CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Termination of the Nicaraguan War.

Revolution in Bolivia Nipped In the Bud.

AFFAIRS IN PERU AND CHILE.

NICARAGUA.

Close of the Revolution—Peace Concluded—Terms Agreed On Between the Contending Parties.

PANAMA, Nov. 25, 1869.

The revolution in Nicaragua has at last come to an end, and peace once more reigns throughout the republic. Great credit is due to the United States Minister in Nicaragua, Mr. Charles N. Riotte, for the influence he exerted in putting an end to the strife. He was appointed commissioner by the revolutionary party to arrange with the Commander-in-Chief the terms of peace, which are briefly as follows:—

1. That the government will in no way persecute those who have taken part in the revolution, who shall have entire liberty to leave or return to the republic; 2. That the government will nominate General Sebastian Gutierrez as Governor of Leon; 3. That the government will, within six months, convoke a Constituent Assembly; 4. That this Assembly shall decide in what manner the debt created by the revolution shall be paid; 5. That all arms and munitions of war in the power of the revolutionary forces shall be warehoused in Leon and handed over to a person to be nominated by the Commander-in-Chief (the United States Minister was the person subsequently so nominated); clauses 6 and 7 guarantee liberty in the elections and arrange for the appointment of civil officers; and finally, the eighth article stipulates for the punctual observance of the foregoing clauses.

This agreement was signed on the 25th of October, and immediately afterwards a general disarmament commenced in Leon, the previous headquarters of the revolutionary party. The President, with his troops, entered Leon on the 30th October. General Martinez has gone to Salvador and General Jerez to Costa Rica.

On the 26th ult. an order was published that all persons imprisoned for political or other reasons during the revolution should be immediately set at liberty.

Public thanks have been given by the government to the representatives of the United States, Costa Rica and Honduras for their efforts in restoring peace to the republic.

From the *Army Bulletin*, dated at Masaya the 28th of October, 1869, we translate the following:—The undersigned, Fernando Guzman, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Republic, and Charles N. Riotte, Minister Resident of the United States of America, being desirous of putting an end to the civil war that is raging in Nicaragua, and entertaining the conviction that no real differences in principles exist among Nicaraguans, all of whom approve of the liberal republican system, said Charles N. Riotte having made known that he is vested with full and ample powers from the chiefs of the revolution to enter upon an agreement of peace that is to take effect without the necessity of a subsequent approval on the part of the so-called provision government. The Commander-in-Chief of the army of the republic has offered that the said agreement shall be final likewise on his part, giving the assurance that it will be sanctioned by the constitutional government, and they have agreed upon the following stipulations:—

First—There will be a general forgetfulness of all political and warlike acts of the parties engaged in the revolution, the government securing to them the most ample guarantees, and the right to freely leave or return to the republic.

Second—The government will appoint to the position of Military Governor of the Department of Leon, General Sebastian Gutierrez, inasmuch as he is one of the two persons selected by the chiefs of the revolution from the list previously laid before them.

Third—The government offers to convoke at six months from this date, or before, if in its judgment the necessary guarantees of order and freedom of election exist, a constituent Congress. To carry out this condition the approval of the ordinary Congress of the republic is required; and the general President has good foundation to believe that this step will be sanctioned without other formalities.

Fourth—The constituent Congress will resolve upon the recognition and payment of the debt incurred by the revolution; and it is the intention of the General President that the same be considered on a similar footing as that of the constitutional government incurred from and after the 26th of June last to date.

Fifth—Arms and all war materials that the revolutionary party have in their possession, wheresoever they may be found, swords and revolvers belonging to private individuals only excepted, are to be surrendered at the arsenals of the city of Leon, and the artillery out of the batteries and in the same stores to the person that may be designated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic; and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic authorizes the Minister Resident of the United States to receive the same in person, or through such person as he may select for the purpose, within the shortest possible term, not exceeding eight days, reckoning from this date, giving advice immediately that the same shall have been accomplished in order that the Military Governor may take possession thereof.

Sixth—There is to be an absolute amnesty, and the present administration has secured, and does constantly secure, the most perfect freedom in the elections that are to take place.

Seventh—To strengthen the union of all the Nicaraguans, the government will freely appoint to be the principal authorities of the departments honest persons, friends of peace, who will foster and maintain conciliation among all parties.

Eighth—The present agreement, in accordance with the full powers exhibited by the Minister Resident of the United States, jointly with the Licentiate Don Francisco Zamora, who also subscribes hereto, is binding from this moment; the Minister of the United States agreeing that on the 30th instant the disarming spoken of in the 5th stipulation is to be commenced, with the understanding that if it is not so effected, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic is to be forthwith advised of the fact to enable him to take such action as he may deem proper.

In witness whereof we sign two copies of the above of the same tenor, at Pueblo Nuevo, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1869.

FERNANDO GUZMAN,
CHARLES N. RIOTTO,
FRANCISCO ZAMORA.

