WEST INDIES.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

An Expedition Off from Key West.

REPORTED RISING IN PORTO RICO.

The Peruvian Monitors at St. Thomas.

A British Fleet Concentrating at Havana.

By the steamship Morro Castle, Captain Adams, from Havana, we have a very full correspondence from all the ports of the West Indies, the most interesting portions of which we give below. It will be seen that revolutionary, political and diplomatic movements are becoming very active in the American Mediterranean.

CUBA.

The Insurrection Not Put Down—Fears of the Government—Singular Movement Among the Spaniards—Commission to Confer With the Cuban Agent in New York—No More Troops and No Money From Spain—Seizure of the New York Herald.

HAVANA, May 8, 1869.

A Spanish merchant, residing in an important city near the centre of the island, in a recent communication to his correspondent here, also a Spaniard, says:—"This insurrection will never be put down while the present officers are in command. They think of nothing but the enjoyment of their *refrescos*, making love to the women and robbing the people. Occasionally the general here sends out small forces to reconnoitre the country, but they quickly return minus a few of their number, some of their arms and all their supplies."

It is now believed here that the insurgents in the eastern part of the Western Department are not so effectually disposed of as the official Spanish accounts would have us believe. One of the city papers inquires, "What has become of all the insurgents in Santi Espiritu, Cienfuegos, Trinidad and other jurisdictions in that portion of the island? They have not been captured or shot, nor has any decisive engagement taken place with them." Unable, from want of arms and organization, to stand before the troops, they have constantly fled before them; but, in despite of every appearance, it may be set down that there is no thought of submission, and that operations of some character will be carried on for an indefinite period.

Affairs in Havana are very quiet. In fact, as the warm weather comes on the city is becoming very dull. Commercial operations are falling off to a considerable extent from one cause and another and the brave volunteers, probably from an increase of discipline, are indulging in more of their peculiar eccentricities. News from the interior comes in slow, nor is it of the most reliable character. For the past week rumors of a landing in the Vuelta Abago have been very generally circulated. They were thought to be confirmed by the fact that the government would not permit the train on a certain day to pass beyond Alquizar; the next day, however, it was allowed to go on. A slight demonstration did occur there, headed by Prieto, whose reputation is bad, rather, it is presumed, for the purpose of plunder than otherwise. The government very much fears a landing and an uprising in that section, as it is of the richest of the island, and the interests are all in the hands of Spaniards. Means of communication are few, and a campaign there would be expensive, hazardous and doubtful. An organization is known to exist among the Cubans there; but they are without arms.

The powerless condition of the government here, as opposed to the volunteers, is exciting grave apprehension among the more intelligent and wealthy Spaniards, who have great stake in the country. They fear the outbreak which might follow on any material change in the condition of affairs, either from without or in the island. As the result of this many sales of establishments have been made for half their value, and well located buildings, which have rented for four ounces (sixty-eight dollars) per month are offered for sale at $4,000, for example, without finding buyers. The fact that Buce was compelled to go in person and in uniform to effect the release of a prisoner, as in the case of Alvarez y Cespedes, who was declared innocent, shows them the true condition of affairs and excites their fears. The officers of the regular army, unaccustomed to being ruled by their men, are much disgusted at the constant insubordination displayed. But recently a captain in the army, stationed at Guanajay, was compelled to threaten certain volunteers with death who were determined to shoot some prisoners who were pronounced guiltless. Growing out of all this, as I am credibly informed, have been private meetings by wealthy Spaniards to discuss the situation. Naturally they have been conducted with great secresy, but there is good reason to believe that the proposition to send a commission to New York to confer with Morales, Salnas and others representing the Cubans, with a view to a peaceful arrangement on the basis of annexation, was made the base of discussion. Meetings among the same class of Spaniards have also taken place in Matanzas, and it is not impossible that something tangible will result from it ere long.

Advices from Nuevitas state that the mobilized negroes refused to serve as the advance guard in attacks upon the insurgents. Before leaving here the idea was insidiously inculcated among them that they were to be placed in the van and sacrificed. On their observing a confirmation of this they rebelled, and it was found necessary to shoot several. An encounter at San Jose, on the the line of the road to Principe, is reported between the Catalans and the insurgents, and from fifty to seventy wounded have arrived here.

From Trinidad we learn that when the insurrectionists entered the suburbs of that town, as recently reported, they killed thirty volunteers and carried off the powder in the magazine, which was the object of their attack. Valma ena's proclamation, a short time since published in the HERALD, stating that all people found away from home would be shot, &c., is disapproved by the people, who fear retaliation, and it is not unlikely that it will be revoked and not carried out.

In Principe the Andalusia battalion had suffered a reverse in a fight on the Santa Cruz road and had fled towards the latter place. The insurgents in the Cinco Villas, commanded by the Pole, Charles Roloff, have ceased operations, as they were armed with machetes simply and could accomplish nothing in the open country of the section. They still retain their organization, however, and are biding their time.

