

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

DISAFFECTION OF THE LOYAL TROOPS.

The Governors of Trinidad and Villa Clara Charged with Aiding the Rebellion.

Landing of American Filibusters.

Provisions of the New Constitution of Spain.

Capture of the Carlist Leader in Andalusia.

The Proposed Reciprocity Treaty With Prince Edward Island.

The Measure Prohibited by the English Government.

CUBA.

Important from the Island—Prominent Civil and Military Officials Charged with Complicity with the Rebels—Four Companies of Volunteers Desert to the Insurgents—Defeat of Spaniards near Cienfuegos—Expeditious from the United States Sailed.

A commission has arrived here from Trinidad and had an interview with the Captain General. They made complaint against Señor Patino, the Governor of Trinidad, to the effect that he was acting disloyally, that he purposely sent to places where there was no enemy and that in their belief he sold himself to the insurgents.

Similar accusations have been lodged against Señor Mendosa, the Governor of Villa Clara, and Colonel Mendina, commanding the forces in the field near Remedios, is charged with open complicity with the insurgents.

Four companies of the Fourth mobilized battalion, composed principally of volunteers, who were sent to the field for active service, have gone over to the enemy.

The advance guard of General Letona recently suffered a defeat near Cienfuegos.

Several expeditions from the United States, well supplied with arms, are known to have landed on the Cuban shores within the past few days and joined the rebel armies.

Cubans at Nassau—Visit of a Peruvian Monitor to a Cuban Port—Insurgent Generals go Aboard.

HAVANA, March 25, 1899. Via Key West, March 25, 1899.

Advices from Nassau to the 20th inst. report the presence there of one hundred Cubans, who display a very bitter feeling against the Spaniards.

The Spanish Consul was very much alarmed at their demonstrations. The Cuban revolutionary flag was flying from two buildings in the town.

The Spanish war steamer Guadiana was in port. One of the Peruvian monitors visited Port Maraya, a small place on the northern coast, while on her way from Pienascola.

During her stay the insurgent Generals Manuel and Marciano went aboard.

Particulars of the Recent Troubles in Havana—Origin and Result of the Affair—Violence of the Volunteers.

HAVANA, March 22, 1899. Via Key West, March 22, 1899.

Sunday, being the day for the sailing of the political prisoners for Fernando Po, a crowd gathered on the wharf opposite Cabera. A pickpocket, detected in the act of plying his vocation and hoping to escape in the confusion, gave utterance to seditions cries.

The volunteers wished to kill him; but a policeman prevented them and took him prisoner to the barracks on the plaza.

On returning he endeavored to enter the barracks for the purpose of escaping through the crowd, and was killed by a sentinel. The prisoner was court-martialed and shot.

Volunteers, in clearing the crowd from the plaza, killed a Spaniard who was moving off too slowly. A rifle followed, during which a negro, shouting "¡Viva Céspedes," was shot and killed.

Captain General Dulce went to the barracks while the excitement was at its height, and, becoming alarmed at the menacing attitude of the volunteers, assented to their demands that the pickpocket prisoner be shot.

Castellanos, the Rebel Chief, Captured and Brought to Havana—The Crew of the Mary Lowell—Expeditious to Aid Insurgents Fitting Out in Florida.

HAVANA, March 25—Evening.

Castellanos, the noted rebel chieftain and blockade runner, was brought here to-day a prisoner. He was captured near Gibraltar, at the head of a band of insurgents, the report that he was connected with the Mary Lowell expedition was incorrect.

The Spaniards charge Castellanos with committing horrible atrocities on Cubans and Spaniards indiscriminately.

When the Mary Lowell was captured most of the men belonging to the expedition were on shore at Ragged Island, where they have since remained. It is reported that they are suffering for want of food and clothing.

The government here has received information that steamers are fitting out at some point on the coast of Florida for the purpose of running the blockade and conveying reinforcements and supplies to the rebels. Cruisers have been sent out to watch and intercept them.

The Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company's steamship Teutonia sailed to-day for New Orleans.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

President Lopez Desires to Cede Paraguay to the United States.

LONDON, March 25, 1899.

Buenos Ayres papers say it is rumored that President Lopez desires to cede Paraguay to the United States.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Reciprocity Between Prince Edward's Island and the United States Intertwined.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 25, 1899.