The same bulletin gives the following information. From Managua we have received a letter written by a fully trustworthy person, which says:—

The General-in-Chief and his army will enter Leon on Saturday. The disarming of that city commenced three days ago and is now terminated. The General-in-Chief will remain there a few days reorganizing the Western departments.

The Commandant of this place has received the following order:—

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
PUEBLO NUEVO, Oct. 28, 1869.

TO THE COMMANDANT OF MASAYA:—

You will set at liberty all persons imprisoned for political causes and all prisoners of war that are under your charge. I am, your obedient servant, FERNANDO GUZMAN.

The government has issued a decree exempting from import dues many articles applicable to manufacturing and agricultural purposes, as follows:—

THE CITIZEN PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC TO ITS INHABITANTS:—

Whereas in the decree of the 31st of March last setting forth the internal dues to be levied upon the original value of merchandise imported into the republic, nothing is said in relation to articles exempt from duties, in order to avoid embarrassments to the prompt despatch of business at Custom Houses, in the exercise of his powers

DECREES.

ARTICLE 1. No import duty whatever shall accrue at any of the ports of the republic upon the following articles:—Quicksilver, ploughs, large hammers, wool cards, wood hooks, scythes, grinding and winnowing machines, shovels, yokes, hand pumps for cisterns, cases of agricultural implements, pruning shears and tar, empty barrels, hydraulic pumps and pitch; drays, hand carts, children's carriages, cultivators, geographical charts, crucibles for melting metals, copper nails for vessels, bags or sacks of all kinds and Roman cement; barrel staves or shocks, surgical and mathematical instruments and guano; guano and any other matter for manuring lands and gloves for geographical instruction; flour and grains of all kinds, printing presses, astronomical, physical, hydraulic and chemical instruments not already specified; printed books and printing type, cotton duck for vessels' sails and manta drill, when imported by owners of ships or vessels; organs for churches and gold coined or in bullion, mills for pulverizing coffee or any other grain, machetes or large knives and "macanas;" maguey cords for rigging, when imported for their own use by the owners of ships; silver in plate or coined, ruled paper for music, areometers, millstones, pieces of machinery for all industrial purposes; corrosive sublimate and seeds of all plants, lumber for house building, poisons prepared for the preservation of skins and hides, and spirits of turpentine.

ART. 2. The invoice value of the principal of the articles expressed will be deducted by the administration of the customs at the time of effecting the liquidations.

ART. 3. The present law will commence to have effect forty days from and after this date.

Given at Managua, the 1st of November, 1869.

PEDRO JOAQUIN CHAMORRO.
RAMON SAENZ, Secretary of the Treasury.

COLOMBIA.

The Country Tranquil—Dispute Regarding Boundary Lines With Brazil—Claims of British Subjects to Be Paid.

PANAMA, Nov. 25, 1869.

The steamship West Indian, of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company of Liverpool, which leaves to-day for Hampton Roads, gives me the opportunity of forwarding you news from the coast five days in advance of the regular mail. The change in the time of the sailing of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers from New York has left us without any news from the United States for twenty days—a circumstance which occasions the foreigners in the place no little annoyance. By the new arrangements, however, a close connection is made with the steamers from Central America and the south coast, which is a very great advantage, as families and others have had to wait here for two weeks, sometimes at great expense. Panama is not a cheap place to live in, and especially to strangers, whom a certain class of our population regard as their lawful prey.

This city at the present time is unusually quiet, and with the exception of an alarm of revolution, which occurred a week ago, we have had nothing to divert us. There is nothing new from the interior of the State. A question has arisen between this government and that of Brazil concerning the boundary line between the two countries. It appears that a Brazilian boundary commission, in fixing the limits of that empire, took formal possession of a considerable section of country over which the New Grenadian government has hitherto had jurisdiction. The portion of country referred to is that which is watered by the river Putumayo, and which undoubtedly belongs to New Grenada, the government of which has very energetically protested against this attempt to rob it of its territory. The protest was addressed to the Minister of Brazil in Bogota, who professed entire ignorance of what had been done in the matter and promised to forward the correspondence to his government.

An arrangement has been concluded between the English government and the Colombian for the settlement of the claims of British subjects for injuries sustained in the riot in this city of April, 1868. Immediately after the money has been received by the British government it will be distributed among the claimants and the unclaimed portion will be returned to the Colombian treasury. Good will has been manifested by both governments in the settlement of the matter.

The first agricultural fair ever held in New Grenada is to begin on the 6th prox., in the capital of the State of Boyaca. This country is very far behind others on the west coast in agricultural enterprises of any importance. Lands which are ordinarily adapted to the cultivation of coffee sugar, indigo, cocoa and other products of warm climates, are allowed to remain in their native wildness. New Grenada has a larger territory suitable for the production of the staples referred to than Costa Rica and Guatemala together, and yet the actual production falls far short of that of either.

PERU.