It has leaked out that secret orders have been sent to the various lieutenant governors in the island directing them to do all in their power to cause the wealthy Cubans to emigrate. The significance of this, in connection with the present sequestration of property, can be seen a glance.

The property of the following Cubans has been recently embargoed:—Ramon Fernandez Criado, Antonio Maximo Mora, Ignacio Alfaro, Manuel Castellanos Solarras, all of Havana, and Charles Roloff and Joaquim Morales, of Villa Clara.

The Lieutenant Governor of Guanajay has ordered the sequestration of the property belonging to Julian Sanchez and Ramon Martinez, accused of disloyalty.

Her Majesty's steamer Eclipse, Commodore Phillimore on board, arrived here on Thursday. She will proceed to Nassau soon to investigate the action of Spanish cruisers in that vicinity. There is reason to believe that the tenor of the Commodore's instructions indicates the desire of the British government to maintain the best relations with Spain. Two other English war vessels are expected here soon.

Several of the officers of the Contoocook having been slightly ill of late the Commodore thought it advisable to run over to Key West for a few days. On his return, should nothing of importance occur, he will take a cruise about the island and may go as far as Jamaica and Hayti.

The Cadiz mail steamer Santander arrived on the evening of the 5th with 450 troops. Between Cape Maisi and this port she met seven Spanish war vessels. When she touched at Porto Rico the San Francisco di Borja, with the political prisoners, had sailed.

Information has reached here from Spain that the government had sent orders to the Governor at Fernando Po to send the political prisoners immediately on their arrival to the Canaries. Don Miguel Embil, on his arrival at the latter place, would be sent at once to Madrid. The latter order was no doubt issued through the influence of Señora Embil, now at the national capital. Letters received here from the peninsula give anything but a pleasant view of the political prospect there, and state that no more troops and no money can be spared for Cuba.

The Seventh battalion of vounteers of Havana leave to-day by train to pay a visit to the volunteers of Matanzas.

Mr. James M. Horner has been authorized to take charge of the new Consulate for the United States in Sagua la Grande.

The NEW YORK HERALD, which arrived here by the Morro Castle, and on sale at the different shops, was seized by the police two hours after having passed the censorship. No reuumeration was allowed for them. Your correspondent has been several times informed that he was likely to be expelled from the island, but he regards the thing as a canard.

PINAR DEL RIO.

Cause of Recent Alarm—Tranquillity Restored.

PINAR DEL RIO, May 2, 1869.

The rumors of the landing of several expeditions were the cause of the late alarm here. The fact is, no such landing occurred. A ship and a brig were wrecked on the Colorado Reefs, and several wreckers were soon in the vicinity, which fact created the false alarm, till the armed tugboat Union captured two of the wreckers.

There was a "demonstration" in Candelaria, in expectation of an expedition, which the sympathizers wished to have joined.

CARDENAS.

Tranquillity Preserved—The Sugar Crop Abundant.

CARDENAS, May 5, 1869.

We learn from Macagua that the columns under Lieutenant Marcos and Captain Chacon having gone over most of the estates, everything was perfectly quiet. The weather was very propitious, and the greater number of the sugar plantations were to finish their crops in all this month. The yield has been unusually abundant.

SAGUA.

Insurgents Roving Freely—Sudden Departure of Troops.

SAGUA, May 5, 1869.

Four hundred troops left this town suddenly on the 2d by the steamer Almendares for Remedios and Sagua la Chica, where "the rebels are carrying things before them."

TRINIDAD.

Combined Movements of the Troops—Some Skirmishes.

TRINIDAD, May 6, 1869.

The battalion of Colon Chasseurs and some cavalry left on the 1st for Ciego de Avila. Twelve hundred troops went by steamer direct for Santiago. This is part of a combined plan and also to take advantage of the junction of forces in Principe and Bayamo, where the heart of the rebellion in reality exists. The Colon Chasseurs, which are commanded by Colonel Arminaw, had a skirmish on the 1st with a small party of insurgents. They killed four and captured fifty horses, a flag and a number of arms.

According to advices just received the insurgents have been on the river Caña, on the road to Cienfuegos, and have burned some estates very near to this town, and taken away some coolies.

On the 1st inst. there were 1,500 rebels in Siguanea, under Villegas, Arredondo, the Pole; Pancho Gonzalez, Boullon and Cerice. A Spanish force of 230 infantry and cavalry attacked them, regardless of their superior numbers. The troops were commanded by Colonel Meridunia, and he obtained more forces on the march. The road was intercepted by trunks of trees. The fight lasted fifteen minutes, in which five of the enemy were killed, and, after a charge by the bayonet, the rebels decamped as rapidly as possible. We had one man killed and two wounded. After dispersing the enemy the troops proceeded towards Villa Clara.

SANTI ESPIRITU.

Skirmish of General Puello's Forces.

SANTI ESPIRITU, May 2, 1869.