The government of Prince Edward's Island have been notified by imperial authority that it is not competent for that island to enter into negotiations with the United States with a view to reciprocity without the co-operation of the other British North American provinces.

LOUISIANA.

The State Auditor Indicted for Fraud—A Colored Man Appointed His Successor.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25, 1899.

Upon a statement of State Senator Lynch, State Treasurer Dubouché and his chief clerk, relative to warrants drawn by Auditor White for the payment of coupons fraudulently issued by the Grand Jury to-day found a bill against the auditor for misfeasance. It appears that the fraud was discovered in January last, but upon being confronted with it, the auditor returned the amount of the coupons. No disclosure was made until the 23d inst., Senator Lynch giving as a reason that he feared the effect of exposure on the credit of the State. The auditor vacated his post to-day, and the Governor has appointed L. T. Hennessey, a colored man, the successor of the State Board of Education, as acting auditor.

ENGLAND.

The British Colonial Secretary and the Hudson Bay Company.

LONDON, March 25, 1899.

Sir Stafford Northcote has advised the Hudson Bay Company to accept the proposition of Earl Granville, the Colonial Secretary, and cede their territorial rights in British North America for £300,000, considering it the best offer they can obtain.

The Mail Contracts.

LONDON, March 25, 1899.

The steamship companies which at present have contracts for carrying the mails between Great Britain and the United States have declined to modify the terms of their late contract as suggested by the Post Office Department.

Statement of the Bank of England.

LONDON, March 25, 1899.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased £24,000 since last week.

SPAIN.

The Conscription Law and the Government Requirements.

MADRID, March 25, 1899.

The Conscription act, which was passed yesterday by the Cortes, prescribes that no more men shall be raised by means of conscription than are actually required by the government to fill up the ranks of the army to their standard strength. The Minister of War had previously demanded authority to raise 25,000 recruits for this purpose.

The Senatorial Term Under the Proposed Monarchy.

MADRID, March 25, 1899.

By the draft of the new constitution presented to the Constituent Cortes yesterday the Senators are to be elected for twelve years, and not for thirteen, as before stated.

Capture of a Carlist Leader.

MADRID, March 25, 1899.

Miramon, who was at the head of a band of Carlists near Almeria, has been captured. He made no resistance, and his followers have dispersed.

ROME.

Foreign Sovereigns Invited to a Representation in the General Council.

ROME, March 25, 1899.

The Pope has invited the sovereigns to send ecclesiastics to represent them in the General Council of the Church at Rome.

HAYTI.

Report from Admiral Hoff on the Rebellion in Hayti—Memorandum of Military Executions Made by the Rebels at Aux Cayes—A Record of Negro Barbarians—Men, Women and a Child Murdered.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1899.

The following was enclosed in the reports from Admiral Hoff to the Navy Department:—

The statements which we are about to make are facts which passed, some under our own eyes, others to our knowledge. The following are the most prominent instances:—

General Bois, one of the best friends of the revolution, was sent to Cortes to direct the defence of the lines in that direction. An attack was made upon him by Salnave's forces; his men were routed and he had to abandon the position after his efforts to rally his men. He was tried by court-martial and honorably acquitted. Notwithstanding this, he had scarcely reached his home when he was re-arrested and summarily shot by order of Domingue.

In the course of the war several of Salnave's partisans left the revolutionary party to join their own. Their wives and children were on that account arrested, put into prison and cruelly treated. They remained in prison, and in a short space of time several numbers met their fate which we shall shortly have to recount.

General Fils Aime Mentor, for having refused to join the revolution, was arrested and taken to the barracks. He was tried by court-martial and sentenced to six months' imprisonment—never again to be set at liberty, as the sequel will show.

At another place taken upon the field of battle, and in some instances fatally, were, in common with others not wounded, shot immediately after the capture of the place, and the bodies were thrown away. Several other persons were shot without any form of trial, upon the mere denunciation of unknown quarters, the reasons assigned being for having talked against the revolution.

