against whose leadership he has long been anxious to rebel. The recent victory in the State of New York was won by the vote of this city, the republicans having carried the rest of the State by some ten or twelve thousand majority. In the charter election Sweeney has wiped out the Mozart, Miles O'Reilly and all other outside democratic organizations, thus preventing any contest for admission to the next Democratic National Convention; and once again, after a struggle extending over many years, Tammany will stand as the sole representative of the democracy of the city of New York. All this is the result of Sweeney's generalship. He has fought up the republican leaders with fat fees; he has satisfied Wood, who will receive the price of his eleventh hour sale of his friends in the execution of his Nassau street leases; he has swallowed Miles O'Reilly, who will put the liberal fees of the Register's office into his pocket during his entire term; and he has cut short the public career of the youthful Anthon, who will console himself with a snug berth or a ten thousand dollar retainer in a city suit.

Having thus finally disposed of his opponents in the city, Peter Bismarck Sweeney will go to the next State and national conventions of his party, make short work of Peter Caggar and other stupid copperheads of the rural districts, and dictate all the nominations. He will also do efficient service for the radicals by aiding them to force the nomination of Chase upon their convention—his object being to defeat Chase at the polls with his own candidate, whoever he may be. Thus we see that Sweeney has beaten Belmont, Barlow and all the old democratic leaders in this city, and has placed himself at the head of the party in the State and nation. He will no doubt rule with much magnificence. The Ass street and Church street openings, with other splendid improvements, in which liberal sums are involved, will be carried through, and every one will be made to feel satisfied with himself and all the world. So far as national politics are concerned the Tammany Bismarck will play to win, and he will not rest the game to be lost by the stupidity or selfishness of any of the old copperhead leaders in this State or any other.

Our Relations With England and the Alabama Claims.

One prominent feature of the President's Message is the quiet but significant allusion to the fact that no arrangement has yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. The President says: "I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition for arbitration made by her Majesty's government, because it has hitherto been incompatible with the rights, interest and honor of our country." On the other hand, the ocean cable despatch which we published yesterday informs us that Lord Stanley, in a despatch to Mr. Ford, the present Charge d'Affaires at Washington, says England will never submit to the arbitration of a foreign Power unless involving her rights to recognize belligerents. This right, he insists, is purely a question of English law. He repeats his offer to submit to arbitration the Alabama claims, and to refer all other demands for indemnity to the decision of a mixed commission. Here, then, we see that the two governments are at direct issue. The time, therefore, has arrived for the government of the United States to lay down distinctly and clearly its ultimatum. If the British government will not submit the questions in dispute to the arbitration of any foreign Power, our government is equally resolute in its determination not to submit to the English doctrine, in accordance with which the leaders of the Confederate conspiracy were sneakingly recognized as a de facto government, and John Laird was encouraged to build the Alabama to the special order of the rebels for a mission of cowardly buccanering.

We do not yet know precisely the results of the correspondence between the British and the United States governments on this very important point; but at present it looks as if we had reached the beginning of a tremendous conflict between two powerful nations as to who shall rule the ocean. Such a conflict was waged between the Greeks and the Persians in ancient times, and in modern times between England and Holland. We have now developed to a marvellous degree our national resources, both as a military and as a naval Power. No great Power is superior to us on the ocean; and a serious collision between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, however deeply to be regretted for a variety of reasons, might lead to results little dreamed of at present by English statesmen, and likely not only of the two nations but of the world.

Congress.—The Impeachment Discussion.

The debate in the House of Representatives yesterday on the impeachment question was exceedingly interesting. Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in advocacy of the majority report of the Judiciary Committee for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson as President of the United States, presenting, as it does, the best argument that can perhaps be made on that side of the question, upon the common law, the constitution and the facts and testimony. We commend the attention of every reader interested in a comprehensive examination of the subject. But as one side of a story is often very good only until the

other is presented, so it will appear in this case, and that, under the rigid requirements of the law in its application to the facts and the testimony, Andrew Johnson has not been guilty of those "high crimes and misdemeanors" demanding his expulsion from office. When such is the conclusion of the republican Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, appointed to this position in view of his legal capacities, the general reader, not troubled with party considerations, will be apt to agree with us that Mr. Boutwell has failed to make out his case.

Congress All at Sea on National Finances.

