TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE RIOTS IN HAVANA.

Conciliatory Address of Captain General Dulce.

Shooting of Insurgent Prisoners at Trinidad.

Landing of Another American Filibustering Expedition.

Henningsen, of Nicaragua, the Leader.

DEFEAT OF SALNAVE IN HAYTI.

CUBA.

A Cuban Court Martialed and Shot for Uttering Seditious Cries—The Volunteers Again Unruly—Address of the Captain General.

HAVANA, March 22, 1869.

The sailing of the expedition with the Cuban political prisoners on board, escorted by the Spanish war steamer Lealtad, which took place yesterday, gave rise to intense excitement in this city, and demonstrations of disloyalty were made in the shape of seditious cries and expressions of sympathy for the involuntary exiles.

A Cuban, laboring under great excitement, made himself conspicuous by his shouting "Viva Cespedes," "Libre Cuba," and other expressions of animosity towards the Spanish government. He was arrested, promptly court martialed, sentenced to death and shot at dusk in the evening.

A sentinel shot and instantly killed a police commissary named Romero, and the volunteers shot a Spaniard and a negro.

Captain General Dulce visited the barracks and quieted the volunteers who had become enraged by the demonstrations of disloyalty and desired to glut their vengeance upon the populace.

Captain General Dulce yesterday issued a proclamation, addressed to the citizens of Havana, in which he refers to the events of the day before. He says his promises of maintaining order and justice have been observed; the man who had just been executed was probably instigated by others to create a disturbance, and it was necessary to act in his case with exemplary severity; at this very moment the government was leniently sending out of the country more astute but equally culpable men. The proclamation concludes with a flattering address to the citizen volunteers.

Review of Troops to Be Held—Skirmish and Killing of an Insurgent General—Rebels Surprised and Shot—Reported Surrender of a Prominent Rebel.

HAVANA, March 22, 1869.

The Captain General will hold a review of all the troops in and around Havana to-morrow.

In a skirmish near Trinidad the rebel General Schmidt was killed. Two more plantations in that jurisdiction have been destroyed by the rebels.

A journal here reports that the towns of Managaragua and Portrero Galiano were burned by order of Cavada.

The *Prensa* reports that twenty-five insurgents, most of them of high rank in the rebel army, were captured and executed within five leagues of Trinidad but adds that the situation in that quarter is more serious than it has hitherto appeared.

The *Eco* (newspaper) of Matanzas professes to have received intelligence that Florencio Jiminez, a rebel general, has presented himself to the Spanish authorities to receive pardon. He says that other leaders, members of the revolutionary junta at Villa Clara, will follow his example provided their lives be spared and they be guaranteed a safe conduct to some port from which they may sail from the island.

The weather is very hot.

Safe Arrival of an American Expedition in Cuba—All the Men Veterans of the Federal and Confederate Armies.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 22, 1869.

The *Daily News* will publish to-morrow a letter announcing the arrival in Cuba of an American expeditionary force in aid of the revolutionists. The force is said to be composed mainly of officers and men who served in the federal and Confederate armies during the late war, and is commanded by General Henningsen, of Nicaragua fame.

General Henningsen Not in Cuba—Favorable Account of the Insurgents in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1869.

The statement from Charleston that General Henningsen is in command of expeditionary forces in Cuba is incorrect, as that gentleman is now in Washington.

Private letters received in Washington represent the cause of the insurgents to be favorable, and consider it out of the power of Spaniards to put down the insurrection. The insurgents maintain themselves in more than one-half of the island, outside of the principal cities, and are increasing in number. The freedmen have their choice either to join the army or work on the plantations for the benefit of the revolutionists for wages, but generally prefer the latter.

Havana Commercial and Financial Markets.

HAVANA, March 22, 1869.

The sugar market is buoyant. Sales were made to-day on a basis of 8¾ a 9¼ reals per arrobe for No. 12 Dutch standard. Exchange—On London, 10 a 11 per cent premium; on Paris, 2 a 1½ per cent discount; on the United States, sixty days, in currency, 23 a 24 per cent discount; short sight, 25½ a 23 per cent discount.

PORTO RICO.

The Sugar Market—Additional Export Duties Imposed.

HAVANA, March 22, 1869.

At Porto Rico, on the 12th, the sugar market was greatly excited. The government has imposed additional export duties of $3 per hhd. on sugar, 65c. per hhd. on molasses, 50c. per quintal on coffee and 20c. per quintal on tobacco.

ST. THOMAS.

The Porto Rico Authorities Request the Banishment of an American Citizen—He Refuses to Leave and is Supported by the United States Consul.

HAVANA, March 22, 1869.