The Financial Questions—Lima—A Disagreeable Occurrence on Board the United States Men-of-War—Trouble Brewing—General Items.

LIMA, Nov. 14, 1869.

Public attention is still fixed upon the financial question between the government, the French house of Dreyfus and the guano consigning companies, so often referred to already.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court asserting its competency to take the case into consideration the hopes of Dreyfus have been on the decline; and now that the question of confirming or annulling the offered loan is about to be decided by the same tribunal in a manner unfavorable to the interests of the French capitalist the expectations of the guano companies to retain their rich prize have greatly increased. Nevertheless, the President appears to be inflexible in his determination to carry the matter through at all hazards, but it is confidently asserted that should the decision of the court prove adverse, Dreyfus—not placing the most unlimited confidence in the power of the President to maintain his ground against all of the authorities and the general sentiment—will withdraw his offer and sue the government for the damages already inflicted on him.

A rather unfortunate incident occurred in Callao on the morning of the 3d instant. The commanders of the United States men-of-war Kearsage and Nyack, in order to prove the state of discipline existing among their crews, called their men to general quarters at about half past two o'clock A. M., and then proceeded to great gun practice, firing in the course of the exercise several shots from their heaviest pieces. When vessels are laying in foreign ports the night is never selected for such extraordinary proofs of adherence to the navy regulations, and even were it chosen in some special case, it certainly would be but common sense and common courtesy to inform the shore authorities of the proposed manœuvre. In this case, through the grave fault of the commanders of the vessels in question, no intimation was given of their intention to the Prefect or Captain of the Port. Hence, when the reports were heard on shore the whole town was aroused, and, as well may be imagined, intensely agitated. The whereabouts or reason of the firing being a profound mystery, the authorities at first feared that a revolution had broken out on board of the Peruvian squadron anchored in the bay, and for a few moments were in doubt as how to proceed. However, all the troops in Callao were put under arms, the shore batteries were placed in fighting trim, every officer and man was at his post, when the aid-de-camp, sent in a boat to discover the secret of the affair, returned and reported that all was quiet on the Peruvian vessels, but that the American ships were at general quarters. This pacified the town, but the Prefect immediately despatched a messenger to the commanders, with a sharp reproof. This caused the offending parties to send on shore the next morning and make full apologies to the Prefect for their misconduct. The trouble did not end here, though, for a telegram had been despatched to the President in Lima in the first moments of the alarm, and he caused all of the garrison of the capital to be called up and prepared for any emergency. The next day the Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a note to the United States Legation, mentioning the affair as unheard of and demanding explanations and a promise that the incident would not be repeated. Mr. Brent, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States here, replied that the occurrence was certainly to be deeply regretted, and that he begged the Minister to allow the affair to rest until the decision and steps of his government respecting the matter should be made known to him. This correspondence has been published, and has somewhat allayed the universal indignation and disgust caused by the indiscretion referred to. The President of the republic signified his displeasure in very sharp terms; and it is to be deplored that the thoughtlessness of a few persons should thus cast a slur upon the whole American colony in Peru and even require the legation to humiliate itself. By this steamer the facts of the case are forwarded to the State Department, and it is generally hoped here that some strong action will be taken in the premises.

Following this exciting episode for Callao came the next day an alarm for Lima. At about five o'clock in the evening three cannon were fired from the arsenal of Santa Catalina, situated in almost the centre of the city. Immediately a general panic took place; all the shops were shut with a rapidity due to great experience, troops were seen moving about, and orderlies and aides-de-camp were galloping in all directions. A hundred startling stories were put instantly in circulation, and as the capacity here for inventing canards is only excelled by the willingness to believe them, a great field was laid open to ingenuity. After a day or two, however, the truth leaked out. A serious conspiracy had been formed against the government, and some of the most prominent men in the city were implicated in the plot. Some traitor to the scheme thought that it might be more profitable to inform the President of the matter, and in his revelation asserted that through the connivance of some of the officers in the arsenal three guns were to be fired as a signal for the conspirators to meet and to proceed to decisive measures. The President instantly determined to take the bull by the horns, and, having made excellent arrangements with the troops and police, sent his brother, the Minister of War, to the arsenal to fire off the guns and bag the plotters that might be allured by the signal. The guns were discharged, but no conspirators made their appearance. Some counter traitor had also conferred the benefit of his information on them. Yet, in the revelations made to the government, the whereabouts of Doctor Savedra, one of Prado's old ministers, and the head and front of the proposed rebellion, was discovered, and he was removed to less comfortable quarters in prison. With his arrest all of the present hopes of the disaffected fad to the ground.