General Puello has given an official account of an encounter of his forces with 300 rebels in their camp at Cañaon de Laguna, on the confines of Cacarratas. The troops killed nine of the enemy, captured one horse, two carbines, several pistols and some machetes. There were many wounded.

BAYAMO.

Successful Movement of Troops to Manzanillo and Their Return.

BAYAMO, May 2, 1869.

On the 26th ult. a column of 1,000 men under Colonel Adriani left here for Manzanillo, accompanied by 1,500 persons, with 30 carts a 200 minor vehicles. They arrived there safely on the 28th and returned here to-day. Two companies of the Antequera regulars and 200 soldiers of the San Quintin regiment joined on the way.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

More Executions—Activity of the Insurgents in the Vicinity—Visit of the Governor of Jamaica.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 30, 1869.

Since my last I have obtained a few additional details of Delfin Aguilera, recently executed here. He was a man of great influence in Mayari and was well known and generally respected in this city. It will be recollected that he came here of his own accord, under safe conduct from the officer in command at the former place, and his taking off under the circumstances is an additional spot on the Spanish character. He walked from the prison to the place of execution with great firmness, accompanied by two priests, one of whom, a Padre Lecanda, is said to have been especially active in procuring his death. He stated that he was innocent of any crime and that his blood would rest on the heads of his executioners. His death was instantaneous from the first volley. Up to yesterday there were no more executions, but at two P. M. a batch of five prisoners were brought by train from the country, and at half-past four were marched from the prison to the Maladen, placed against the wall and shot. The party was composed of a father, named Vicente Anaye, and his three sons, and another called Homobono Partundo. As they were marched to the scene of execution through the principal streets the spectacle caused much disgust among the inhabitants.

The condition of the country is very bad, on account of a furious attack on property once again commenced by the insurgents. They have set fire to and entirely destroyed the following estates:—Santa Ana, Santa Isabel, San Andres, Banabacoa, Isabellita and Laguinas. Others are reported burned, and it is said that in some parts every house, outbuilding, in fact, everything ignitable, has been destroyed. Much excitement prevails, and the government are using strenuous efforts to check the wholesale destruction. On the first news of these fresh disasters some planters waited on the Governor to request protection for their property. They were very badly received and his Excellency addressed them in very coarse and abusive language, speaking so loud that he attracted a considerable crowd about the palace to listen.

The city continues healthy and the cholera is disappearing from the Guantanamo neighborhood.

Her Majesty's ship Eclipse, Captain Harvey, dropped in on Saturday, the 24th, having on board his Excellency Sir John Peter Grant, Governor of Jamaica, who was taking a short cruise. She went to sea again on Sunday morning.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION FOR CUBA.

The Steamer Salvador Off for Sagua.

KEY WEST, May 6, 1869.

The British steamer Salvador, which put in at Key West some four weeks since for repairs, left here at eight P. M., May 5, loaded or rather crowded with passengers, her destination supposed to be St. Thomas, via Nassau. During her stay at Key West she has been constantly watched by the Spanish authorities; still, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Spanish officers, the Salvador proceeded quietly and with caution down the harbor, and this morning the said officers were astounded at the news of her departure. Her passengers consisted of Cuban refugees, report says fully armed and equipped. Later reports on the streets say her real destination is Sagua la Grande, Cuba. She has been the cause of much excitement in Cuba.

The captain of the Salvador (Karlin) was the most successful blockade runner in the so-called Southern Confederacy. The Salvador is a Clyde-built steamer, very fast, able to make sixteen knots, making it difficult for a Spanish steamer to overhaul her. I am writing in haste to be in time for the mail. The foregoing are facts from which you can probably make an article for the HERALD. It remains to be seen what the effect of this sudden departure of the Salvador will produce in Havana.

PYRTO RICO.

Reported Rising in Porto Rico—Serrano Gone from St. Thomas—Prospects of Success Not Good.

ST. THOMAS, May 1, 1869.

The mails for Europe from Porto Rico were despatched in the Spanish coaster Aquila to this place on the 29th ult. She brought intelligence that a revolution had broken out there and that the Captain General had written to Spain for troops. Although this news needs confirmation, still I hold it to be a fact from the circumstance that the regular Spanish steamer, which should have brought the mails, was detained on her arrival that she might be used to communicate with Havana. On or about the 15th ult. a certain Serrano, who was formerly an officer in the Spanish army in Porto Rico, left here in an open boat for that island without clearing at the Custom House. He has numerous friends there, and it is believed his object was to incite a raising of the people. He has not since been heard from. The Spanish Consul has represented the matter to the government and the usual precautions have been taken.

The people of Porto Rico, in large part, are in favor of annexation to the United States and their antagonism to Spain is very great. Indeed, one had better call a native a dog than a Spaniard. It is, however, doubtful if any uprising would meet with success, as, like the Cubans, they are without arms or organization.

ST. THOMAS.

