EUROPE.

The Religious and Educational Questions in England, Ireland and Rome.

Napoleon's After-Dinner Chat on the Result of the Plebiscitum.

Horrible Murders in Russia and England.

Democratic Enlightenment from the East—Islamism in Appeal to the Peoples.

JOHN BRIGHT KNITTING GARTERS.

The Cunard mail steamship Russia, Captain Cook, from Liverpool the 14th and Queenstown the 15th of May, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The Russia landed our special European correspondence and newspaper mail reports, in detail of our cable news telegrams, dated to her day of sailing from England. The newspaper mail packages by the Russia were delivered at the HERALD Building at one o'clock yesterday afternoon unopened and with the files of papers completed in London to the evening of the 14th instant.

The English government commissioners on primary education in Ireland recommended the maintenance of the national system of education, with the exception that in any district where the Roman Catholic religion preponderates largely over the Protestant the denominational system might be adopted.

The London *Athenæum* states that Sir H. Bulwer's "Life of Lord Palmerston" will appear before the end of the present season.

The London *Jewish Chronicle* urges the concurrence of the Jews in the revision of the Bible.

The Prince of Wales intimated to the Duke of Manchester his regret that he would be unable to attend the meeting of Freemasons of Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire at Peterborough, England.

The London *Lancet* says Dr. Matthews Duncan will succeed to the professional chair in the University of Edinburg vacant by the death of Sir James Simpson.

The London *Tablet* states that an immense petition from Great Britain, containing nearly 2,000,000 signatures, praying the Holy Father and the Council to place the Church under the special patronage of St. Joseph, was presented by his grace the Archbishop of Westminster to the Pope.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, London, May 14, a sitting for further dividend was held under the failure of Messrs. Peto, Betts & Crampton. It was stated that a dividend of two shillings seven pence in the pound had been paid on Sir Morton Peto's separate estate, and one shilling ten pence in the pound on the joint estate of Peto and Betts, and that the assets in hand, amounting to £86,400, would yield a further dividend of ten pence in the pound. Additional proofs of debts for about £400,000 were admitted.

A Bristol paper of May 13 publishes the following statement about the President of the English Board of Trade:—

Mr. Bright, who is at Llandudno, is much better, and is out every day. He knits garters to amuse himself, as he is only allowed to read but little.

A London journal of May 14 (Saturday) published the following in a telegram from the Isle of Wight:—

The yachts Sappho and Cambria left Cowes this morning at four o'clock, and were towed to the east end of the Isle of Wight. There was a strong breeze blowing from west-southwest, and it is reported that it is a heavy sea in the Channel. At ten o'clock the Cambria returned under easy canvas with sails set, and on passing Ryde pier she hauled down her sailing flag and hoisted the flag of the Commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club.

Bell's Life, in London, hears that, on account of the continued illness of Mr. Heene his entire stud of horses in training, including Bismarck, Acorn, Hawthornden and some highly bred two year olds, will be sold without reserve before the Derby.

The Emperor of Russia arrived in Berlin May 13, and was received at the railway station by the King and Crown Prince of Prussia.

The royal palace of Madrid has been robbed of five paintings by Goya.

The Emperor, Empress and the Prince Imperial of France, before Mass, in Paris, signed the marriage contract of M. and Madame Maurice Richard. After Divine service their Majesties stood sponsors to the daughter of Marshal and Madame Bazaine.

A telegram from Athens of March 13, speaking of the late massacres in Greece, says:—

The Opposition regard the reply of Mr. Erskine to M. Zaimas as equivocal and rather as a confirmation of his despatch to Lord Clarendon of April 16. They have, therefore, sent a fresh deputation to M. Zaimas, demanding of him a formal denial of the charge imputed to them, and thereby repel the calumny which compromises the whole nation.