Upon the arrival of Salnave's forces before the town, and upon the first attack that was made, the numerous persons who found themselves in prison for minor offences and so-called political crimes, as related above, were ordered into the prison courtyard, the sick were carried down, the doors were thrown open and a discharge of musketry was fired into the crowd, being followed by a volley of hand grenades, rounds of grape and other missiles directed against them to hasten this dreadful butchery. Many women were thus sacrificed in the arms of their husbands and children. A father and son were shot together without any other reason than some silly remark made by the father. In some instances the bodies were thrown into the sea, and in others they were buried in shallow pits, and the bodies were buried in shallow pits, and the bodies were buried in shallow pits.

A woman (Mrs. Zorhise) was arrested on account of some of her relations being in Salnave's ranks, and she was ordered into the prison courtyard—a guard of soldiers drew up before the prison door, the officer, a creature of Domingue, who had written in these murders with alacrity, called for this woman and told her that Domingue requested her presence. Upon appearing, and as she was about to be taken with ropes, she cried out: "Surely you are not going to kill me?" The afore-said officer assured her that such was not the case. In spite of this reply she was marched off, and was taken to the sea side between a file of soldiers, some of whom held the rope with which her arms were bound, and then shot that she is murdered in the usual style.

It may not be out of place here to say that all the people who were not shot at stand up facing the firing party and forced to look upon them while loading and going through maneuvers preparatory to their execution. In most cases the first fire only wounded and mangled their limbs. The number who were reserved partly to hasten their end they had to wait a quarter of an hour, still standing before the eyes were ordered. Miss Zorhise was one of the numerous instances. It would lengthen out the list of sad details unnecessarily to repeat all the other executions which took place. The object of this note is merely to illustrate the barbarity under which this civil war was conducted, and the rebels of the present time to be and call themselves the life and intelligence of the whole country. We do not know the exact number of victims who fell in the prison, but to our best knowledge and belief there were 129 persons, among whom were (by say) ten women and one child. Besides the above murders in the prison there have been at least three times as many more shot, or as it is called here, executed in conformity to the laws of the country, but in point of fact it should be more properly termed military law. The number who have thus fallen outside of the prison we cannot say to the present hour, ascertain, but it is a frequent occurrence when the rebels are routed that their wives are imprisoned and in many cases shot.

GEORGE C. BROWN.

The veracity of the above statement is vouched for by Mr. James De Long, the United States Consul at Hayti.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Excitement in San Francisco Over Gold Discoveries in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25, 1899.

The steamer John L. Stephens, having been released by the Revenue authorities, has arrived from Sitka. Great indignation is expressed by the residents of Alaska at the conduct of Mr. Ketchum, the Collector of Customs. It is hoped he will be relieved from further duty in that department, where he only obstructs the commerce.

Immense discoveries of gold places are reported on the main land, 125 miles from Kodiak Island, in latitude 60 degrees north, and longitude 100 degrees west from Greenwich. Three several discoveries have been made; one on the Kuyack river and Chignik mountains; the second about sixty miles above Sitka; the third on an island, the name of which is unknown. The mines, on account of the climate, can only be worked five months in the year. Fine specimens of gold from these mines have been secured by parties who return as soon as they get an outfit.

ARKANSAS.

Outrages by the Militia in Crittenden County—Negro Murdered Here.

MEMPHIS, March 25, 1899.

Notwithstanding the civil law has been restored in Crittenden county the militia are yet committing many outrages, robbing and plundering indiscriminately.

A special despatch to the Appeal from Little Rock says that a negro named Major Talbot was hanged today for the murder of Rev. Mr. Morrill a few weeks since.

PRIZE FIGHT.

Contest Between Two Lovers of the "Manly Art" Beneath the Shadows of Bunker Hill.

BOSTON, March 25, 1899.

There has been another pugilistic exhibition within the Portmanteau domain of Massachusetts, and this time directly beneath the shadows of old Bunker Hill. It was arranged to give a complete and young fellow of fighting qualities—one an American, named James Middleton, and the other of Celtic descent, named John Mahoney, both belonging to Charlestown—had a few unfriendly words about their respective educations in the manly art of self-defence, and the result was that the disputed question of who was the best man should be settled by a fight for twenty dollars aside, the contest to take place at an early hour this morning. Information of the projected "mill" was quietly but extensively circulated among the admirers and patrons of the ring, and shortly after midnight the principals and about 200 spectators left Charlestown square in search of some secluded and favorable locality. They proceeded in the direction of Chelsea, and turned off on to the government flats on the Charlestown side of the Mystic river. Here a ring was quickly formed—the spectators forming a line in the absence of ropes—and Patay Rodgers was chosen referee, and a man named Carney was selected as second to Middleton.