Dates from St. Thomas to the 16th are at hand. The schooner Susan, from New York for Cadiz, with petroleum, put in there leaking. The British brig Sisters and British bark Rapid were wrecked and became a total loss. The former lost four of her crew, who were drowned.

At the request of the Captain General of Porto Rico the Danish authorities had banished from St. Thomas Dr. Betances, of Mayaguez, who was suspected of being engaged in organizing an expedition against the Spanish colonies. Passports were sent to the Doctor, but he refused to leave the island, assuming that the action of the authorities was illegal. He claimed his right to remain on the ground that he was a citizen of the United States, and in this he seems to have been supported by the American Consul, who had protested against the Doctor's banishment. The affair caused much excitement, and a settlement was anxiously looked for.

VENEZUELA.

The Republic Tranquil—The Yellow Fever at Caracas.

HAVANA, March 22, 1869.

An arrival from Caracas brings advices to the 10th instant. The republic was tranquil. An unimportant rising occurred in Coro. It was soon quieted.

The yellow fever still prevailed in Caracas.

HAYTI.

Defeat of Salnave by the Insurgents.

HAVANA, March 22, 1869.

Advices from Hayti to the 8th inst. have been received.

The revolutionists have defeated Salnave, who lost one hundred men and eight pieces of artillery.

Progress of the Rebellion—Port au Prince Merchants Pressed into Service—Convention Concluded with France.

HAVANA, March 22, 1869.

The latest news from Port au Prince is dated the 11th of March.

President Salnave's pickets were besieging Jacmel, while the insurgents had commenced the siege of Gonaives. The probabilities of success were in favor of the latter.

Salnave arrested some 200 merchants and others in Port au Prince and sent them to Gonaives to reinforce the garrison.

A change had been made in the President's Ministry.

A convention has been concluded with France, by which the latter is to receive twelve per cent of the revenues towards the payment of her claims. Vessels are allowed to enter all the ports of Hayti and discharge and load merchandise, provided those bound to ports in the hands of the rebels previously report at a loyal port for the inspection of their cargoes.

Admiral Hoff's Report of the Revolution in Hayti—The Bombardment of Aux Cayes—Domingue, the Rebel Chief, Offers to Annex His Part of the Island to the Union—Cape Haytien Surrounded by Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1869.

Rear Admiral Hoff forwards voluminous reports from Commander Abbott, of the Yantic, of the progress of the revolution in Hayti. Commander Abbott reports, under date of February 10, that the Yantic left Port au Prince on the 2d of that month for Aux Cayes, finding there on his arrival the British war steamer Jason and a few foreign merchant vessels. The town was then besieged by Salnave's land forces, the inhabitants being in considerable excitement and alarm. Domingue remained at Aux Cayes, determined on making vigorous resistance. On the 4th of February the Haytien flagship, with Salnave on board, came into the harbor and anchored. On the next day Salnave sent through the Yantic notices to the different foreign Consuls and the inhabitants of Aux Cayes, announcing his determination to attack the town at half-past three the next day, unless surrendered before. When the town was first invested by Salnave's troops a number of the inhabitants, principally non-combatants, sought and obtained refuge on the merchant vessels in the harbor, and when Salnave's announcement was made the number greatly increased. The foreign consulates were also overcrowded with refugees. On the evening of the 4th Domingue's Secretary of State requested an asylum on board the Yantic, which was refused; but he was sent on board a Norwegian bark. On the afternoon of the 6th, presuming a bombardment would take place, the merchant vessels, with the assistance of the Jason and Yantic, removed from the anchorage to a safe part of the bay. The threatened bombardment did not take place, however, and had not commenced when the Yantic sailed on the 8th. The President and Admiral were unwilling, to begin the attack until the arrival of the Salnave which was hourly expected. At the interview had by our officers with Salnave in regard to the protection of American interests and the disposition of refugees, the President was willing to do all he could to protect neutral interests, and would allow refugees, who were crowding merchant vessels in such a manner as to seriously endanger life, either to go to Aquia, the nearest place under Salnave's authority, or to return on shore. A majority chose the latter. Our Minister also had an interview with the rebel chief Domingue and his Cabinet, but no pacific arrangements could be made with them, as they appeared determined to defend the town as long as possible. Domingue said he had written to Mr. Seward offering to annex to the United States that part of the island under his control, and requested the Minister to use the power of the United States to prevent Salnave from bombarding the town until Mr. Seward's reply was received. This was, of course, decidedly refused. On the morning of the 6th of February our Minister, the captain of the Jason and Commander Abbott had an interview with Ramo, Domingue's principal adviser and Secretary of the interior, and acquainted him with the offer made by the captain of the Jason to convey Domingue, his Cabinet and principal officers thirty miles in the direction of Jamaica. The offer was made from motives of humanity, with Salnave's consent, but declined. Aux Cayes is defended on the sea side by three or four batteries, each mounting one or two guns. Commander Abbott was informed at Aux Cayes, by the Haytien Admiral, that the Mount Vernon was reported to have arrived at St. Marks for the use of the rebels. The above reports include a copy of a memorandum of military executions made by the rebel authorities at Aux Cayes, signed by parties who are certified to by James De Long, United States Consul, as being worthy of full faith and credit. The details recount many acts of barbarity. The signers state among other matters that when the men in revolution desert the rebels their wives are imprisoned, and, in many instances, shot. A later report from the Yantic, dated February 26, states that Cape Haytien is surrounded by rebels, and that the inhabitants appear to be destitute. On the 20th the Haytien war steamer Salnave entered the harbor at Gonaives, and that evening the rebels attacked the town, but were repulsed. The Mount Vernon was at anchor at St. Marks, the town being in possession of the rebels; but nothing about her indicated that she was other than a lawful merchant vessel.