It is clear from the varied and conflicting propositions made in Congress with regard to financial questions that, with all the desire to ventilate their ideas, members are woefully ignorant and all at sea on the subject. Mr. McCulloch, so far from throwing any light upon it, has really made it more obscure. As to the President, he does not pretend to know much about financial matters. He is perfectly at home on the reconstruction question, and has, in the capital argument upon that in his Message, completely floored the Congressional radicals. We did think at one time Mr. Johnson was making some progress in financial education, for he talked sensibly about not meddling with the currency and about the laws of trade and the growth of the country adjusting all that; but we fear he has been listening too much lately to the crude theories of Mr. McCulloch and Robert J. Walker. Mr. McCulloch is acting the part of Sisylock for the bondholders, and demands forthwith the pound of flesh—the gold—for his insatiable thirst. Mr. Walker wants a job to negotiate another loan in Europe for the same object—to bring us still more in debt to foreigners, to get gold from them at a ruinous rate, which they would soon draw from us again through flooding the market with their enormous stocks of goods and creating a heavy balance against us. Whichever way we look we see no statesmanship and no hand to help us out of our financial dilemma.

Such being the case, we shall drift along as England drifted after the exhausting wars with Napoleon the First, year after year, till the country rights itself. England was many years in coming to specie payments and to anything like a settled state of things; and, indeed, she still feels the effects very sensibly. She has been a great sufferer from too much meddling with the natural laws of finance and trade. We may have to go through a similar history, though the growth and latent resources of this country are far greater than hers were. But if we would avoid the terrible reversions she passed through, and the frightful pauperism of the industrious masses which followed as a consequence, we should not copy her errors. Looking at the ignorance of our public men on the subject of national finance, particularly in its present magnitude, the less that may be attempted the better. A few things only should be done. Stop any further contraction of the currency at once. Let the volume of circulation remain as it is. Neither expand nor contract. Let the national bank currency be withdrawn and the profits on it saved to the government. We have now three currencies—gold for the foreigner and bondholders, legal tenders for bank redemptions and speculators, and national bank tags for the working classes. We want only one uniform currency—that of legal tenders—based on the strong foundation of the government. With these changes, together with a reduction of taxation, a revenue system improved and simplified, and economy in the various departments of government, we shall go along very well. The country in the course of a few years will absorb all the currency to the point of stringency, and we shall gradually and healthfully approximate specie payments. Nothing more should be attempted at present. We want no tinkering by incompetent hands. The laissez faire policy is the right one.

Secretary Seward Still in the Real Estate Brokerage Business.

By the following letter from our special correspondent in Havana, it will be seen that Mr. Seward is still in the real estate business, and is now negotiating for the purchase of the island of Cuba, and endeavoring to prove that the theory which he promulgated eight years ago—that Cuba was gravitating towards the United States—was correct. What seems most strange is the announcement that the Spanish government looks favorably upon the proposition to purchase the island, and seems inclined to enter into negotiations which tend to deprive her of the most valuable jewel among her possessions.

HAVANA, Nov. 20, 1887.

I am about astonishing your readers with something more sensational than the "rotten" progress. It is a sad fact which it will be difficult to judge of, whether the communication in your columns will create a livelier interest in the United States or in this island. It is an interesting fact that the United States has not yet learned the sequel of it. But, if the information which I have obtained in a reliable quarter does not err, it would seem that the United States has not yet learned the sequel of it. But, if the information which I have obtained in a reliable quarter does not err, it would seem that the United States has not yet learned the sequel of it.

HAVANA, Dec. 4, 1887.

Advice has been received here stating that the people of St. Thomas have voted in favor of annexation to the United States. The English mail station at St. Thomas has been changed to Jamaica.

On the 15th ult. a severe shock of earthquake was experienced at Santa Cruz. The shock was also felt on sea, and the waters rising to a great height and becoming very angry and tempestuous. The United States steamer De Soto was dashed about and broken to pieces. The crew, however, were all saved.

The United States war steamer Monongahela was also washed ashore on the same day at Santa Cruz, but the extent of her injuries are not stated.

Admiral Patterson, of the United States North Atlantic squadron, and the governor of St. Thomas, at last accounts were in consultation there.

The United States war steamer Susquehanna had arrived at St. Thomas from a cruise.

The damage to property by the late hurricanes at St. Thomas is immense, but no reliable or authentic account of the number of lives lost has yet been furnished. It is expected that such an account soon will be made public.