The Peruvian Monitors—American Crews Discharged—The French Minister to Hayti.

ST. THOMAS, May 1, 1869.

The Peruvian monitor Manco Cupac, Commander Carillo, in tow of the convoy Marañon, arrived here from Samaná on the 29th ult., in two days and ten hours' steaming. Nearly all her American crew were discharged and negroes substituted in their places. The Peruvian officers behaved in a most shameful manner toward the crew of the Reyes, the transport sunk in the channel. After losing all their clothes and baggage when the vessel went down, they were landed in this place in a state of complete destitution. One of them, an old gunner in the United States navy, by the name of Mulberry, died in the hospital for want of proper care. Some thirty of these men will leave here on Thursday next in the American ship Mary Banks for Boston, the captain having kindly tendered them passage. The Manco Cupac, Atahualpa and Maranon will go hence to Martinique and Barbados in a few days. The captain of the former is now in negotiation with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company to purchase one of their steamers as a transport.

The French Admiral arrived here in his flagship, Semiramis, on the 20th ult., for the purpose of taking on board Mr. La Compte Mijeau, French Charge d'Affairs to Hayti, and carrying him to his destination on his arrival from Europe in the steamer, now momentarily expected.

Due satisfaction has been rendered by the Danish authorities to the French Admiral for the illegal flogging of a young lad belonging to the mail steamer Tampico by the Police Master of this island, as mentioned in my last.

JAMAICA.

A British Fleet Concentrating at Havana—Commodore Phillimore to Investigate the Spanish Captures—March of Improvement in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, May 1, 1869.

Commodore Phillimore sailed this morning for Havana in her Majesty's steamer Eclipse. From thence he will proceed to Nassau to investigate the capture, by the Spanish cruisers, of vessels in British waters, and the landing of armed men by them on the Keys and islands of the Bahama group. The Britomart will follow the Eclipse on the arrival of the English mails. The iron-clad steamer Defence is daily expected from England and will also proceed to Havana.

The financial condition of Jamaica is looking better than ever before. By a government return of the revenue for the six months ending the 31st of March it appears that there is an increase on every item of revenue, and on the whole revenue of some £32,000 on the same period last year. In consequence of this improved condition of things the Governor has ordered the harbor of Falmouth to be surveyed for the purpose of having it cleared of all the coral reefs which render its approach dangerous and destructive to Kingston. The blasting necessary for the removal has been pronounced feasible, and the harbor will soon be cleared and buoyed for shipping.

Another large cargo of East India immigrants have arrived to supply labor for the estates on the north side of the island. This is the second lot this year, and collectively they number over 1,000 souls. They are fine, healthy looking people, and the planters are perfectly delighted. A third cargo is now on the way to complete the season's shipment.

A movement is on foot to encourage European and American immigration to this country. The *Guardian* advocates the granting of crown lands to European soldiers and their families who, after their term of service has expired, will settle in the country, under engagement to turn out for service when called on. The Governor has assured the colonists that the British government does not intend to withdraw the imperial troops from Jamaica, but we hear that the Governor desires to take a large sum annually from the treasury of the colony in supporting and maintaining the troops. The country will surely grumble at this.

ST. DOMINGO.

Visit to the Mining Regions—Sketch of the Country—The Mining Survey.

ST. DOMINGO, April 20, 1869.

After two fruitless attempts I have at last tracked up the mining pioneers to their working places, and, however little it may be worth, here is the hard won fruit of the research. The heavy rain had continued six weeks later than usual this year, and, besides destroying half of the coffee crop, have obstructed business by making the roads nearly impassable for bringing in products for exportation. There is but one way of travelling in the Dominican republic—that is on horseback, taking along a burden animal to carry hammocks, blankets and provisions for the trip. So equipped, with a native guide, three of us started for a week's excursion to the much debated mining region. Taking the way through the suburb of San Carlos, which, according to tradition, occupies the site of the Sacred Palm Groves of the gentle tribes of Ozama, exterminated by the Spanish discoveries of this island of Hayti, we rode for twelve miles along a level road generally bordered by trees or thickets.

For this distance from St. Domingo the Spanish forces made a complete desolation during their late occupation. Dwellings, fences and fruit trees were destroyed with a zeal and energy which might have finally saved the country had they been directed to protecting and conciliating, instead of destroying, Dominican interests. Nearer the city walls fine groves of orange trees and other fruit shrubs were cut down to make charcoal and turn a penny while the Spaniards had the district still in possession, and the country wears the sad and ruined aspect left by this destructive work. At fifteen miles from the city we crossed the Jama by an easy ford and rode on through a chain of beautiful rolling prairies, which swelled into hills as we approached the Nigua. The first halt was twenty miles from the city, on the crest of a rather steep hill, commanding a wide and charming landscape. We were on the eastern margin of the Henneken estate, now in the hands of an English company. We had coffee made and enjoyed our lunch as only travellers can, beneath the dense, overarching foliage of the peerless mango tree. We were now on the first spur of the great Cobre, the copper fields intersected by the river Nigua, which seems to bound the historical gold fields of Columbus in a continuous formation for thirty miles. To the east of us was the large copper domain represented by the Italian Consul. We were on an equally large domain represented by the British Consul, which is again bounded at the west by the mining lands of a French company, and beyond these again are the mines of a New York company and Buena Vista, in which alone there is some show of work. To the north of this chain of copper hills, and one formation, lapping into each other as it were, gold becoming more pronounced as the copper seems to disappear from the surface, lies the old royal domain on which Columbus received his first regular tribute of gold levied upon the natives of the New World.