While at Aux Cayes the American Minister visited the Jason, and on leaving was saluted with fifteen guns, which was returned by the Yantic.

ST. DOMINGO.

Martial Law Proclaimed in the Province of Seybo—Mission of M. Fabens to the United States.

HAVANA, March 22, 1869.

Advices from St. Domingo to the 10th inst. have been received. There was an appearance of comparative quietness in and around the capital; but arrests and executions continued to be of frequent occurrence. In the extreme eastern part of the country the insurgents were very troublesome, and the government had found it necessary to declare martial law in the province of Seybo.

M. Fabens, Special Commissioner of the Dominican government to Washington, carries with him instructions to rent the Bay of Samana to the United States. He is very reticent on the subject, and no other particulars as to the object of his mission can be obtained.

Rough Reception of Revolutionists.

HAVANA, March 22, 1869.

Intelligence from St. Domingo reports that General Luperon and the other revolutionists on board the steamer Telegraph arrived at Plata, the authorities of which place threatened to shoot them if they attempted to land. They therefore left the place and at present remain at Saint Marie.

JAMAICA.

The Haytien Rebel Steamer at Kingston—Refugees from Cuba and Hayti Flocking to the Island.

HAVANA, March 22, 1869.

The Haytien revolutionary steamer Mount Vernon was at Jamaica on the 12th instant, where she put in for supplies of coal and to receive her armament.

Refugees from Cuba and Hayti were flocking to Jamaica in large numbers.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 22.—The Inman steamship City of Brooklyn, Captain Brooks, which sailed from New York on the 13th inst., arrived at this port today, and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

LONDON, March 22.—The steamship Bellona, from New York, arrived here to-day.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 22—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds quiet and steady at 83⅝. Stocks steady. Erie, 24¼; Illinois, 97.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, March 22.—The Bourse quiet. Rentes, 70f. 30c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, March 22.—United States five-twenty bonds, 87⅝ a 87¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 22—Evening.—The market closed rather more active, and the sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales. Middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, March 22—Evening.—The cotton market closed quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 22—Evening.—Wheat 8s. 8d. a 8s. 9d. per cental for No. 2 red Western. Corn, 30s. per quarter for old mixed Western and 30s. 9d. for new do.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 22.—The market is firm.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 22—Evening.—Petroleum firmer, refined 18s. 8½d. per gallon. Turpentine 30s. Rosin 15s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 22—Linseed oil £29 15s. per ton. Spirits turpentine 48s. 3d. per cwt. Calcutta linseed 59s. a 59s.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, March 22.—Petroleum firmer, but unchanged.

ENGLAND.

No More Fenians to be Pardoned at Present—The Irish Church Debate Resumed.

LONDON, March 22, 1869.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said the government did not intend to extend clemency to any other Fenians now in prison.

The debate on the Irish Church bill was resumed. Sir Roundell Palmer made a speech favoring disestablishment, but opposing disendowment, and said he would propose and urge modifications of the bill in committee.

Sir John Duke Coleridge, Solicitor General, advocated the bill, approving it in all its points.

SPAIN.

Free Trade Movement in Barcelona.

MADRID, March 22, 1869.

A popular demonstration has been made in Barcelona in favor of free trade.

AUSTRIA.

Success of the Deak Party in the Hungarian Elections.

PESTH, March 22, 1869.

The majority of the elections for the Hungarian Parliament have so far resulted in the success of the Deak party.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Return of the Turkish Minister to Greece.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22, 1869.

Photiadis Bey has gone to Athens to resume his position as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Turkey.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

The News Unimportant—A Provisional Government Being Established.

PARIS, March 22, 1869.