One of the greatest difficulties existing in Peru is the want of harmony between the military and judicial branches of the government. None but generals and colonels have been presidents of the republic, and the military element, thus always predominant, has attained a position considering itself superior to all other powers, thereby causing grave conflicts in the administration of public affairs. A striking example of this has recently occurred, and affords another pretext for the enemies of Colonel Balta in their attacks upon his government. A cart road was ordered to be built by the proper authorities between Lima and Callao, and one or two miles were actually completed, when the Standing Committee of Congress, together with the Supreme Court, discovered that the President had exceeded his powers in taking this step. Remonstrances were immediately formed and presented to the government, but the Minister of Public Works, Colonel Secada, following his military instinct, replied in a most extraordinary manner to the judicial protests, asserting the determination of the administration to carry out the project, and qualifying the interference as absurd and unjust, at the same time using other epithets and arguments that have given rise to a very general feeling of dissatisfaction.

It has been ordered by the government that the price of guano exported to and sold in the United States shall be raised, in conformity with an agreement on the subject to be made by the New York agent of the exporters and the financial agents of the government in the United States.

Although the season for epidemics is at hand the general health of the city is excellent.

The returns from the custom houses of the republic for the year ending in June last show an increase of twenty-five per cent in exports and imports over that of 1867-8.

CHILE.

Political Movements—The Indian Question Concluded—Congressional Matters—General News.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 3, 1869.

Political excitement in regard to the coming elections is steadily increasing in this republic. The three parties in active existence—the conservative, national and liberal—have so combined and changed their ideas and principles that it is extremely difficult to qualify their particular positions. The great battle, however, will take place on the subject of electoral reform, and the national party, being the most in consonance with the popular sentiments on the matter, will probably achieve a success. These elections will take place early in 1870, and now the campaign is being opened by a systematic instruction and drill of the masses, very much on the same plan as adopted in the United States, and as it causes considerable animation and excitement the mode of proceeding is becoming quite popular. The question of suffrage is one in which Chile is lamentably backward, as the authorities of the republic since 1833 have been fearful of placing a power in the hands of persons who from ignorance might abuse such a privilege.

Hence it has come to pass that the elections hitherto held in the republic have been almost always determined according to the will or inclination of the President, this officer having by the laws the appointment of all local authorities, the approval of all municipal regulations, the internal arrangement, in fact, of all of those matters that in other countries are considered as beneath the notice of the first dignitary of the republic. In view of this immense personal patronage the result of any election was not to be doubted, and now the object of the present campaign is to remove such an obstacle and establish a thoroughly democratic system. Calle, thanks to the old *regime*, with a population of nearly two millions, has never polled more than 30,000 votes, whereas, by remedying this defect, the number of persons entitled to suffrage will be about 200,000.

The President is heartily in favor of this progressive movement, and, far from being desirous of retaining in his power the privilege I have mentioned, is willing to renounce it, being fully convinced that the country will steadily progress towards further civilization under the auspices of a political programme so certainly based on common sense.

The sessions of Congress have been prolonged for a fortnight by the President, many very important measures being before that body, and since the time for harvest is rapidly approaching a large number of Senators were leaving their legislative occupations for those of their estates. An interesting bill regarding the liberty of the press is to be voted upon, and it is hoped that even the present freedom enjoyed by newspapers will be extended, at the same time establishing the necessary restrictions for public and private safety. Anonymous communications directed against some individual too frequently appear in the columns of the Chilean press, and the old fashioned style of assembling a jury and determining whether the case is or not sufficiently grave to be proceeded with legally, is too intolerable for continuance. Another most important bill is that concerning the publicity to be given to all of the decisions of the different courts. Hitherto these have never or rarely been published, and although such a proceeding is eminently advantageous to the lawyers, it certainly has caused heavy expenditures on the part of the clients that should be avoided.

After having been the lions in the capital for some weeks, the Araucanian caciques, with their suites, have departed for their own provinces. During their stay in Santiago they were the recipients of every mark of attention from the government and private persons, and being decorated with medals, dressed in military uniform, and the rest of it, they comported themselves very much as our own noble red men do when they visit the Great Father at Washington and imbibed astonishing quantities of spirituous liquor on all available occasions. They return to their own country with the avowed intention of leading peaceable and industrious lives, and in proof of their sincerity leave their eldest male children in Santiago to be educated at the national expense. No doubt the delights of husbandry, the pleasure attending the profitable sale of crops and the consciousness of doing good are very great; but we fear that in contrast to the exciting attractions of horse stealing, the amusements incident on killing a white man and stealing his wife, and the throb of joy experienced while setting some building on fire, these pure sensations of pleasure will be tame to our Indian acquaintances.

In the parting address to the President of the republic all sorts of fine promises were made by the chiefs, but the President, well acquainted with their character, assured them very emphatically that the least deviation from the path of duty would be followed by their complete exterminatio, a threat, which, after having seen the strength of the government, evidently impressed these redskins. One, with an unpronounceable name, was presented a huge oaken bludgeon, ornamented with silver and tassels, and was informed that the government regarded him as the chief of the tribes, and that with his insignia of office he was expected to preserve order among his hitherto unruly brethren. This he promised faithfully to do.