The copper zone is crossed in reaching the gold fields, but we left that with the iron and coal, which is said to fringe it on the south and west, for a future trip, and made a direct dash for the State surveyors. We knew, or thought we knew, where the geologist-in-chief had his headquarters over the hills, and a bright, light-footed youth of fifteen, whom we had picked up in a previous trip, agreed to take us there in two hours by a short cut. He led us up a steep hillside, and then along a sharp ridge that hardly allowed footing for our horses, but looking down long slopes, perpendicular crags and deep forest arcades in rapid alternation and in strong contrast with the level sameness of the first two or three hours out of St. Domingo. He halted us triumphantly before an odd-looking cottage, perched high up a rough mountain promontory. "This is the Professor's house," said he, "and here we shall find plenty for ourselves and horses." But we didn't. The place seemed strangely silent, however, and it was only after some minutes' calling and searching a woman emerged and informed us that the whole surveying party had left the week before, and were now making their quarters some miles further on. We might have been reasonably well accommodated at this eagle's nest, but thought it best to proceed, as our guide for the day knew these hill paths, and we were by no means sure he would be with us the morrow. Once more we reached the Professor's house, and he was not there; but Captain Spear, the practical miner, was, and he not only conducted us to the various diggings selected by the State Geologist for immediate working, but obtained a little of the gold dust taken out in these examinations. He had a little, not half an ounce, I should think, which he and a native had helped Professor Gabb to wash out in an old Indian digging at the head of a rivulet that falls into an affluent of the Jaina, about thirty-five miles west by north of St. Domingo. Mr. Curtis, the assistant geologist, was arranging for the survey of the district into mining allotments; but none will be assigned for working until the whole *comun* or county of San Cristobal is surveyed, reported officially and the maps filed in the Mining Bureau of the Interior Department at St. Domingo. The government expected to have at least this district open to practical miners before the end of January, and complains of the slowness of operations.

The second day after we arrived on the ground we rode to the new quarters of the survey, and were much surprised to find the country so fertile and yet so thinly inhabited. Most of the land is public domain, but hitherto there has been nothing to prevent the squatters taking tithes. They could have had them almost for the asking up to 1867, the time in which the government decided to grant the land with the mines, when the former was the property of the State.

In our second and third day's trip we saw several women washing gold "to sell to the Professor." The State Geologist has no name among these people and almost no human individuality. He is the scientific "professor" of gold-seeking and has no other name or recognition among them. We caught him on the wing, just as he was packing up for a long excursion to other gold-bearing regions in the mountains of the Cibao, of early renown, and he could give us but a brief interview. We had already heard from the highest authority all about the general plan of the survey, and it was only to see what was really going on that we had "taken his trail" so perseveringly; but Professor Gabb was anything but communicative on the point of State policy. We will state it, however, as it is on the record:—

First—The State Geologist will make a general reconnoissance of the territory of the Dominican republic and report in free outline the most conspicuous features of its mineral formations.

Second—The several provinces will then be subjected to a more detailed examination and the mineral districts therein contained severally placed in the charge of competent assistants, to be surveyed into suitable mining allotments for practical development.

Third—No mining district shall be opened to public competition until the *comun* or county in which it is situated shall have been regularly surveyed and the maps thereof duly filed in the Department of the Interior. The government expects to have soon several districts under survey, but at present Mr. Curtis, who is now occupied with the San Cristobal district, is the only assistant in the field. Meanwhile Professor Gabb is pursuing his general reconnoissance in the adjoining provinces. He has left a kindly feeling toward Americans and the work of survey in his track, like his second, Mr. Curtis. The Professor is quite a young man, looks under thirty, and seems full of vim. He is evidently sanguine of success, and coincided with our surprise that such a promising and accessible field should have slipped out of sight so long. The field under survey is included between the Nigua and Jaina rivers, and comprises over 200 square miles. It is not at all a rugged country, is very well watered, and rather heavily timbered. All the affluents of both rivers show signs of gold, but the best gold mines would be the fine coffee groves which are almost spontaneous in these hills, though few of the natives pay any attention to either gold seeking or agriculture. They are a quiet and kindly set of darkies, but they don't take to hard work.

Views of an Anti-Annexationist—The Public Debt and Public Property—Gold Fields a Humbug—Movements of the Revolutionists.