Later advices from Rio Janeiro have been received. The news from the seat of war in Paraguay was mainly unimportant. Joseph Marie de Silva Paranhas, the Brazilian Secretary of Foreign Affairs, had gone to Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, to establish a provisional government.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS KELLOGG'S MARGUERITE.—Miss Kellogg's appearance last evening in the character of Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust" confirmed the impression which she had previously made. Her impersonation of this most interesting character of the modern lyric drama is beyond question a masterpiece. She seems to have stepped forth alive from the canvas of Ary Scheffer. Goethe himself would have been delighted with her perfect conception and her admirable rendering of the maidenly reserve and the womanly sweetness and dignity of Marguerite. Gounod could not but be completely satisfied with the flexible, pure and resonant, if not very powerful, voice, which, thanks to thorough training and an excellent method, does such full justice to the choicest and most difficult passages of music in his opera. A large and critical audience heartily applauded yesterday evening the high dramatic and musical talent displayed by Miss Kellogg in the reply of Marguerite to Faust in the Kermesse scene, throughout the scene in the garden, at the spinning wheel, in the jewel song, in the enchanting duet between Marguerite and Faust, in the cathedral and in the prison. As we have already had occasion to say, her acting in the *rôle* of Marguerite is faultless and superb, and her singing entitles her to the first rank as an American prima donna.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Selby's historical drama, "The Lioness of the North," was presented at this house last night, with Miss Kate Reignolds in the title *rôle*. The attendance was not by any means so large as the reputation of Miss Reignolds should have warranted or the merits of the play deserved; and, as a consequence, the performance dragged considerably. Miss Reignolds, as Elizabeth Petroona, acted with great care, good taste and spirit, and tried to her utmost to make the piece go. Messrs. Jack and Carden rendered her valuable assistance, and by their efforts redeemed to some extent the character of the performance. Miss Reignolds deserves better support than was accorded her last night (with the exception of the gentlemen named), for she was evidently contending with great difficulties all through the representation. The management cannot be surprised at small houses when pieces are produced in so slovenly a manner as was the "Lioness of the North." The performances closed with "Two Can Play at That Game," Miss Reignolds taking the part of Lucy Arundel, J. C. Williamson as Howard Leslie and M. A. Lewis as Charles Arundel. Miss Reignolds concludes her engagement this week, and Friday is set down for her benefit.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—This place of amusement which, with its increasing catalogue of interesting curiosities is daily attracting to its afternoon and evening performances large houses, was unusually well filled last evening. The "Colleen Bawn," that singularly powerful drama, and, in the evolution of its plot, presenting such a skilful combination of pathetic passages, stirring to its deepest depths every tender emotion of the human heart, and then in the grotesque humor of some of its parts rousing the spectators to the wildest pitch of mirth, was the play. Very rarely has this piece been presented with a better cast and with the *mise en scène* more appropriate and elegant. But then the power of the play was in the superb acting of Mr. W. J. Florence as Myles na Coppaleen and Mrs. W. J. Florence as Eily O'Connor. No more perfect personation of Myles—the keen subtlety, the sly humor, the heart's devotion and unswerving fidelity of the character—can be imagined than that of Mr. Florence. He was truly natural, even to his love of whiskey, and which he exemplified in singing, with most happy effect, the song of "Cruiskeen Lawn." As an artless country Irish girl, lovely and lovable, and true and trusting, Mrs. Florence sustained her character with rare fidelity, and infused into it a beauty and completeness closely allied to perfection. The rescue of Eily by Miles at the close of the second act was an intensely exciting piece of scenic representation. The delight and enthusiasm of the house at the fine acting of Mr. and Mrs. Florence were manifested by frequent outbursts of applause. It was a complete success, to which the admirable support they received very greatly contributed. Miss Ada Harland as Anne Chute was very fine; Miss Robertson as Mrs. Cregan was perfectly genuine; Sol. Smith, Jr., as Michael Corrigan was a splendid piece of acting, and Mr. Daly as Father Tom was exquisitely true to nature. The piece will be continued through this week, which will terminate Mr. and Mrs. Florence's engagement, and after which Miss Marriott, the distinguished transatlantic tragedienne, will make her appearance here, as already announced.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

The "silver-voiced" Brignoli having severed his connection with the Academy and the operatic mummies therein embalmed, is now about to start South with a troupe of acknowledged merit. Signor Brignoli has been long a popular favorite in this city, and he now leaves with undiminished fame. No better medium to reconstruct the South in the matter of music could be selected. His light has been too long hid under a bushel with the aforesaid mummies, and we are pleased to hear that it can now shine with undiminished brilliancy among the unreconstructed.

