THE STATE CAPITAL.

SYMPATHY WITH CUBA.

The Rights of a Member of the Legislature Violated.

Proposed Rebuilding of All the New York City Piers and Wharves.

Amendment of the Lunacy Laws.

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1870.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

A few days ago several resolutions were presented condematory of the conduct of the administration with reference to Spain and Cuba. Thomas C. Fields, L. D. Kiernan and J. W. Husted all had something to say on the matter and all in about the same tone. These resolutions having been referred to the Committee on Federal Relations the chairman of that committee, Mr. Thomas J. Lyon, of Orange, made the following able report, which was read yesterday and listened to with great earnestness by the members of the House:—

Whereas the people of the island of Cuba are now and have been for a year or more engaged in an animated struggle for national independence; that they refuse any longer to remain under the despotic rule of Spain, and have resolved to create for themselves a republican form of government, akin to that of the United States; that in pursuance of this purpose the people of Cuba did, on the 10th day of April, 1869, at a meeting of the Cuban Congress, held at Guyamos, the provisional capital of the republic, officially adopt a constitution presented by a constitutional convention of the people, the members whereof were duly elected by said people of Cuba; that the constitution was promulgated and in due form announced to the Cubans and to all civilized nations, thus constituting a government *de facto*. Whereas the government thus established is in its essence a republican government, recognizing the rights of the people to the full limit of constitutional freedom, and embodying in article twenty-one of the constitution the declaration, "All the inhabitants of the republic of Cuba are absolutely free," and in article twenty-eight the following words:—"The House of Representatives shall not abridge the freedom of religion, nor of the press, nor of public meetings, nor of education, nor of petition, nor any inalienable right of the people." Whereas, in defense of this republican government and constitution a standing army has been kept in the field, composed mainly of natural Cubans; they have been able to maintain nearly two-thirds of the island against the aggressions of the foreign enemy; they are armed and equipped as regular armies are, and commanded by legally commissioned officers of the Cuban republic and are, therefore, for these reasons fully entitled to recognition as belligerents by foreign governments, and more especially by the government of the United States, whose most earnest sympathies should be with all nations struggling for liberation from monarchical despotism.

Resolved, 1, the Senate concur, That this Legislature, representing the people of the great Empire State of New York, emphatically condemn the course of the administration at Washington in refusing to recognize the independence of Cuba, proclaimed by the government of that island elected by the people thereof, and in abetting the attempts of a European Power to keep them in subjection, by permitting a fleet of gunboats sailing under the Spanish flag to leave the port of New York for the known purpose of being employed against a neighboring people fighting gallantly to obtain that freedom which our fathers won for us from another European Power as relentless then and as truculent towards the people of this country as Spain is to-day towards Cuba.

Resolved, If the Senate concur, That the afore conduct of the administration in regard to Cuba and Spain is unworthy of a great, free government; that it is in violation of the principles of the cherished Monroe doctrine, which is the dearest and wisest part of our foreign policy; that it is in direct opposition to the will of nine-tenths of our people; that it is an infringement upon the principles upon which this government is based, and exhibits a mean and subservient spirit wholly at variance with the genius of this nation.

Resolved, If the Senate concur, That the Senate concur, disapprove of the application of the law of Congress of 1818, embraced in the title of the "Neutrality laws," in an illiberal or vindictive manner against any people striving for freedom; and we believe that in the observance of treaty obligations it is not necessary to enforce these laws in the interest of despotism; we believe, further, that it time for Congress to adopt neutrality laws in consonance with the wishes, the spirit and the dignity of the great American people.

Resolved, If the Senate concur, That we, in the name of the people of this State, do denounce the indifference with which the Administration has received the appeals for relief of American citizens now incarcerated in British prisons on suspicion of having aided the Irish people in their struggle for liberty, believing that every citizen, whether he becomes such by naturalization or birth, is entitled to the full protection of the American government under all circumstances, at home or abroad.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be instructed to urge upon the President of the United States and the general government to take action immediately upon the subjects embodied in this report, in accordance with its intent and spirit, and that a copy of this report be forwarded to each Representative of the State of New York in the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington.

VIOLATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MEMBERS.