A sum of $250,000 has been voted by Congress to establish permanent military posts among these savages, and it is now probable that this race of men, famed since the discovery of the country for their courage and valor in defending their ground from the invader, will pass into a class similar to those vagabonds who, with blanket and whiskey bottle, remind us that the poor Indian yet exists.

A meeting was held recently in Valparaiso for the purpose of collecting funds to build a religious seminary, where the general principles of faith might be learned by those interested in or ignorant of the subject. General Kilpatrick, the American Minister, and M. Frias, the Argentine representative, made very effective speeches on the occasion, conclusively proving that religion marches hand in hand with republican institutions, and that where belief is not fettered or confined, there the purity of life exists.

Admiral Hastings, commanding the English squadron in the Pacific, has determined to send a vessel loaded with provisions and clothing to the relief of the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island. These people, the descendants of mutineers of the Bounty, are in great distress from the state of isolation in which they find themselves, since of late years but few whalers or merchant ships have given them the aid to which they were formerly accustomed. A subscription has been set on foot here, and it is probable that the Reindeer, the vessel about to proceed on this charitable mission, will convey ample supplies of all necessary articles for the unfortunate settlers. Business is still dull. Some animation is expected during the latter part of the present month, when buyers begin to arrive from the interior. There has been a considerable demand for shipping during the past week, yet the continuance of arrivals has tended to keep rates down. We have now about 16,000 tons disposable.

BOLIVIA.

The Revolution Subdued—Capture of Morales.

LIMA, Nov. 14, 1869.

We have very important news from Bolivia. It will be recollected that a short time since General Morales, a Bolivian exile in Peru, declared his intention of overturning the existing order of things in his native country, and after having issued several very bombastic proclamations asserting his purity of purpose he left Callao on his holy mission. Arriving at Arica and Tacna he was warmly welcomed by a number of fellow exiles, and succeeded in obtaining about fifty recruits and 200 stand of arms. Indulging again in the favorite pastime of issuing proclamations he proceeded to Arequipa and Puno. At the latter place he tarried a few days, and was on the point of crossing the Peruvian frontier into Bolivia when Colonel San Roman, the Prefect of the Peruvian province of Puno, arrested the whole party, seized the arms and ammunition in their possession and sent the would-be regenerator to Arequipa for a violation of the neutrality of Peru. This proceeding has met with the approbation of the government here, and the attempted revolt may be considered as effectually stopped. Had this movement progressed it certainly would have been difficult for General Melgarejo to have suedded it, although his ultimate success was not to be doubted. There is considerable discontent existing in various quarters of Bolivia, owing to the taxes recently imposed upon the inhabitants by a decree of Congress, and General Melgarejo's time and attention are fully occupied in enforcing the payment of this contribution and explaining the benefits that will result from it to the very taxpayers themselves. Moreover, Morales hoped to reach La Paz, where the garrison, reduced by his friends, was ready to aid him in his enterprise. Now, with the capture of this ambitious individual, and the recent loan of 4,000,000 made to Melgarejo, or about to be made by the Bolivian Bank, the republic is likely to continue in peace.

The important concession of lands recently made to Mr. A. D. Piper, an American citizen, for colonization purposes, will also be an essential element in maintaining the tranquillity of the country. Mr. Piper will immediately proceed to active steps, and the varied resources of the tract, nearly 70,000 miles square, that he holds will certainly induce a very extensive immigration.

VENEZUELA.

Peace—Entrance of the President into Maracaibo—Pulgar in Prison.

PANAMA, Nov. 25, 1869.

By her Britannic Majesty's war steamer Cherub, which arrived at Santa Martha on the 3d from Maracaibo, news has been received of the pacification of the State Zulia. After a bloody action that lasted seven hours the President of Venezuela, General Jose Ruperto Montigas, entered that city on the 21st ultimo, and on the 29th General Pulgar and several staff and line officers were carried as prisoners to Fort San Carlos.

A CURIOUS VEGETABLE PHENOMENON IN CALIFORNIA.—Two miles west of Gilroy, among the foot hills of the coast range, Mr. B. C. Babb planted four years ago two hills of Lima beans on the south side of his house, and trained the vines over the door for ornament and shade, and what is true as strange those same vines that sprung up and bore the first year have grown up and continued to blossom and produce seed every successive season since. The trunk stems for some distance from the ground have hardened to the consistency of wood, and the process of lignification is apparently extending upward through the whole vine. When will the wonders of California cease?—*Gilroy (Cal.) Advocate.*

LARGE GOLD BRICK.—The Helena (Montana) *Herald* records the casting of a $50,000 gold brick for Boam & Aub, the largest that was ever made in the United States. Mr. Boam has offered to make a present of this brick to any one who will shoulder it and walk one mile without stopping. It weighs 270 pounds.

CUBA.

Fears of a Negro Rising in the Island.

DREADFUL CRUELTIES PRACTISED.

The Garrison of Mogate Still Held by the Insurgents.