Slim audiences have been the rule at nearly every one of our theatres during the past week, and appearances indicate that the patronage of our amusement mad citizens will be even more meagrely bestowed upon the drama during the present. This is a measure is owing to the close of the Lenten season, and this being "Holy Week" it is but reasonable to suppose that those who have enjoyed themselves to their heart's content for one whole year will endeavor to silence the pricking of their conscience by indulging, during the remainder of the present week, in fasting, prayer and good works. Our managers are all aware of this, and have consequently made no extraordinary effort to fill their houses during the next five nights. They offer no new inducements to their patrons in the way of novelties, and each, apparently, is reserving his forces for a grand splurge on Easter Monday night. That evening will be marked by the production of "The Tempest," at the Grand Opera House; "La Vie Parisienne," at the Théâtre Français; Fanny Janauschek will appear at the Academy of Music; Miss Marriott will make her debut before an American audience as the "Melancholy Dane," at Wood's Museum; Mr. Couldock and daughter will commence a brief engagement at the Broadway, and various other attractions will be offered upon this occasion to our citizens, in the way of burlesque, tragedy, music, and spectacular and sensational drama. Quite enough, surely, for one night.

Extensive preparations have been made by Manager Tayleure for bringing out "The Tempest" at the Grand Opera House in a style befitting the play, which, if not actually surpassing, will at least equal in effects and *mise en scene* anything of the kind ever before produced either in this country or in Europe. The sale of seats for the opening performance commences to-morrow.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons commenced a brief engagement in New Orleans last night. "Ixion" and the "Lottery of Life" are the minor attractions in the same city.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

Excitement Among English Yachtmen at the Promise of the Season—The Welcome to American Boats—A Great Prize Proposed.

COWES, March 8, 1869.

We Englishmen, with our outside reputation for a phlegmatic temper, are excitable enough on a certain range of topics, and one of these is our mastery of the sea. There is no reference to guns in this, nor to that mastery that is contested for in the effort to see who can build the most outlandish sort of floating battery and throw the most iron in a given time. Our opinion is that we possess that mastery that lies in the best seamanship and the best ships—that our model for vessels and our training for sailors are better all round than what are found in any other country. This is a thing to which we have so made up our minds that question seems preposterous; when, therefore, our supremacy is doubted, and there is a proffer to contest it, we are naturally in a ferment. This is the sort of excitement that is now stirring us all up apropos to the anticipated coming of several American yachts—the Sappho and Dauntless, as we hear for certain, and perhaps the Phantom and others. Excitement runs even higher than it did when we were expecting the arrival of your three gallant boats from their cruise across the Atlantic; for then, fine as was the contest we witnessed, we were witnesses only and had not the feeling of those who struggle for their own pride and fame.

In a former letter I gave you some hint of what was on hand in the way of preparation here. The following circular will tell more. It has been addressed to the commodores of the various yacht clubs throughout the United Kingdom:—

ROYAL ALBERT YACHT CLUB, SOUTHSEA, Feb. 22, 1869.

SIR—At a meeting of the Committee of the Royal Albert Yacht Club, on the 13th inst., it was suggested that as, from the anticipated visit of foreign yachts to England, the yachting season of 1869 promises to be one of unusual interest, it would be a favorable opportunity to hold a grand international regatta, the starting point to be inside the Isle of Wight.

To carry out this project in a becoming manner would require the cordial co-operation of the principal yacht clubs of the United Kingdom, and it is hoped that they would join in an undertaking which has for its object the encouragement of yacht racing and the promotion of good feeling and emulation among yachtmen of all countries.

The enterprise being of so important and national a character, it is contemplated that by an appeal to the yachting community and the public there would be no difficulty in raising funds to provide prizes commensurate with the occasion.

It is stated that America will send at least two vessels to compete with British yachts, and that the French are constructing two or three for the same purpose; and it may be presumed that should this regatta be determined upon many owners of foreign yachts will be induced to attend with their vessels.

It is the opinion of many that a grand international regatta, carried out with spirit and liberality, would give great *eclat* to the season of 1869, and be gratifying both to the public and to all interested in yachting.

Should this suggestion be favorably received by the club will you have the kindness to inform me, if it will be convenient to you, or the vice commodore, or some member deputed by your club, to attend a meeting of the flag officers of the several principal yacht clubs, to be held in London, at Willis' Rooms, at three P. M., on Tuesday, the 16th of March next, to take the subject into consideration, and, if approved of, to appoint a committee to carry out the necessary measures.

WM. CONWAY-GORDON, Vice Commodore.