There was a good deal of amusement in the Assembly chamber to-day, arising out of a resolution offered by Mr. Denis Burns, that as an honored member of the Legislature, Henry C. Ray, of Ontario, had been taken bodily and by force under arrest by civil process in the county of Saratoga, the House should take action thereon. It appears that Mr. Ray was subpoenaed as a witness, but refused to attend. He was therefore arrested at his boarding house this morning and carried off to Saratoga county by force of an attachment. This being a violation of the constitution which protects members from arrest while the Legislature is in session, it was contended by Mr. Fields, Mr. Alvord, Mr. Kiernan and Mr. Littlejohn, that the case of Mr. Ray should be investigated and the rights of members vindicated. The resolution, therefore, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DUTIES ON THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

Majority and minority reports from the special committee appointed to consider the resolutions offered some time ago in favor of abolishing duties on tea, coffee, sugar, coal and salt, Mr. Littlejohn presented a report in favor of the measure. Mr. Alvord, who is largely interested in the salt business, and represents the Syracuse region of salt and Cardiff giants, offered a minority report, terribly exhaustive alike of the subject and the patience of the House, adverse to the abolition of taxes on the necessaries above mentioned. The discussion of the question was made a special order for an evening session on Tuesday next.

REBUILDING THE PIERS AND WHARVES.

A most important and intricate bill for the rebuilding, repairing, &c., of all the piers, wharves, docks, slips and bulkheads of the city of New York, it places the whole business and full control of the piers and wharves in the hands of five commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. These commissioners, if the bill should pass in its present form, will be clothed with extraordinary powers, extending not only to the property of the corporation, but to that of private citizens as well. It is unnecessary to add that there are millions of money in this measure. The bill, however, is now in the hands of the Committee of Commerce and Navigation, where it is likely to be pared down a good deal before it is reported. The moneys accruing from the renting and leasing of the wharves are to go to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to whom are also to be referred the contracts for rebuilding, repairing, cleaning, dredging, &c., all the piers, bulkheads and slips on both rivers.

THE LUNACY LAWS.

Mr. Husted, of Westchester, is very busy on a bill to amend the lunacy laws of this State. The suggestion came to the gentleman from an article which appeared in the HERALD some time ago. The bill will provide for the security of the rights of the inmates of asylums, with the privilege of visiting private asylums by the proper authorities.

The Senate were expected to hold an executive session to-day to take up the Governor's appointment, but they did not go into that business. I am assured, however, that the confirmation of the Health Officer of the Port is a certain thing.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1870.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. MURPHY—Adversely to the relief of the town officers of Oppenheim. Agreed to. Also for the relief of the Classical Academy of Poughkeepsie. Also relative to the conveyance of real estate belonging to lunatics.

By Mr. GENET—To extend the Walkill Valley Railroad.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Relative to the grading of certain avenues in New Utrecht.

By Mr. MORGAN—For the relief from erroneous assessments of taxes in Dutchess and Columbia counties, adversely. Agreed to.

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL.

The State Engineer sent in a reply to the resolution of the Senate with regard to the delay in the completion of the Oneida Lake canal.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. NORTON—To regulate seats and spaces between the same in theatres, halls and places of amusement in New York.

By Mr. CREAMER—Relative to improving streets in New York.

By Mr. WINSLOW—Amending the Watertown School act.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HARDENBURG—Amending the charter of Saugerties; also amending the charter of the Ulster County Savings Bank.

By Mr. GENET—Allowing a railroad in 125th street and in other streets and avenues in New York.

By Mr. BANKS—Providing a police force for the city and county of Albany.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Amending the act allowing certain towns in Westchester county to improve highways; also regulating railroad freights.

By Mr. TWEED—For the relief of James Saxon, of New York.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Relative to a bridge over the Oswego river, between Lysander and Schroepel.

By Mr. WOOD—Amending the Life Insurance Companies act.

By Mr. WOODIN—Amending the charter of Auburn.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—Relative to the Binghamton Water Works.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church Diocese; incorporating the trustees of the Fund to Support Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church Diocese of Albany; amending the charter of the New York City Mission and Tract Society; extending time for the collection of taxes.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Amending the general banking law; for the relief of the Geneva Classical and Union Schools; amending the New York and Long Island bridge law; to extend time for the collection of excise fees in the Metropolitan district. The latter bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. MURPHY moved to recommit it to the Committee of the Whole, which was carried, and the Senate went into committee again.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY the time for the collection of excise fees was extended to March 1. It was then reported to the Senate and ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1870.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the Utica Mechanics' Association bill, and made another amendment and sent it back to the Senate for concurrence.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. CULLEN—Relative to the American Baptist Union; also for the relief of Simeon Sweet; also relative to the Hebrew Benevolent Society of New York; also relative to the city of Buffalo and the new insane asylum.