The men then stripped to the buff and took their respective corners, and when time was called they went into the ring, each with a pair of boxing gloves. There was a gleam of anger in the look of each, and every blow was calculated to annihilate the opponent. The fight was a most exciting one, and with the exception of a single round of the fourth round, it was declared the coming champion of Charlestown. The fight was a most exciting one, and with the exception of a single round of the fourth round, it was declared the coming champion of Charlestown.

It seems that some one of those composing the crowd disclosed what was going on to the Charlestown officers, and they immediately turned off to arrest the gladiators. They were discovered by some scouts posted along the route, and their approach was announced sufficiently soon to enable the pugilists to escape or the Chelsea bridge. Neither of the men has been arrested since, and it is said that they will endeavor to meet each other in the arena again.

GEORGIA.

Argument of a Georgia Legislator in Favor of the Fifteenth Amendment—Scathing Review of Governor Bullock's Policy.

ATLANTA, March 25, 1899.

The following is a synopsis of an argument by one of the ablest jurists of the South, whose character and sincerity are without reproach. He is a member of the Georgia Legislature, a republican and a determined supporter of Grant's administration. It will appear in substance as follows:—

I consider the fifteenth amendment a public measure. It was proposed by a republican Congress and warmly urged by President Grant—a republican. It settles the question upon an equal basis of the republicans voting for and against the Union. Entertaining these views, I consider it the duty of every true republican to support the measure.

The measure is a republican measure and I invite the democrats to consider the measure in the line of their own idea, and was clothed in such language and filled with such expressions as might reasonably be expected in the mouth of a republican. The support of the measure as they have shown by their vote in the House, and the next morning it was brought up for a vote. The President of the Senate, but on an appeal from the decision of the Chair a final vote was taken—two-thirds of the republicans voting in favor of the measure. The reasons given for this were that the measure was adopted by two-thirds of both branches. An impression is attempted to be made on the present members of the Cabinet and Congress that the measure was not adopted in good faith by the North.

It is the honest view of the democrats that the North intends to adopt the fifteenth amendment, and that it is their duty to be the propitious time to settle the whole question. It is a republican measure, and the republicans have no excuse for voting against it. The whole question is in the hands of the republicans, and it is their duty to support it with their own hands, and look with great interest to the Governor's trip to Washington with Attorney General Parker, who will be accompanied by Governor Grant to do as they please, and thus shatter the framework of reconstruction, peace and harmony. Those who are opposed to the measure are the republicans who were heretofore opposed to him, and they consider the reopening of the question the greatest misfortune that can befall Georgia.

MISSOURI.

Suicide of an Austrian Nobleman—Arrival of General Sheridan at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 25, 1899.

The man who shot himself in the head on the North Missouri Railroad, near Warrentown, a few days ago, proves to have been Count Auguste de Poller, an ex-officer of the Austrian army. He came West from New York six months since, bringing letters of introduction to several prominent citizens. At the time he shot himself he was on his way to Fort Randall, to which place he had been invited by General Barney. His remains were buried at Warrentown, and his friends, his friends in New York or Europe are heard from.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, March 25.—The steamship Prussia, from Portland, arrived at this port to-day.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 25, 4.30 P. M.—Consols close at 93 1/2 for money and 93 1/2 for the account. United States five-twenty bonds close at 107 1/2. Paris 2 1/2 per cent. bonds close at 70.30. The amounts of francs in the Bank of France has increased 20,000,000 francs during the past week.

FRANKFURT BOURSE.—FRANKFURT, March 25.—Evening. United States bonds firm; five-twenty, 1892, closed at 97 1/2 & 97 1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 25.—LIVELY.—The following are the closing prices:—Midland uplands, 12 1/2; Orleans, 12 1/2; a 1/2. The sales of the day have totaled up 15,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, March 25.—Evening.—Cotton on the spot closed at 145c. for tres ordinaires.

LIVERPOOL FINEST MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 25.—Evening.—Wheat, 2s. 6d. per cwt. for California wheat.

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