It is apparent, of course, that until after the proposed meeting and the comparison of views from as many clubs as take part, nothing can be said positively as to what will be done; but the movement has already received assurance of support from some of the best clubs in the country, and from many distinguished individuals fond of the sport. It is estimated that the committee will be enabled to offer a prize of not less than £1,000 value. Such a prize contested for in these waters by yachts of the great maritime nations—America, France and England—will be a trophy worthy to adorn the rooms of any club in Christendom, carrying with it the honor of a victory where the best energy and skill of the world was on trial. It hardly needs that I should dwell on this to put American yachtmen on their mettle in preparation for the contest.

Although no course is yet indicated nor any points save that of starting, it is yet understood that care will be taken to fix upon a course suitable for vessels of builds peculiar to the different nationalities, and this will make it no doubt anything but a smooth race, since the American demand for justice to the American model appears to be for an ocean race, and our own claim is that ours are the true sea boats.

There will certainly be French boats in the race; but, nevertheless, the real strife for supremacy will be between American and English craft. There is no naval architecture in the sport that can claim to be French. The French boats are on our model; they may be even built in our yards. They will be handled by French sailors and will give national breadth to the contest, so far as seamanship is an element in it, and that of course is not an unimportant part.

BUILDERS OBSTRUCTING THE PUBLIC STREETS.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you not call the official attention of A. Oakey Hall, Mayor, and of Samuel B. Garvin, District Attorney, and George McLean, Street Commissioner, to the plundering from the public by the builders or owners of property on Fifth avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, of the amount they save by encumbering the most popular avenue of the city with building material and debris? Those officials well know that there is no authority in this city with power to grant permission to a citizen to encumber the public streets devoted by law exclusively to the use of the travelling public. While these gentlemen in office are making a raid on the apple women and have destroyed—"*O, profanal!*"—the little temple at the foot of the Park, could they not unite with that very proper act an effort to give free space, which the law is supposed to have secured, to the numerous carriages and other vehicles in the broad thoroughfare most sought by our drivers out of any in this metropolis?

A SUFFERING DRIVER OUT.

MOBILE RACES.

Commencement of the Spring Races on the Magnolia Course—A Five Days' Meeting.

MOBILE, March 22, 1869.

The spring race meeting commenced to-day on the Magnolia course, it being the first of a five days' meeting. The weather was delightful and the attendance fair.

FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes for two year olds, $25 entrance, p. p.; $500 added by the club; mile heats.

W. Cottrell entered ch. c. by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G., by Brown Dick 1 1
Richards & Kilgour entered ch. c. John Kilgour, by imp. Mickey Free, dam sister No. 2 to Pryor, by imp. Glencoe 2 2

Time, 1:49¾—148¾.

SECOND RACE.

Sweepstakes for three year olds, $25 entrance, p. p.; $500 added by club; mile heats.

F. G. Moore entered b. c. Bayonet, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire 1 1
W. Cottrell entered b. f. Puss Broadnax, by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G. by Brown Dick 2 4
A. Keene Richards entered b. c. Locust Post by Young Melbourne, dam by Vincent Nolte 4 2
I. W. Pennock entered b. f. Nellie McDonald, by Colossus, dam Maid of Monmouth by Traveller 3 3

Time, 1:51—1:49.

THIRD RACE.

Match for two year olds, $500 a side; dash of half a mile.

W. Cottrell's b. c. The Goat, by Bill Cheatham, dam by Bill Cheatham, beat T. G. Moore's b. c. by Lightning, dam Maiden, by Lexington. Time, 54½ seconds.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A coal car run over an embankment in West Pittsburg yesterday, killing one boy and fatally wounding another.

The Cascade Paper Mills, near Penn Yan, N. Y., were entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The loss is $125,000; insurance $50,000.

Michael McDonald, alias Stanley, of Montreal, who swindled the Hartford Trust Company out of $2,500, was yesterday sentenced to the Connecticut State Prison for five years.

A kerosene lamp was upset in the house of Henry Stoddard, at Vernon, Vt., on Saturday night, causing the death of Mrs. Stoddard and setting fire to the house, which was totally consumed.

The carrying shop of Swasey, Cooper & Co., at Sparrow Bush, near Port Jervis, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning. Insured in the following companies:—Clinton, Star, Resolute, Hope, Excelsior, Guardian and Yonkers, of New York; Mechanics', of Brooklyn; Etna and Hartford, of Hartford, and Imperial, of England.

In the Pennsylvania Supreme Court yesterday morning another application for a writ of error in the Twitchell case was presented by Mr. Hubbell, Twitchell's counsel, who claimed that it was made on new assignments of error. Judge Thompson said the application was too late, but he would examine the papers.

THE DETECTIVE POLICE.

The Case of Captain John S. Young Again—The Board Dismisses Him from the Department—Testimony of Detective Irving and Superintendent Kennedy—Protest of Captain Young Against the Jurisdiction of the Police Board.