The steamship Morro Castle, Captain Adams, from Havana the 4th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the latest mail advices. The purser will receive thanks for favors received.

The Negro Element in Cuba—Fears of a Rising—The Cruelties Practised by Both Sides—Sufferings of Insurgents—General Lesca Relieved—Operations in the Field—Burning of Estates—Arrival of Troops—New Issue by the Spanish Bank—Disposition of Political Prisoners—Sequestrations.

HAVANA, Dec. 4, 1869.

There is a growing feeling among those whose duty or interest it is to watch the progress of events in this island that the negro element, in one form or another, will, and at no distant date, enter into them more prominently and directly than has been dreamed of. Without, as a mass, possessing the intelligence of the slaves in the Southern States, owing to their different mode of treatment, they begin to realize their thraldom, and not only this, but their power. Those who have studied slavery in the United States know with what subtlety and quickness ideas spread among its victims of the African race. The same thing is observant here, and from the many free negroes of the island, and still more from their brethren in arms under the banners of the insurgents, has come to them a knowledge which may cause an outbreak soon which shall appal the world. Should this take place it will probably be primarily in favor of the insurrection, which, in so far as its power lies, has struck off their chains; but let it be shown that the insurgents have no immediate prospect of success and they may await the action of the Spanish government when once its authority is restored. Should such action be quick and determinate, well; otherwise, they will rise as one man, and every white person will become objects of their rage. Let it be understood that this is the expression of a feeling beginning to be entertained. It is, thought, moreover, that they are guided by an intelligence of a high order, but under the profoundest secrecy. A color of truth is given to these ideas by the recently discovered conspiracy among the negroes near Sagua, the main incidents of which are familiar to the readers of the HERALD. The Spaniards naturally enough endeavor to create the impression that it had nothing to do with the insurrection, and that the purpose of the negroes was to rise, kill every white man and declare themselves free. It is far more probable, however, that they were acting under insurrectionary influence and in keeping with the claim of the Cubans that the laborers all through the island are disaffected towards the Spaniards and ready and prepared to assist in the destruction of property which has been inaugurated. The worse than savage cruelty with which these conspirators were treated, which cruelties were purposely exercised in presence of large numbers of slaves, will have an effect very different from that intended, as it will only exasperate them the more, and at any moment we may learn of hundreds of estates abandoned and destroyed, even in those localities where the least danger is apprehended.

Herein I have only intended to open the eyes of your readers to at least a possibility, leaving to the no distant future to stamp the ideas as erroneously or correctly entertained. There recently arrived in Santiago de Cuba from the seat of operations a German gentleman who had accompanied the Spanish troops to the field, having in view the writing of a book concerning the insurrection. He was for a time prisoner among the insurgents, and declares that the cruelties practiced on both sides would hardly be believed. As examples he mentions the case of two insurgents who were condemned to be shot, instead of which the volunteers cut them to pieces with knives, perpetrating the most horrid and indecent cruelties upon the unhappy victims while still alive. On the other hand he mentions the trial in a cacon of two captured volunteers; being condemned the chief pushed them out of the door, calling to his negro soldiers, "Boys, amuse yourselves!" and in a moment they were set upon with knives and cut to atoms. He confirms the suffering among the insurgents for want of clothing, and says that young women are compelled to go about in a state of nudity. He believes the Cubans weary of the insurrection, and if an amnesty was offered by the government and they could be assured that its terms would be carried out, peace would be restored at once. As it is the volunteers and troops shoot those who present themselves in defiance of the government and its orders. The gentleman professes himself well treated by the insurgents, who permitted him to depart as soon as opportunity offered.

General Lesca, the well known and popular commander of the Cinco Villas, has been relieved, and will be succeeded by the Segundo Cabo, General Carbo, who leaves for Cienfuegos to-day. This action grows out of no dissatisfaction with General Lesca in his operations but from some difficulty of another character. It is stated and with show of reason, that General de Rodas is desirous to have the prominent postings in the island filled by the "Unionistas" members of his own party, and this removal primarily grew out of this.

The character of field operations remains the same. The Spanish journals report the capture of Mogate the strong, insurgent position in the district of Santiago de Cuba, but the entire absence of all details and the bombast concerning the "national integrity" and "glories of Spain" certain to be paraded when nothing has been done, render it very improbable. Valmaseda has ordered every person belonging to the Movilizados (engaged in protecting estates) to provide themselves with a certificate signed by his Excellency, giving the name and estate; also to wear certain insignia upon their uniforms, in default of which they will be regarded as insurgents. The Havana papers of the past two days publish reports of engagements in that district which have already appeared in the HERALD.

From Manzanillo it is reported that all the bridges in the jurisdiction have been repaired by the military and that all traces of the insurrection were fast disappearing. Troops were moving about, but were accomplishing nothing of importance.