By Mr. BERGEN—Preventing the use of old barrels for repacking sugar, flour and meal; also amending the new Capitol act.

By Mr. HUESTED—Amending the laws of 1869 affecting the county of Otsego.

By Mr. MURPHY—Relative to the Militia bill.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TIGHE—For the relief of Ward, Buller and others.

By Mr. W. D. MURPHY—Providing for payment of wages to railroad employes within a special time.

By Mr. ELY—Extending the time for collecting taxes in Broome county.

By Mr. PATRICK—For the relief of Thomas Noyes and others.

By Mr. ALLABEN—Authorizing the Rondout and Oswego Railroad to increase its rates of fare.

By Mr. BAMBER—Relative to persons residing on Indian lands.

By Mr. EMPIE—Relative to the Lake, River and Railroad Improvement Company of the New York Wilderness.

By Mr. CULLEN—Relative to the Brooklyn schools.

By Mr. WRIGHT—Amending the charter of Rochester.

By Mr. KIERNAN—To improve the New York water front.

By Mr. LOWRY—Legitimatizing certain persons.

By Mr. JARRED—For the relief of E. B. Bissell.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—Exempting certain property of the Oswego Fire Department from taxation; also to facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad.

By Mr. BALDWIN—Relative to the custody of money from the sale of certain lands in Hempstead.

By Mr. DAVIS—Fixing the Webster plank road tolls.

By Mr. DECKER—Amending the Fire Insurance act.

By Mr. AINSWORTH—Amending the Saratoga Springs town charter.

By Mr. COON—To punish certain offences committed on canals.

By Mr. LA MOREE—Repealing certain provisions relative to town elections.

By Mr. HASBROUCK—Amending the Walkill Valley Railroad charter.

By Mr. HUESTED—Relative to the Yonkers Cemetery.

By Mr. FREAR—Amending the Foreign Insurance act.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—Relative to New York police justices.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. HUESTED—Providing for amending the State constitution relative to bribery at elections, &c. Laid over.

By Mr. BURNS—That the Commerce Committee inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent the New Jersey Railroad from encroaching on New York harbor.

Mr. HASBROUCK moved that the House adjourn to-day until Monday evening.

Mr. FIELDS moved to insert Tuesday morning.

Mr. KIERNAN moved to lay it on the table, which was carried.

By Mr. BURNS—That the Comptroller of Brooklyn report to this House whether registered bonds have been issued, and, if not, why. Laid over.

Mr. KIERNAN moved that the Committee on Grievances inquire into the arrest of Mr. Ray, member from Ontario county, as a witness and his being taken to Saratoga, in violation of the rights of this House. Adopted.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN had consent to report from the majority of the Select Committee in favor of the resolutions for the removal or reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, sugar, railroad iron, pig iron, coal and salt.

Mr. ALVORD, from the minority, submitted a written report, which he read, reciting the provisions of all the tariff measures in the world, and detailing their effect upon the industry and welfare of the different people. He compares those of Europe with ours, and claims that ours is greatly more advantageous to the people. He was, therefore, in favor of a tariff for home production, and was strongly opposed to free trade. His report was concluded with resolutions setting forth his own views.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, after stating that the committee was entirely unaware that they were expected to take up the whole tariff question, and also unaware that the gentleman from Onondaga county intended to make so elaborate a report, moved that the subject be made the special order for Tuesday evening next. Agreed to.

THE PEABODY FUNERAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. MITCHELL moved for the reconsideration of the resolutions of yesterday to appoint a committee to attend the Peabody funeral, said committee to defray the expenses themselves, which was carried.

Mr. WHITE moved to strike out the clause "requiring no expense to the State."

Mr. ALVORD hoped the whole subject would be laid on the table. He would not be second to any one in honoring the memory of this man, but he could see no reason for the State of New York taking any part in the contemplated ceremonies. She had not received one cent of his bounty; his benefactions had been sectional, local, not national. He therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried by a vote of 58 to 45.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.