The case of John S. Young, late captain of the detective squad of the Metropolitan Police, came up yesterday before the Police Commissioners at a stated meeting of the Board. It will be remembered that the Board passed a resolution last week requiring Captain Young to give an account of all moneys he had received since the 1st of January for "police services or otherwise." The resolution was, of course, prompted by the action of detective James Irving, who had been engaged with Captain Young some time ago in effecting certain arrests and recovering $99,500, mostly of bonds that had been stolen from the First National Bank of New Windsor, Maryland, for the recovery of which bonds the captain received $16,000 reward. Of this amount, it is matter of record, he offered $500 to Mr. Irving for his services, but the latter contended that he was entitled to a fair share of the reward and so refused the $500, and on Captain Young's declining to pay him more than that sum he laid the facts of the case before the Commissioners. The result was the resolution above referred to, which the Captain refused to comply with, and as his only answer he sent in his resignation. This the Board not only refused to accept, but it ordered the chief clerk, Mr. Hawley, to prefer charges against Captain Young, which he did. These charges formed the basis for the trial yesteday. The defendant was not present, nor was he represented by counsel.

Mr. Hawley opened the proceedings by reading the charges, the resolution of the Board passed November 13, 1865, appointing John S. Young captain of the detective squad, the oath of office taken by the defendant when appointed, and the resolution passed by the Board March 9, 1869, requiring the Captain to give an account of moneys received by him since the 1st of January. In answer to a question from Judge Bosworth, Mr. Hawley said that the defendant had made no response to the resolution or any part of it. Detective Irving was then called to the stand. He testified as follows:—

I have been a member of the Metropolitan Police since the 4th of February, 1858; I am now attached to the detective squad; I have been in that squad since September, 1867, and from that time continuously since; my connection with the case began on the 10th of February; Captain Young came to me on that day and told me to get a coach; we got into the coach and drove down to William street, near the Custom House; the Captain went into the building, where he remained about a quarter of an hour; we then went to No. 61 Broadway, to the office of Frank Spinola, where we waited for the negotiator of the bonds to come in; before going down town the Captain told me he had a case in which there might be a few hundred dollars, and if there were, he said, "You'll get $100 of it;" he did not tell me that I should get $100 for my services if there was one dollar or $100,000 in it, nor anything to that effect; he did not mention the nature of the case to me before that time; when we got down town Captain Young, an ex-detective named Edsall and myself remained concealed in a room adjoining the broker's until nearly three o'clock; we made an arrest; at the time the arrest was made Captain Young was outside in the hallway, and when we got in we lifted the spring latch on the inside and let the Captain in; two men were arrested, named Mark Shinbourne and one McCabe; $99,500 in bonds were found in their possession; this I learned from Captain Young; I was shown a letter some time afterwards, by which I ascertained that the Captain had got $16,000 as a reward for the recovery of the bonds; I asked him if that was so, and he said yes, that was right; this was about ten days after the arrests had been made; he offered me $500 for my services in the case, which I refused to take, on the ground that the sum was altogether too small; I knew by an arrangement which we had made with the broker that the men had entered the office when the safe door was slammed shut; when I jumped in through the window on to a sofa one of the men presented a pistol at me; the Captain and myself had our shields of office with us at the time; I helped to arrest the men in my capacity of an officer of the Metropolitan Police.