In Trinidad all the estates have commenced grinding and the greatest activity is manifested; more than the usual number of hands are employed to cut and carry the cane, in order that should the season be shortened by fires as much may be accomplished as possible. The insurgents had made several attempts at burning cane, but no great damage had been done, though in a few cases work had been suspended for a few days. A tile factory near the city had been burned by them. Detachments were moving about, but without finding the insurgents. The usual number of encounters are reported in the Cinco Villas. The *Pabellon* of Cienfuegos announces the destruction of three additional estates names not given. This of date the 29th ult. Recently the insurgents pulled a number of spikes from the railroad to Villa Clara and the train coming along rapidly, run off, killing one Chinaman and severely bruising many on board.

The force in operation against the Cienega de Zapata has withdrawn, "convinced that there is not even a nucleus of the insurrects there." The Captain General has ordered that from the proceeds of the sequestered estates $1,000 per month be paid to the Governor of Bayamo to enable him to attend to the wants of the suffering families in that jurisdiction.

The "Volunteers of Madrid," which arrived here on Sunday last, sailed yesterday morning on the steamer Barcelona for some port on the north side, probably Nuevitas. A disturbance arose among them during their stay here, and seditious cries were uttered by some of them. It is evident some cause of complaint has created much dissatisfaction among them.

On the 1st arrived here the war steamer Isabel la Catolica, having on board twelve officers and sergeants and 652 men of the first battalion of marine infantry and 129 soldiers, taken from the force in Porto Rico.

The "Voluntarios de Covadonga," from Asturia, are expected to arrive this morning, and very extended preparations are in progress for their reception.

The *Voz de Cuba* announces that during the first days of December 4,000 men will disembark in Cuba, provided with all essentials and composed of two battalions of volunteers and one of marine infantry. This is the patron saint's day of the artillery of Havana, and will be celebrated with the usual ceremonies in the Church of the Merced. A meeting of estate owners, called by his Excellency the Captain General, took place in the palace on Thursday morning, when matters of importance, not made public, were considered.

Adolfo Moliner, a planter, resident of Havana and of the first families, was sent to Spain by the last *correo*, the 30th, at two hours' notice. The action of the authorities caused considerable surprise, as he was an intimate friend of General de Rodas. Udaria, late Governor of Bayamo, sailed in the same steamer.

New orders have been issued in reference to passports, and henceforth no person will be allowed to land without one. A prominent Wall street sugar broker, who arrived here on the Morro without the requisite document, was, with his daughter accompanying him, ordered to prison, there to remain until the steamer sailed on her return trip. Fortunately he carried a letter of introduction to the political Governor, which, with ordinary inducements to underlings, freed him from his embarrassing position.

The crew of the Thomas J. Frazer, mentioned in my last as having been arrested by volunteers of Regla, will probably be released in a few days. An investigation showed that they had been on a spree and that one of them wantonly threw a bottle at a policeman, who followed them up to their vessel, striking one of them upon the ear with his spear. None of the men were injured as was reported by the captain. The Consul, Mr. Hull, is interesting himself in the case.

The Captain General has authorized the *Banco Español* (Spanish Bank) to make an additional issue of $6,000,000, based on the proceeds of embargoed estates. This makes in all $20,000,000 issued by this bank and without interest.

As I close this despatch the steamer Isla de Cuba and another are entering the harbor, bearing troops. The family of the Captain General comes in the former vessel.

The following disposition has been made of political prisoners:—Sent to Peninsula, De Blas Arines; to the isle of Pines, José Bellido de Luna and Juan Miguel Borreto.

Obliged to change their domicile in the island:—Mariano Bonachea, Mariano Boladilla, José del Castillo, Perfecto Montero, Gonzalo de Cardona, Federico Ruiz, Antonio Borroto, Manuel Marco, Anselmo de Paula Arias Pardo, Tomás Monteagudo, Antonio María Morales, Hermenegildo Perez, Ramon de Rojas, José de Leon, José María Forteza, José Valdés Arcia, José Corro, Francisco Martinez, Juan Izquierdo, Pardo, Miguel Fandeno Ramos.

The property of the following residents in the vicinity of Guines has been sequestrated:—Nicolas Alvarez, Felipe Montero y Gonzalez, Francisco O. Rion, Francisco Penichet, Ignacio Ayala, Juan Fournié, Benito Espinosa, Andres Rodriguez Colina, José Trujillo Armas, Antonio M. Gomez, Simon Rodriguez, (a) Vazquez, Prospero Benis, Justo O'Halloran, Blas Trujillo, Ricardo Zamora, José Penichet, Antonio Penichet, Eloy Perez Ortiz.

The Attack on "Mogate"—The Insurgents Holding the Position Still—The Mendacity of Government Reports—Attempt at Assassination—Valmaseda's Promises—The Prevailing Mortality—Landing at Nipe Not Confirmed.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 27, 1869.