On the 29th of October last Martin Lynch, a laborer, arrived in this city from Ohio, having in his possession $200 in greenbacks which he had saved up from two years' hard labor for the purpose of visiting his native country and bringing his family over, and put up at a hotel in Albany street. Shortly after his arrival he concluded to walk out among the bulls and bears and have his money exchanged for gold. He had not proceeded but a short distance before a well dressed, gentlemanly appearing person tapped him on the shoulder and asked him if he was going to Queenstown, and, receiving an affirmative answer, replied that he was just the man he was looking for, as he had six horses he was going to ship and four bales of tobacco, and desired a man to take charge of them, offering to pay his passage over if he would take charge of them. He readily accepted the invitation, and was accompanying his "employer" to the stables for the purpose of viewing the property, and, while at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, was met by a party who desired the owner of the property to pay him for the stabling of the horses. As they were conversing the "proprietor of the stables" asked Lynch if he desired to change his greenbacks for gold, offering him six gold sovereigns for every six dollars in greenbacks. This proposition appeared to the unsuspecting countryman to be better than he would get in Wall street, and taking the wallet, containing his money, from his pocket, handed it to the street broker, who pulled a large box of what purported to be gold from his pocket. As the money passed into the hands of the would be broker he ran into the Broadway entrance of Delmonico's restaurant and passed out on the Chambers street side and was lost in the crowd.

Lynch, who was left penniless, applied to the Commissioners of Emigration, and was sent to Ward's Island, where he was confined until the 15th of December, when he reported the case to the captain of the detective force at headquarters. Detective Tilly was detailed to ferret out the guilty parties, and last night arrested William H. Sommers, alias Rice, alias Courtney, a notorious confidence operator, pickpocket and burglar, in Bleecker street. Upon conveying him to police headquarters he was fully identified by Lynch as the party who had employed him to take charge of his property. He will be arraigned at the Tombs this morning.

This case is a very aggravated one, as Lynch's family, consisting of his wife and four children, were left entirely destitute, and placed in the Almshouse by the authorities of his native place.

TROTTING ON ICE.

Conclusion of the Trot at Whitehall—Emma Cole the Winner of the Race.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1870.

The trot for the $200 purse offered by the Whitehall Trotting Club was resumed and concluded this morning. McClellan took the first heat, Charmer the second and Emma Cole the third, giving her the purse and the race. The best time to-day was 2:34, made in the second heat. The races will conclude to-morrow with a trot between four year olds in the morning, and between double teams in the afternoon. The meeting has proved by far the most successful of any ever held under the auspices of the club.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1870.

It is understood that the forthcoming orders from the War Department, by which several changes of officers now on duty in this section will be made by assigning them to headquarters in the Western country, will provide for new assignments in the offices of Brevet Brigadier Generals Williams, Kelton and Breck, now on duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the United States Army. The points to which these officers will be assigned are not yet made public.

THE QUEENS OF FINANCE.

A New Phase of the Woman's Rights Question.

The Lady Stock Operators of Wall Street—The Firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co.—Vanderbilt's Proteges—Interview of a Herald Reporter with the Future Princesses of Erie.

With the progress of the woman's rights agitation we have noted from time to time various isolated instances in which women have stepped aside from their hitherto recognized sphere and engaged in pursuits and reaped profits which from time immemorial have been considered as the sole vested rights of the other sex. We have seen one "strong-minded" woman's rights advocate sit in the editorial chair and rule the sanctum with a will and a pertinacity that are more easily sneered down by feminine females than imitated. We have seen the Chicago legal giantess run a law journal and criticise in strong terms the arguments put forth by counsel as well as the dicta of the bench in no measured terms, and the paper and the editress still live. In the HERALD of January 20th there appeared a very brief notice of a firm of female stock brokers, who have been doing a lively business on the street for some time past. The notice drew forth the following communication from the firm:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We were not a little surprised at seeing our appearance in Wall street noticed in your columns of to-day. As we intend operating as mentioned, we should be glad to make your personal acquaintance when convenient and agreeable.

WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & CO.

Enclosed within the letter were two delicately engraved cards upon boards of the finest texture. They read as follows:—

MRS. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL,
Hoffman House,
Parlors 25 and 26.

MRS. TENNIE C. CLAFLIN,
Hoffman House,
Parlors 25 and 26.

A HERALD reporter called on the ladies yesterday at their apartments in the Hoffman House and was ushered into their parlor No. 25. The parlor is a small, comfortable room fronting on the avenue and profusely decorated with oil paintings and statuary, and is furnished with a sofa, chairs, a piano and the various other articles, useful and ornamental, which go to the make up of a ladies' drawing room. This is

THE PRESENT HEADQUARTERS

of Woodhull, Claflin & Co. Casting our eye around we observed a small frame, gracefully finished and glazed, containing the motto, "Simply to Thy Cross I cling." It was not ascertained whether the uncertainties and vicissitudes of the profession which the ladies have chosen suggested the idea; but it seemed at the moment that females about to engage in fierce combat, with cautious and calculating speculators, amid the terrific yells of "bulls" and "bears," should have something to cling to, something to keep the nerves easy and the eye clear, when the storm of financial agitation breaks in merciless billows over the devoted head of the operator.