ST. DOMINGO, April 20, 1869.

It appears from one of your correspondents from this city that the majority of the Dominican population seems perfectly satisfied with the mission of Mr. Joseph Warren Fabens to Washington. It appears also from the same correspondence that manifestoes have been received here from Santiago, Seibo and other points, declaring for annexation and investing President Baez with full power to act.

Neither the first nor the second statement is in accordance with truth. Respecting the principal assertion I can assure you that nobody knows here the true object of the secret mission of Mr. Fabens, whether it is to obtain the co-operation of the United States in making Samàna a great commercial centre or to arrange the matters of annexation, which President Baez desires, in order to obtain the means of securing his riches and the power of his political friends. With respect to the second assertion it is the general opinion here that the manifestoes of which your correspondent speaks are pure inventions of those who wish, for particular interest only, to lay before the American people the political advantages of annexation.

If the anxiety of the Dominicans to become American citizens were so great as your correspondent imagines, and the manifestoes were not elaborated by the government of President Baez, the mission of Mr. Fabens, instead of being secret, would be public, and everbody would know here what he is to do in Washington. Time, which is the great discloser of all secrets, will soon reveal that not only Mr. Fabens, but Mr. Augenard also, has been sent to the United States by President Baez and his friends without the consent of the Dominican people, whose majority is now and has been always seriously disposed to defend the integrity of the territory. The contradiction between the two commissioners with respect to the public debt, foreign and domestic, of this country, is the best proof of the illegality of their political charge.

Mr. Augenard estimates the debt of the Dominican republic from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 and values its public property at not less than $20,000,000, while Mr. Fabens estimates the debt from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 and values its whole revenue at about $500,000 only per annum. The republic has neither vessels nor munitions of war, while its debt is, in fact, more than $3,000,000.

Nobody knows here where are the placers of the gold fields of Columbia, of which your correspondent speaks, and it is not true that rich gold veins have been discovered on the Nigua. All this news is pure invention of those who are desirous to become rich speculating on the destinies of this country. Information received from the interior is not favorable to early peace. The rebels recently took possession of Cachiman, and General Cabral has entered the Dominican territory, and the government's troops have abandoned the line of Hayti. An encounter took place recently at Panso, General Rosario Aponte being killed.

In the jurisdiction of Seibo the government took the arms from private persons, but afterwards was obliged to return them, because great alarm reigned among the inhabitants of that province. With regard to the news from Cibao, there is reason to believe the rumor that many high officers are opposed to the horrible cruelties which have been practised by General Caminero, at Seibo, Bani and San Cristobal. If the details of these cruelties were known the world would stand aghast. Colonel Franco, condemned to death by court martial, has been shot in La Vega. Much alarm is felt in that city on account of the execution. The guerilla chiefs Luperon, Adon, Ogando and Bobadilla, instead of going to Cuba to do gallant service at the head of strong bands of freedmen, as your correspondent desires, have entered the Dominican territory and taken up arms against the government of President Baez, and are endeavoring to attract to themselves the support and esteem of the Dominican people by opposing the government policy of annexation.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH RECORD.—There were 124 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday last. Of the deceased 32 were men, 17 women, 42 boys and 31 girls.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—Justice Walsh yesterday fined Michael Correy twenty-five dollars for having driven in Prospect Park a horse which had two sores upon its back.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—About midnight of Tuesday last a party of unknown rowdies committed an unprovoked assault upon two citizens, who were quietly seated on a doorstoop in Flushing avenue, near Walworth street. John Kinney, one of the men assaulted, received a very severe cut over the left eye. The scoundrels escaped.

A STILL SEIZED.—A whiskey still, on a small scale, was discovered running, illicitly, in a frame building on Columbia street, near Nelson, by Assistant Assessor Kenyon on Tuesday last. The apparatus was broken up, and fifteen gallons of whiskey, a quantity of low wines and two hogsheads of mash were emptied out by the government revenue officials.

ALLEGED LARCENY ON SHIPBOARD.—Yesterday, Isaac Matthews, a sailor, about fifty years of age, belonging to the crew of the schooner Motto, lying at the foot of Van Brunt street, was arrested, upon suspicion of having stolen $100 in money from the captain, John W. Scarles. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Delmar, and the examination was adjourned.

A SAD EVENT.—The coroner held an inquest over the body of a child named Edward Pollock, residing at No. 82 Second street, who died from the effect of a fall received a few days previous, when the little fellow, who was only six years of age, was thrust from a wagon by George Regle, another boy, and falling on his head sustained the injuries which terminated in his death. The jury very sagaciously exonerated Georgie from any intention to do injury to the deceased.

ACCIDENTS.—Elisha Sampton, a German, about eighty years of age, was seriously injured by falling from the steps of a Myrtle avenue car on which he was riding yesterday afternoon. He resides at No. 36 Muiberry street, New York.