Notwithstanding what the government may say to the contrary, there is little doubt that the insurgent position at Mogate remains untaken, and is proving the Sebastopol of the war in this department. Camara's assaults have all been repulsed, and that chief has been twice in town to communicate with Valmaseda, leaving almost immediately, the latter time (yesterday) with positive instructions to take the place. It is impossible to obtain any details concerning the affair. The Spaniards admit a loss of sixty wounded, though the majority of them have not been brought into town. A few wounded men are sent in every day, and as, apart from Camara's operations, there is little going on, they are doubtless from his command. The government has published two despatches, but, as usual, they are only remarkable for their unblushing mendacity.

There have been no atrocities by *ladrones facciosos* reported lately, and the only robberies going on are of mules and horses by the defenders of the national integrity, who in their anxiety for its preservation entirely forget their own. On Tuesday, the 23d, a deliberate attempt was made in Cobre to murder two Englishmen in broad daylight by two volunteers. They concealed themselves in the bush and fired three shots at the Englishmen as they passed, but fortunately without effect. These would-be assassins were afterward recognized, and are at present in Cobre prison, though as the persons they attempted to kill were only Englishmen, they will doubtless be released soon.

General Valmaseda at a recent meeting of the landowners stated that the insurrection and the current month would end together. These assertions which are being repeated by the Spanish officials in Havana and to either end of the island, are doubtless to create an impression in the United States previous to the meeting of Congress, but whether by de Rodas in the capital or Valmaseda here they will hardly deceive anybody.

The mortality from diseases of a cholera character was 315 from the 1st up to the 25th inst—or say 12.6 daily. Probably about the same number died from smallpox, vomito and other causes. Six or seven officers have been buried this week, including Captain Villegas, brought in wounded from Santa Rita, as reported in my last.

The Spanish war steamer Fernando el Catolico went ashore at the mouth of the harbor, at Guantanamo, but doubtless will soon be got off.

The landing at Nipe, mentioned in my last, is not confirmed.

A KITCHEN ROW.

War Between a Boarding House Keeper and His Help—What It Costs to Pummel a Biddy.

It is a fondly cherished maxim with metropolitan housewives that of all the annoyances of domestic life the hired "help" is the most irrepressible and the worst; "Biddy" is a power in the house, as "Paddy" is in the nation, and not only is she fully aware of this, but she takes good care to proclaim the fact, after her own manner, and at most inopportune moments. But give a dog a bad name and his fate hangs by a thread—if he doesn't, in fact, speedily hang by a rope. Keep on abusing "Biddy" and the entire class of female servants are affected by the libel.

The burly proprietor of a fashionable boarding house in West Sixteenth street, who unblushingly confesses that his name is Poppy, had the misfortune to meet in one of his "help" a girl who refused to accept the opinion of himself and housewives in general touching the characteristics of her class as pure gospel. She was something of a lawyer, her name was Mary Morris, and she practised in chambers—in other words, she was the chambermaid. It does not appear that there was any fault in her manner of procedure, and it is not stated anywhere that her salary was high or her fees exorbitant. Poppy, however, calculated that if Mary could do chamberwork and yet make the house ring with laughter and blithe songs, she could also do the laundry work of the establishment. Whether she could be jolly in the latter circumstances was nothing to him. Visions of a maiden weeping over a washtub never disturbed his dreams. He was a philosopher and she was a "help;" he was an employer and she a servant; *ergo*, Mary must do double work for the same pay. But Poppy was diplomatic as well as philosophic, and broached the subject to the wondering Mary in a speech as smooth as soft soap. When he had finished he twirled his fingers and paused for a reply. He got it. Mary claimed belligerent rights, twirled him about wages, sneered at the maughty business and vociferated such a loud "No!" in his astonished ears that his eyebrows went up, the corners of his mouth went down and he stood the picture of defeat.

A smile stole over the thin features of the victorious Mary as with arms akimbo and her chignon as a fender she leaned against the kitchen wall. But Poppy was not driven from his fell purpose about the mangle by the demonstrative negative. Not at all. He merely called his eyebrows down again and whistled up his mouth. What he said need not be published; what he did is worthy of record.

Somebody, who had nothing better to do, has given to the world his opinion that acts of heroism done in domestic life deserve public applause much more than feats of daring on the battle field. Poppy felt the full force of the observation and prepared to cover himself with glory. Squaring himself before the now thoroughly alarmed domestic, and calling upon the shades of all the departed Poppies to witness his achievement he struck out from the shoulder and smashed Mary in the right eye. Down went the chambermaid; over went Poppy. The boarders declared the blow a foul; Poppy retired smiling, and poor Mary had "a head" on her.

The injured woman went, as soon as she was able to go out, to a lawyer and put the case in his hands. The result was an action for damages against Poppy. The case came up before Judge Curtiss in the Marine Court yesterday. The defendant did not appear. After testimony had been taken Judge Curtiss remarked that a man who would strike a woman was not entitled to the mercy or consideration of the Court, but should receive the penalty merited by his brutal instincts, and that it never was c