Mesdames Woodhull, Claflin & Co. seem to hint that if nothing better offers they will cling with a death grip to the cross, but the sequel shows that their aspirations are more sanguine. A desire to see and converse with one of the members of the firm was quickly gratified.

MRS. TENNIE C. CLAFLIN

entered the room with a buoyant step and a smiling countenance. She introduced herself, and in a business-like manner bade the reporter be seated, and having drawn her chair near she expressed her surprise that a HERALD reporter should honor her with a visit. Mrs. Claflin, though married eight years, is still a young lady of some twenty-four years of age. Her features are full, and a continuous smile plays upon her countenance. She is, to all appearance, the photograph of a business woman—keen, shrewd, whole-souled, masculine in manner, and apparently a firm foe of the "girl of the period" creation, whom she describes as a sickly, squeaming nonentity, unworthy to breathe the free air of heaven. She was very plainly dressed and spoke business in every gesture. In response to inquiries made our reporter received the following information:—

REPORTER—You are a member of the firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co., and you are doing business as stock brokers?

MRS. C.—Yes, sir. Myself and my sister, Mrs. Woodhull, are the active members of the firm. We have been interested in stocks in this city some two or three years. We have lately used these apartments as our offices; but within a few weeks we shall have suitable offices for the transaction of our business in Wall street or in that vicinity.

REPORTER—It is a novel sight to see a woman go on the street as a stock operator, and I presume you find it rather awkward?

MRS. C.—Were I to notice what is said by what they call "society," I could never leave my apartments except in fantastic walking dress or in ballroom costume; but I despise what squeamy, crying girls or powdered counter-jumping dandies say of me. I think a woman is just as capable of making a living as a man; and I have seen men so vain of their personal appearance and so effeminate that I should be sorry to compare my intellect with theirs. I don't care what society think; I have not time to care. I don't go to balls or theatres. My mind is in my business and I attend to that solely.

REPORTER—But stock speculations are dangerous, and many persons of great experience and with large capital at their backs have been swamped, as you are aware, and I presume your experience is rather limited?

MRS. C.—I studied law in my father's office six years and I know as much of the world as men who are older. Besides, we have a strong back. We have the counsel of those who have more experience than we have, and we are endorsed by the best backers in the city.

REPORTER—I have been told that Commodore Vanderbilt is working in the interest of your firm. It is stated that you frequently call at his office in Fourth street about business. Is this true?

MRS. C.—I know the Commodore and frequently call to see him on business, but I am not prepared to state anything as to whether he is working with us. I will say that we have the advice and assistance of the shrewdest and most respectable financiers in the city.

MRS. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

At this point in the conversation Mrs. Woodhull entered. She is some five years older than her sister and has a keen, bright eye. She was very plainly dressed, having no ornament but a single rose tastefully inserted in her hair and the diamond ring that decorated the third finger of her left hand. She is evidently of a sanguine, nervous temperament, and it might be apprehended that a serious financial shock would not tell well on her constitution. She immediately entered into the spirit of the conversation, and told a story of the work she performed and the difficulties she had to contend with in her efforts to establish the Arcade Railway. She stated that the firm have on hand a project for the incorporation and working of a silver ledge company in Nevada, which they believe will yield them large profits. She stated that since she has been in the business in New York—some two or three years—although their operations were conducted solely through agents in the street, they have made about

SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

and she expects that when they establish an office in Wall street and go in earnest into gold and stocks, that they will do much better.

She remarked, with an air of perfect nonchalance, "What do present profits amount to when it costs us over $2,600 a month to live?"

Mrs. W. states that during the September panic she sat in her carriage day by day, from morning till evening, in Broad street, watching the street and operating heavily, and that in the end she came out winner and assisted more than one of her friends of the street to regain their own after their prospects in life were nearly swept away.