It is rumored here that the United States war steamer Susquehanna put into St. Thomas in rather a damaged condition.

Official Report of the Loss of the United States Steamers Monongahela and De Soto.

A telegram from St. Thomas, from Mr. Savage, acting Consul General at Havana, dated yesterday, the 4th inst., says that the United States steamers De Soto and Monongahela have both been lost.

The Susquehanna, although in a damaged condition, had gone to Santa Cruz in aid of the crew of the Monongahela.

The Navy Department has no other information concerning the lost vessels.

Reported Loss of Life by the Shipwrecks.

Private advice says that the United States steamers De Soto and Monongahela were lost in a terrible hurricane which has recently devastated the islands of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz, and the largest part of the officers and crew of the De Soto were also rescued.

A portion of those of the Monongahela were also rescued.

THE WRECKED SHIPS-OF-WAR.

History of the Monongahela and De Soto—Names of their Officers.

Our special telegram from Havana announces the complete loss of the United States corvettes Monongahela, seven guns, Commodore S. B. Bissell, at Santa Cruz, by being driven ashore in immense sea, raised by a tremendous earthquake. Official despatches received in Washington confirm this intelligence, and that the greatest De Soto, ten guns, Captain Charles S. Boggs, was lost at Santa Cruz by being dashed ashore and crushed to pieces.

The Susquehanna, the flagship of Rear Admiral Patterson, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, was at Santa Cruz, aiding the officers and crew of the Mo-

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Terrible Storms and Earthquakes in the West Indies.

Total Wreck of United States Steamers Monongahela and De Soto.

Probable Rupture Between Mexico and Guatemala.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN ENGLAND.

Earl Derby's Policy Towards the Roman Conference.

WEST INDIES.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Total Wreck of the United States Steamers Monongahela and De Soto—Coming Transfer of the Island of St. Thomas to the United States—The Territory Decolated by Earthquake Shocks and Ravages from Sea-Violences at the Other Islands—Heavy Losses of Life and Property.

HAVANA, Dec. 4, 1887.

The steamer Santiago, which reached this port about midnight, we learn from St. Thomas that the Spanish Commissioner had arrived from Europe instructed to deliver the island to the United States, in accordance with the purchase stipulations agreed on by the governments of the two countries.

The United States war steamer Susquehanna was at St. Thomas, on the duty, it is said, of accepting the transfer.

Thecession of the territory is completed for the sum originally named, seven and a half millions of dollars in gold, to be paid by the United States.

The Susquehanna had been at St. Croix, where she went to aid the crew of the United States steamer Monongahela, which was totally wrecked by being driven on shore in the storm.

The United States steamer De Soto was wrecked at Santa Cruz.

The Susquehanna was also considerably damaged, and another vessel lost.

Ex-President Geffard, of Hayti, had returned to Jamaica.

Kingston, Jamaica, is to be in future the station for the international mail vessels, as St. Thomas is to be abandoned as a place of call.

Forty-seven shocks of earthquake—almost continuous—were felt at St. Thomas, one enduring for the space of two minutes.

The sea rose sixty feet, and the city was almost completely submerged. The losses of life and merchandise are enormous.

The inhabitants, who are for the most part homeless, have fled to the mountains, and almost all of them desire to emigrate from the place.

The steamer La-Platte, the only vessel which left the island since the calamity, left one hundred and fifty persons behind, for want of accommodation, all of whom wanted to go on board to get away.

The island is in a desolate, and all the trading firms have abandoned it.

There is no coal on the wharves, and it is only after most laborious work that the steamers can be got ready for sea.

The earthquake shocks continued among the other islands, and the destruction of property is said to be incalculable at Tortola, St. Croix and Saba.

At Saba, a horrible volcano has burned almost everything to ashes.

Two oscillations of earthquakes only have been experienced in St. Domingo since the hurricane. My last advice reporting a calamity there was an error—meaning that at St. Croix.

The very latest advices state that the earthquake shocks have ceased at St. Thomas.

The trading house of Cameron lost half a million of dollars, Morrison fifty thousand, and Messrs. Welmecks a like amount.

The entire population of the island approve of thecession to the United States.

THE PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Terrible Earthquake at Santa Cruz—The United States Steamer De Soto Driven on Shore and Dashed to Pieces.

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