Superintendent Kennedy was the next witness. Being sworn, he said:—

I am the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police of the State of New York; I am well acquainted with John S. Young, captain of the detective force; he made a report to me about the New Windsor Bank robbery, I think, on the 10th or 11th of February; he told me he had arrested a man named James Weaver, who had in his possession the bonds stolen from the New Windsor Bank, and another man named James McQuade, who had been negotiating a sale of the bonds to a person whom he had employed in the case; the amount of the bonds reported to me as recovered was $99,500; they were delivered to Mr. Eckel, one of the bank officials; I understood that Captain Young was to receive twenty per cent of the market value of the bonds recovered; at the time I heard this Young did not have the money, but he had its equivalent—a draft on paper of some sort; he subsequently told me he had received the money; he did not comply with rule 464 of the Police Regulations in "giving notice" of the receipt of the money "to the Board of Metropolitan Police through the Superintendent;" the Saturday previous to the arrests being made he told me he had been sent for by a broker down town, who told him (Young) that a man had offered him (the broker) certain bonds for sale, that they were offered by sample—that is, the whole amount in the man's possession was not shown the broker—and that, judging from the low price, the bonds were offered at, he (the broker) believed that they had been dishonestly obtained; the broker expressed his willingness to place the man in such a position as would enable Captain Young to secure him, and, if possible, the bonds; a partial list of the bonds stolen from the New Windsor Bank was furnished us on the 28th of January, and, after obtaining the numbers of certain of the bonds in the possession of the would-be purchaser, Captain Young discovered that they answered to the description of certain of the bonds taken from the bank; when it was proposed that the negotiation of the bonds should take place in the broker's office the broker would not hear of it, and requested that his name should not be mentioned in connection with the matter; on Monday morning Young went down town to find an office wherein to place a man to negotiate the bonds; in about half an hour he came back and told me he had found an office and a man who would purchase the bonds, and that all the necessary arrangements had been made; the man who wanted to negotiate the bonds turned out to be James McQuade, and he called several times on the broker employed for the occasion to see about the price that was to be paid for the bonds; he was sent to this broker by the broker who had informed Young of McQuade's offers to him; the employed broker agreed to pay $82,500 for the $99,500 worth of bonds, the negotiation to take place on the Wednesday following; a certified check was properly prepared, and when that was fixed the negotiator refused to take the check; he wanted money; after consultation we agreed to provide a quantity of counterfeit money, to be put in the employed broker's safe pigeon-holes, so that when the negotiator should call he would see the money ready for him; I got the money for Young and he sent it to the employed broker's office in Broadway; on the morning the arrests were made, and before they were made, I told Young he ought to take some of the men with him, as it would be but prudent to have a good force; he went out of my room and soon afterward returned and said he had seen Irving, that he had told him that there was a job on hand and that all he could do was to give him $100 for his assistance; he also said that Irving remarked that "he'd like to have a job like that every day;" the next I heard of the affair was that the prisoners were at headquarters and the bonds were handed to me; Captain Young in the whole affair acted in his capacity of an officer of the Metropolitan Police.

Mr. Hawley then read the following extracts from the Statutes and the Police Regulations, which the Board contended Captain Young had violated:—

The Board of Police, for meritorious and extraordinary services rendered by any member of the police force in the due discharge of his duty, may, at their discretion, permit such member to retain for his own benefit any reward or present tendered him therefor, but it shall be a cause of removal from the force for any member thereof to receive any such reward or present without giving notice thereof to the Board of Metropolitan Police through the Superintendent. When rewards are allowed to be retained by members of the force ten per cent of the amount thereof shall be deducted for the benefit of the life insurance fund on all sums from five dollars to $250, and fifteen per cent on all sums above $250 to $1,000, and twenty-five per cent on all sums above $1,000.—[Rule 464, Police Rules and Regulations.

SECTION 65. The Board of Police, for meritorious and extraordinary services rendered by any member of the police force in the due discharge of his duty, may permit any member of the police force to retain for his own benefit any reward or present tendered him therefor; and it shall be cause of removal from the Metropolitan police for any member thereof to receive any such reward or present without notice thereof to the Board of Metropolitan Police. Upon receiving said notice the said Board may either order the said member to retain the same or shall dispose of it for the benefit of the Police Life Insurance Fund.

SEC. 68. All fines imposed by the Board of Police upon members of the Metropolitan Police force by way of discipline and collectable from pay or salary, and all rewards, fees, proceeds of gifts and emoluments that may be paid and given for account of extraordinary services of any member of the Metropolitan police force (except when allowed to be retained by said member), and all moneys remaining for the space of one year in the hands of the property clerk or arising from the sale of unclaimed goods, and all proceeds of suits for penalties under this amended act, shall be deposited and paid into the bank wherein the treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police shall keep an account. * * * *—Metropolitan Police Act, Passed April 25, 1864.*

Mr. Hawley then stated that Captain Young handed him his resignation on the 17th instant, about four P. M.; that there was no commissioner in the office at the time, and that the following day it was presented to the Board, who refused to accept it.

On motion of Commissioner Bosworth the question was put as to whether or not Captain John S. Young should be dismissed the department.

Judge Bosworth, in answering to his name, voted "aye."

Commissioner Manierre said that he regretted the necessity which compelled him to cast the vote he intended. Captain Young had been known in the department for many years as a faithful officer, and although he had been often assailed and had had several trials he had come out of all of them triumphantly. In the case which had just been tried he felt that the Captain had acted wrongly, and for the good of the discipline of the force, which should be maintained, he voted "aye."

Commissioner Brennan being called, answered, "I vote aye, without any explanations."

The following communication from Captain Young was then ordered on file, when the Board adjourned:—

NEW YORK, March 22, 1869.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:—

Having been served on the 19th inst. with what purports to be a copy of charges made to your honorable body against me as an (alleged) officer and member of the Metropolitan police force, and a notice of trial upon those charges for this day, I beg, with all respect (while denying the truth of the charges),