John Cooney, a laborer, was injured on Tuesday afternoon, while engaged in laying water pipes on Lafayette avenue, by the caving in of the embankment. He was extricated by his companions.

THE AIR-GUN IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Yesterday afternoon a bullet or slug crashed through a pane of glass in a window of a Grand street store, cut through a card in its passage and was lost among the merchandise in the rear of the store. No sound but that caused by the crashing of the glass was heard by those in the store or those outside. Fortunately there was nobody hurt. It is believed that the deadly missile was discharged from an air-gun, as, it is said, there are many existing in the shape of walking canes.

CRICKET.

Opening Game of the Manhattan Cricket Club.

The members of the Manhattan Cricket Club had a pleasant time yesterday at their opening game on the cricket ground foot of Ninth street, Hoboken. The attendance was very small, as the affair was a mere formality, and the game was hurried through without any effort. The match commenced at three o'clock and was closed at five. The cricket grounds are the most suitable for the purpose to be found within easy reach of New York; but in consequence of the rising population of Hoboken a lease cannot be obtained. Next year, therefore, will probably witness the last of the cricket grounds, which, like the Elysian Fields, will be cut up and parcelled into lots. The plot is occupied at present by the New York Cricket Club and the Manhattan Club conjointly.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

The Gay Season in London—The Alabama Claims Treaty—Increase of the Nobility—Gossip.

LONDON, May 1, 1869.

The "London season" is fairly launched. Of course your readers know what that means. At this season the nobility abandon their country palaces and occupy their stately mansions at the "West End" of London. There are two reasons for this. This is the only time of the year when London is bright enough to be enjoyed, and as Parliament always sits at this period the lords are obliged to come and do their share of the annual quantum of legislation England requires. When the nobility come to town London, of course, puts on its best smile and gayest garb to attract, amuse and cajole them. The Italian opera and theatres summon their best artists and charge their best prices; the organized charities announce their annual dinners and parade the names of great lords and ladies; the Royal Academy throws open its doors "for the season," and exhibits its pictorial achievements for the year. Exhibitions of all sorts, botanical shows and *fêtes* at the Crystal Palace are beginning to bewilder us on all sides, and yet these public amusements are but a small part of the gayety of this carnival season in London. The dinners, routs and balls given by the nobility, and the still more numerous entertainments of their wealthy imitators of the untitled world make, a very arduous addition to the amount of hard work nicknamed pleasure, that a votary of fashion is compelled to undergo at this festive season of the London year. I should not omit, of course, among the attractions of the period, the splendid oratorical displays that usually take place in Parliament, when the Gladstones, the Disraelis and the Brights and lesser luminaries take their highest flights and make their most dramatic flourishes. It so happens this year that we may expect in this great arena something more startling than usual, and these renowned political gladiators are said to be buckling on their armor to do battle in a style worthy of their prowess. Ireland and its Church establishment have already called them frequently on the field, but a loftier and more stirring theme—the United States and its demands—is not unlikely to bring on a Parliamentary tournament such as has not been witnessed, perhaps, in our time.

The speech of Sumner has made a hit—nay, a great sensation. Its merits as a political oration of the highest order are freely acknowledged, but its points of view, of course, are as freely criticised and condemned. The English world of all degrees were profoundly astonished at the rejection of the late treaty by the Senate; for they say (with reason) that our Secretary of State, backed by our President, instructed our Minister at this Court to make a treaty with this country. Such a treaty was made and duly approved by our government; and, when they supposed the affair was settled and the treaty stowed away in our archives, they are wonderstruck to learn that all our President, Secretary of State and Minister have done and signed has been repudiated by one of our houses of Congress, called the Senate, and that the whole of this troublesome business has to begin *de novo*. John Bull is sadly bewildered, and begins to think that the United States government is wonderfully and fearfully made. If the Senate has the final say in such important matters, they exclaim, why it would be better if the Senate sent their own Minister to foreign countries, so that there would be some chance of a treaty, once signed and sealed, being recognized as binding. Some allowance ought, surely, to be made for these benighted English people, who can hardly be expected to comprehend in a day all the mysteries of our political mechanism. Suffice it to say, they are sorely bothered, and though they are very willing to come to an amicable understanding with Brother Jonathan on these 'tarnal Alabama claims, they are at a loss to know whether the new Minister, Mr. Motley, comes to negotiate on behalf of the Senate or of the President, or if a new treaty is made to please the former whether it will not be resisted and rejected by the latter.