In an article on the "real import" of the French *plebiscitum*, pointing out that the party to which he belongs has been proved to be in a minority, but that it is dangerous for governments to despise minorities, M. Ernest Picard writes as follows:—

Let us not neglect any of these considerations. They justify us in asking from the country a little more aid and much indulgence for our efforts. They give us the right to say to government—"Cease to agitate the phantom of revolutions; there is only one which is to be feared in France—that which would consecrate despotism. You have no longer any pretext for not fulfilling your promises; give us, then, without delay, a free Assembly, independent municipalities, institutions and reforms truly liberal.

The London *Spectator*, writing on the result of the French *plebiscitum*, says:—

It must be weary work for the Emperor Napoleon to learn, as he is learning, that, after all his work and his success, there is hatred for him wherever there is intelligence; that his capital detests him; that as the men of the old regimes disappear the men of his own time—men trained beneath his own rule—glide into opposition; that even his soldiers no sooner enter a great city—no sooner come within the current of living ideas—than they are eager for his overthrow.

The polling at the Longford (Ireland) Parliamentary election took place May 13, and resulted in the return of Mr. Greville. A great deal of interest and excitement was manifested, but scarcely any disturbance or violent display of party feeling.

The London papers of May 13 and 14 are generally of opinion that the late riots in Paris cannot seriously affect the position of the imperial government, which, "by its calmness in the midst of apparent danger, and the forbearance exhibited towards those engaged in the disturbance, has proved its indifference to such puerile demonstrations and its ability to crush any serious ebullition of popular violence." The London *Standard* says the riots in Paris demonstrated, if anything, the weakness of the party of revolution and the power of the government to deal with disturbances, "whether got up in the interests of the republic or of the roughs," while the soldiery remains faithful to the Emperor.

The London *Daily News* thinks that General Forester would have acted more discreetly if he had allowed the proposed British republican demonstration in Hyde Park to pass *sub silentio*. By noticing it in Parliament "he has given wider circulation and prominence to the subject than it would otherwise have received."

The London *Times* says the recent success of the Women's Disabilities bill took most people in Great Britain by surprise, and it has been promptly reversed. Mr. Bouverie "has done good service by giving the House of Commons an opportunity for reconsidering a hasty decision. In addition to the cares of their families and households women have have already quite sufficient responsibilities. If they are wise they will leave matters as they are."

A mail telegram from Cork, of May 13, reports as follows:—

The Irish Church Missionary Society met here today. The Bishop of Cork presided, and in the course of an eloquent address expressed his regret that the religious link which had bound this country to England was severed. He trusted, however, that the civil link that still bound them to the sister country would not be parted. They, at least, would do nothing to sever that connection. They should not, however, forget that they were Irishmen.

A letter from Rome, of May 11, to Paris, says:—

The statement which has appeared in some of the Paris journals that a serious quarrel had taken place between the ex-king and Queen of Naples prior to her Majesty departing for Vienna is without the slightest foundation. The Queen, in great grief at the loss of her child, was induced to anticipate by several weeks her intended visit to Austria; and the King, as you are aware, has since rejoined her Majesty, having been unable to complete sooner his arrangements for leaving Rome. Such are the simple facts.

A letter from Teheran (Persia) to Paris states that the Noroux fête, the first day of the Persian year, was celebrated with the accustomed pomp on the 21st of March. The Shah received in state upon this occasion the Diplomatic Body and M. de Bonnières, French Minister, pronounced to his Majesty an address of congratulation in the name of the foreign representatives accredited to the Persian Court.

The latest advices from Roumania announce that the recent ministerial changes had given the utmost satisfaction to the more respectable section of the community. The new Cabinet, it is said, "is composed exclusively of men of wealth and position, members of good Boyar families, and singularly free from the besetting national vice of political concert."

A mail telegram from Bombay, India, dated on May 12, to hand in London, says:—

A rumor prevails that the Russians are marching on Khiva, and that they have ordered the Emir of Bokhara to furnish their army with provisions and a contingent of 5,000 men.

RUSSIA.

The Murder of Prince Louis of Arenberg—How the Assassin Worked in Saint Petersburg—The Prince Returning from a Yacht Club Meeting.

Mail advices from St. Petersburg give particulars of the assassination of Prince Louis of Arenberg, military attaché at the Austrian Legation at St. Petersburg, of which the Atlantic cable telegraph informed us.