The firm look contented and happy in their quarters, and seem to be doing well. It would seem as though the mantle of the genial old Commodore had descended on their shoulders—his photograph on the wall seems to indicate that his spirit is there—and they are not prepared to deny that they know a thing or two about the Commodore's notions of the rise and fall of stocks. It has also been broadly hinted that Peter Cooper is in the market, and that he operates by and through the ladies. Woodhull, Claflin & Co. have thrown their banner to the breeze, and they are determined to fight it out on that line, and, let the Goddess of Fortune frown or smile, they declare that they will pursue the even tenor of their way, and if they are beaten they will yield the spoils to the victors.

THE FAT MEN'S CONVENTION.

Large Number of Delegates at Lewiston—The Organization—Proceedings Yesterday.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 21, 1870.

An unexpectedly large number of delegates from all parts of New England appeared this morning to attend the Fat Men's Convention in this city. A large number of persons was also gathered to witness the proceedings. The Convention organized by the election of Enoch Littlefield, of Auburn, president. Two hours were devoted to weighing and measuring, after which an essay by Dr. Shattuck, of Westfield, was read, and a poem by the "Fat Contributor." Sylvia Harding, the Nova Scotia giantess, six feet and ten inches high, and weighing 370 pounds, was presented to the convention and contrasted with two dwarfs who were present. At one o'clock the fat men, led by a band and escort, proceeded in a procession to the Dewitt House, where other exercises will take place

ST. DOMINGO.

A New Power Threatening the United States—Cabral Stirring Up the Disaffected—Opposition to Annexation.

ST. DOMINGO, Dec. 8, 1869.

Hayti was the old Indian name of this island, but the small territory composing the western third of its area assumes to itself this name. Lately this republic of Hayti cut itself into two governments, one in the northeastern section, under Saget, and the other under Salnave, holding on to Port au Prince and the region surrounding that capital, but both claiming to be the "nation of Hayti." Now the southeastern section, adjoining the Dominican province of Azua, has bloomed out into a third independent State, with Jacmel as its seat of government. This last division of the always exceedingly narrow territory of Hayti is about the size of Westchester county in New York and may have a population of 20,000 souls. It claims, however, the ability to put 2,000 Cacos in the field for the invasion of the Dominican republic. This Caco State prints and distributes by mule loads the paper currency of Hayti, like the other two Powers, and claims, like them also, to be the nation. This new Power is seriously preparing to make war on the Dominican republic for having leased Samana to the United States and for the "base surrender of its nationality in proposing annexation."

Every white Dominican that shall fall into their hands is promised the fate due a traitor. Not to put too fine a point upon it, the Cacos in their blind fury at the determination of their Dominican neighbors to seek admission into the Union, are lashing themselves into a war of races. General Cabral, vindictive at having been superseded in the Presidency by Baez, is the military leader of this movement. It will be his desperate, dying struggle, and with his inevitable quenching out will expire the last hopes of the Cacos for the exclusive supremacy of the negroes. The blacks—as a race—no longer govern this island, and the influx of mining and other settlers from Europe and the United States makes it every day more impossible.

Cabral is a bold, reckless and experienced guerilla leader, and has for more than a year hung on the Dominican frontier, living on the flocks and herds plundered from the fine border pasture, but could get no further. He has unlimited power to print Haytien currency—a power so freely used all round that one silver dollar will buy 1,200 or more of these paper ones—he has had the aid and good will of the surrounding European colonies, where his partisans found means and protection under even the most suspicious circumstances; he had the presses of St. Thomas, Jamaica, Cuba and Porto Rico to sustain his cause and credit by publishing the garbled and often utterly false statements put forward by his partisans, while they invariably suppressed the true statements of his weakness, and he had the private favor of several foreign consuls at St. Domingo, who went so far as to receive his manifestoes and circulate them under their official envelopes, and every enemy of annexation and the United States was doing his best to help him. Yet with all this on his side he has never been able to make a month's stand on Dominican soil. He has often been, and was again at the last accounts, encamped with strong guerilla parties at some point within the depopulated frontier belt, and he has had several skirmishes with parties sent to dislodge him, but always with the same result. His Cacos scatter at sight of a regular force and he falls back to the shelter of Jacmel.

Baez made arrangements for introducing from 1,000 to 2,000 American families in this frontier belt, and the noisy pretence of invasion by the Cacos was got up a year ago by the Cabral party to head off this movement, and this last concentrated and final Caco gathering on the frontier will come to nothing, like the rest. Simply as a matter of precaution Cabral and the Jacmel government will receive, in answer to their lofty threats of "war and extermination," a civil request from the commander of the United States steamer Nantasket that citizens of the United States who happen to be attending to their private and legitimate business, inside the Dominican frontier, shall be respected in person and property. As the Nantasket was leaving the French steamer Le Destaing, Captain Desesard, four guns, dropped in the roads, on her way from Martinique to Port au Prince. She leaves again to-day.