Can the HERALD throw any light on this misty subject? Can it reveal any clue out of this political labyrinth? Can it give any positive assurance to John Bull that the new Minister will not delude him like the last one, and that the treaty No. 2 shall have the hearty endorsement of the Senate, the President and the NEW YORK HERALD? in that case our venerable ancestors will take heart and go to work once more to arrange matters to suit us. The friendly tone of Mr. Sumner's speech is like balm to their wounded sensibilities, but they are in a quandary whether he really means it, or whether he is only imitating the cruel mockery of the relentless pedagogue who assures the doubting urchin, while he brandishes the birch over his head, that "it gives him infinite pain, but castigate him he must." Are Mr. Sumner's honeyed words all they import, or has he a rod in pickle in the recesses of his Senatorial desk? *Nous verrons.*

Earl Russell's proposition to create twenty-eight peers for life has passed a second reading in the House of Lords, but met with some opposition by the hereditary lawmakers, the Earl of Derby among the rest. This is certainly an innovation on former usages, and looks like another sop to the reform Cerberus; but it will really add to the real dignity of the upper House by bringing into it men of brilliant talents, who have not the advantage of large landed estates. It will make the House of Lords more popular without lowering its prestige.

Among the lighter topics of the week has been a piquant *exposé* in the Bankrupt Court of a noble spendthrift, Lord Albert Clinton, a younger son of the last Duke of Newcastle, who travelled in the States as the Mentor of the Prince of Wales. This thoughtless scion of a distinguished man was left the modest annuity of £400, as his father probably knew he would fritter away any larger sum; but the mystery of the matter is how any young man with this very moderate income could manage to contract debts to the tune of £23,000. Surely there must be some indefinable charm in the mere name of a lord, although a younger son, and penniless at that, since capitalists and traders in England will allow themselves to be duped and fleeced in the way the Bankrupt Court so frequently reveals.

A Paris correspondent of a London journal sends us this week the following piquant item:—

A good deal of sympathy, mingled with a little sarcasm, has been expressed here lately for an American family whose daughter was about to marry a Sicilian prince, the said prince having turned out to be bogus. The *trousseau* was ready and the princely coat of arms was already painted on the carriages, both of which magnificent superfluities are now for sale. Another "caution" to ambitious American mammas who sell their daughters for European titles. This is a bit of gossip so well known in Paris that it was quite sure to find its way into print. It is fortunate for the ambitious mamma on this occasion that the discovery of the imposture was made before the marriage. The *trousseau* can be sold or laid aside till wanted; but how could the vile pretender have been disposed of had he preserved his mask till the usual legal formalities had all been gone through? What an escape for the intended victim as well as for the ambitious mamma!

FRANCE.

The French Press on the Anglo-American Treaty.

The *Constitutionnel* of Paris, of April 29, comments on the Alabama question in the following terms:—

Some news lately received in England from Washington has caused some sensation. The Senate of the United States has almost unanimously rejected the famous plan of a treaty signed in London for the settlement of the difficulties created by the Alabama and other vessels of English construction during the American war. About seven or eight months back Mr. Reverdy Johnson, United States Minister to London, went from banquet to banquet, announcing the good news to the English people that the treaty was concluded, and declaring that no dissension could arise between the two countries, divided by the Atlantic, but peopled by the same race. In fact, he asserted that England and the American republic were indissolubly united by a perpetual friendly alliance. Who could have expected such a negative result after all that? Even Lord Stanley, the head of the Foreign Office, did not hesitate to confirm the important fact that a perfect understanding had been established between himself and the American Minister. It appeared that the long-pending question was definitely closed, and that the Senate at Washington was fully disposed to ratify the settlement entrusted to Mr. Johnson. How can we explain the miscalculation that succeeded to these hopes? Whence originates this final failure of negotiations that appeared so happily terminated, and which prompted the authors to congratulate themselves so publicly on the good results? The answers to these questions are interesting and worth seeking. In the general situations of the world the relations between the United States and England have an importance that cannot be ignored, and every point must be calculated in order to duly appreciate it. Mr. Reverdy Johnson presented himself to the English nation under the best auspices. His nomination as Minister to the Court of St. James was connected with circumstances that gave proof of the good disposition of the American people. Everybody knew that he was specially charged by Mr. Seward to negotiate a friendly arrangement with the Cabinet of London in reference to the damage done by the Alabama. In England a still greater desire prevailed to terminate this difficulty, that had given rise to so many diplomatic messages and which caused the enemies against the peace of the two countries, such as the Fenians, to consider as a permanent menace of war hanging over Great Britain. Then, how warmly the American Minister was received in England! And how he hastened to return hundred fold the kindness that he received at the hands of the English. He showered compliments, friendly assurances and protestations of sympathy upon them, and all in the name of his countrymen, who, when they received the reports of his speeches and his lyrical effusions, soon asked themselves if they really nourished such tenderness for the English, and whether it became them to be on such terms with a nation with which they had accounts to settle. National pride took the matter up and a reaction took place, which afterwards found vent in public manifestations. Mr. Reverdy Johnson was severely rebuked by the press of his country, and when the plan of the contemplated treaty between him and Lord Stanley became known the impressions made on both sides of the Atlantic were widely different. The opinion in England prevailed that the English government had made too ample concessions; but even then they rejoiced at the thought of having thus reconquered safety and the good will of the Americans. Contrary to the hopes of the English, the treaty was subjected to delays; modif