HAYTI.

Action of the Provisional Government—Outlawry of Salnave and His Adherents—Salnave's Paper Currency Annulled—Wholesale Repudiation.

Several decrees have been issued by the provisional government under the Presidency of Nissage Saget, and dated from Port au Prince, 22d and 31st December, from which we make the following extracts:—

Sylvain Salnave is declared an outlaw and a price of 5,000 piastres set upon his head. The decree of outlawry also extends to Vil Lubin, Numa Rigaud, Siffra Fortuné and twenty-six more of his adherents.

All paper known under the denomination of Salnave, of whatever description, will cease to be current in the republic. The term of thirty days is allowed for such being deposited in the public treasury, and persons keeping it in their possession beyond that period will be prosecuted as counterfeiters. The Salnave notes will be received at the rate of 5,000 gourdes for one piastre at the public treasury and will be reimbursed by notes on the treasury of the revolution at the rate of 500 for the piastre. The new currency will be withdrawn from circulation in three months from the date of emission. The so-called Soulouque and Geffrard notes will continue to circulate on the same basis as those issued by the revolution. The present decree repeals all laws and dispositions to the contrary, especially those applying to the withdrawal of the Salnave notes at Port de Paix, Cape Haytien and Arcahaie.

Temporary revolutionary tribunals are instituted in all the sections of the republic. All accomplices in a crime or misdemeanor will be punished with the same penalties as the authors of such acts, unless the respective cases be otherwise provided for by law. All acts tending to devastation, massacre and pillage, in one or more districts, will be punished with the penalty of death. All cases of voluntary incendiarism will also be punished by death.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 18	Moon rises	eve 11 05
Sun sets	5 05	High water	eve 12 13

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 21, 1870.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Union	Jan 22	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Geo Cromwell	Jan 22	New Orleans	86 West st.
United States	Jan 22	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Europa	Jan 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
The Queen	Jan 22	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Nevada	Jan 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Weser	Jan 29	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Denmark	Jan 29	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Bellona	Jan 29	London	55 Broadway.
Cortes	Jan 29	New Orleans	86 West st.
India	Jan 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Mississippi	Jan 29	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Colorado	Feb 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Virginia	Feb 5	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Crescent City	Feb 5	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Nebraska	Feb 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Sherman	Feb 12	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Manhattan	Feb 15	Liverpool	39 Broadway.

CLEARED.

Steamship Lafayette (Fr), Rosseau, Havre—George Mackenzie.

Steamship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Schr E F Meany, Lewis, Philadelphia—W B Vondersmith.

Bark Kong Sverre (Nor), Marcussen, Cardiff—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Contest (Br), Scott, Rio Janeiro via Charleston—Pendergast Bros & Co.

Bark Arizona, Carver, Matanzas—Carver & Barnes.

Bark Horace Beals, Blankenship, New Orleans—N H Brigham.

Brig Gipsey (Dan), Bernbaum, St Croix.

Brig Atlantic, Dickerson, Barbados—H Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, Zaza.

Brig John Sanderson (Br), Collier, Cienfuegos—Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Helen (Br), Boyne, Wilmington, NC—Brett, Son & Co.

Schr Comrade (Br), Ball, Pernambuco—B J Wenberg.

Schr Annie E (Br), Edgett, Kingston, Ja—A H Solomon & Co.

Schr Catharine John (Br), Hammond, Matanzas—Heney & Parker.

Schr David Babcock, Colcord, Matanzas—J H Winchester.

Schr Mary Chilton, King, Norfolk—C E Staples & Co.

Schr Addie Walton, Rich, Havana—E Crowell.

Schr Helen G King, McGregor, Norfolk—J Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr Harry Landell, Taylor, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr Albert Mason, Rose, Philadelphia—Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr Maud Webster, Wentworth, Gloucester—Warren Ray & Co.

Schr Horace L. Francis, Bridgeport—G K Rackett & Bro.

Schr Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Holsatia (NG), Ehlers Hamburg Jan 5, and Havre 9th, at 4 PM, with mdse and 208 passengers, to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales to the 18th; since then variable winds. 15th, lat 49 14, lon 31 48, passed a Bremen steamship, bound E; 20th, lat 41, lon 67 40, a Cunard steamship, do.

Steamship Dacian (Br), Laird, Genoa Dec 15, Leghorn 18th, Naples 20th, Messina 23d, Palermo 24th, and Gibraltar Jan 4 with fruit, to Henderson Bros. Had fine weather the entire passage. Jan 12, lat 36 34, lon 71 20, passed through a large quantity of wreck stuff. Jan 20, lat 40, lon 73 30, spoke schr Java (Br), hence for Harbor Grace, NF.

Steamship Jas Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Jan 18, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Wm P Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, NC, with mdse and passengers, to James Hand.

Steamship Brunette, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse and passengers, to J Lorillard.

Bark Apenrade (N G), Davidson, Macao, Oct 7, with mdse, to Olyphant & Co, passed Anjier Oct 30, Cape of Good Hope Dec 5, St Helena Dec 19, and crossed the Equator Dec 31, in long 32 50 W. Had fine weather weather during the whole passage. Jan 14 lat 28 46 N long 65 38 W spoke bark Rival (Nor) from Cardiff for NYork, 40 days out.

Bark Mary A Way, Russell, Muscat, 99 days, with dates, &c, to Arnolds, Hince & Co—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Crossed the Equator in Indian Ocean in lon 73 E; passed Cape of Good Hope Dec 3; crossed Equator in Atlantic Dec 27, in lon 36 W. Dec 21, lat 3 47 S, lon 31 W, spoke schr Jonas Smith, hence for Buenos Ayres—all well; Jan 19, at 8 AM, Abscom bearing W ½ N, distant 22 miles, passed a wreck, apparently a schooner, with about 12 feet of mainmast out of water; mainmast head painted green, and had been broken off about 2 feet; had the appearance of being in the water a long time; experienced a heavy NNE gale off Hatteras; was 5 days N of Cape Henry, with variable weather. Jan 19, Abscom W by S, took a pilot from boat Abraham Leggett, No 4.

Bark Caroline (Nor), Kruger, Antwerp, 58 days, with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the Southern passage and had moderate weather.

Bark Vikingen (Nor), Tonnessen, Antwerp, 63 days, with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather up to Bermuda. Jan 10, off Bermuda, had a heavy gale from NNE, which lasted for 12 hours, and lost and split sails.

Bark Bessie North (Br), Faulkner, La Passage, Spain, 42 days, with railway iron, to H J De Wolf & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec 24. Took the southern passage and had fine weather. Jan 15, lat 31, lon 69 30, spoke bark Montauk, from Baltimore for Ponce, PR.

Bark Mercur (Nor), Jacobson, Rio Janeiro, 56 days, with coffee, to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Dec 16, in lon 29 W, and had fine weather.

Brig Pilgrim (Br), Wigley, Algoa Bay, CGH, 60 days, with wool and skins, to order. Crossed the Equator Dec 26, in lon 32 W. Had variable weather; was 6 days N of Hatteras. Jan 16, lat 35, lon 72, saw a brig standing to the northward, with loss of fore and maintopmasts and jibboom; Jan 7, lat 29 N, lon 68 W, spoke bark Teresa (Dutch), hence for Maracaibo.

Brig L Warren (of Bucksport), Merriman, Cardenas, 11 days, with molado, to order—vessel to James E Ward & Co. Sailed in company with schr Louisa D, for Baltimore.

Schr Gilman D King, Eldridge, Port Morant, Ja, 24 days, with lumber, to J W Elwell & Co.

Schr Rockingham (of Bangor), Nickerson, Pensacola, 22 days, with lumber, to Benner, Brown & Co; vessel to Baker & Hurlbut. Had moderate weather.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig H Porter (Br), Card, Cornwallis, NS, for New York, 29 days, with potatoes to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Brig Renshaw, Silvester for New York, in ballast.

Brig John H Kennedy, Rich, Providence for New York, in ballast.

Schr Ella G McLean (Br), Cook, West Isles, NB, for New York, 10 days, with frozen herring to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Romo, Miller, Eastport for New York, 7 days, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Percy, Colwell, Eastport for New York, 7 days, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Wm Deming, Cook, Calais for New York, 7 days, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr George Staples, Beacey, Calais for New York, 20 days, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Mary Brewer, Mills, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr G M Partridge, Murphy, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Redondo, Whitmore, Ellsworth for New York, 22 days, with lumber to Simp