On Friday, May 6, the Prince requested his valet to wake him up at half-past seven next morning, so that he might have time to finish his correspondence. On Saturday morning, about five o'clock, the groom returning from service at the house of one of his master's friends, knocked at the gate of his master's house, opening on the Fontaka, but could not get admittance. Then he went round the place, and when he reached the entrance opening on the Millionnaia he met with the porter, who at once opened the door and the groom went to bed. At half-past seven the *valet-de-chambre* entered his master's bedroom; he was much astonished at the confusion prevailing in the room, and as he did not see the Prince in the bed, which was turned upside down, he was frightened, left the room hastily, and called the groom and the porter, with whom he returned to his master's bedroom.

Then they found the Prince's corpse under the pillow cases and blankets; he had been dead some hours; the body was tied to the bed by the ropes torn down from the blinds; the legs were firmly tied with a shirt twisted and knotted; the mouth and the nose were covered with a neckerchief tied tightly over them. Subsequently it was discovered that the neckerchief had belonged to one of the murderers.

It seems that the Prince returned home at half-past two, coming from the Yacht Club. According to his custom, and to prevent his servants from waiting up for him, he had himself opened the door of the house and had shut it after him. It was not through that door that the murderer or the murderers got admittance into the house. The Prince did not usually lock the door of his bedroom. It seems also that when his valet went to bed he did not lock the entrance of the corridor leading to a door opening on the yard. Therefore access to the bedroom was easy. The state of the body led to the supposition that the crime had been perpetrated at about half past three o'clock in the morning. Either the Prince was in his first sleep or reading a newspaper found near his bed. Nevertheless, from the state of the room, it was evident that a serious struggle took place. The lamp was thrown down and the contents of a matchbox were on the carpet. It is very likely that the Prince was thrown upon his bed, where he was gagged and strangled. Theft was the motive of the crime, for many articles of jewelry have disappeared.

A Moujik, Gouri Chlokskow, has been arrested on serious suspicion. He cannot explain how he spent the night from Friday to Saturday, and double notes, with blood spots on them, were found on him.

[From Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, May 14.]

The razors of the Prince, several French gold coins, a gold watch and some articles of jewelry had disappeared. His money and papers were contained in a box which the criminals had not been able to force open, and which they had evidently been afraid to carry off, as the police are accustomed to stop persons found in the street at night with parcels in their possession. A laborer named Gouri Chichskow had been arrested on suspicion; this man had worked for the Prince in February last, but had since been imprisoned for theft; he had called on the day before the crime to receive what was due to him. He is not able to give a satisfactory account of the manner in which he passed the night of the 6th, and some of his fellow lodgers declare that he left home at six in the evening and did not return until the following morning. A sum of about twenty roubles (three francs, seventy-five cents each) in paper money was found on him. He denies all complicity in the murder, but admits that while in prison he had mentioned that the Prince's house was badly guarded against thieves. A cap found in the bed is identified as having belonged to a convict under detention at the same time as Chichskow. The way in which the murderers effected an entrance still remains a mystery. The apartment over that occupied by the Prince was unlet, and they may have remained concealed there during a part of the previous day.

ENGLAND.

The Murders at Chelsea—Finding of the Bodies of the Clergyman and His Housekeeper—The Arrest—The Prisoner in Court.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 14.]

The apprehension entertained yesterday morning that two murders had been committed at Chelsea was proved before night to be correct, the body of the Rev. Mr. Huelin, as well as that of his housekeeper, Mrs. Goss, having been discovered.

In consequence of some further information they had received, the police yesterday afternoon had holes dug in the garden at the back of No. 24 Wellington square, and lifted up a large stone flag in the water closet at the back of the house, after doing which they dug to the depth of three feet eight inches. They then discovered an archway of brick and fresh mortar. Upon removing the bricks one of the officers discovered the right arm of a man. He caught hold of the arm and pulled up the hands, upon which was a mitten and a glove. There was a small quantity of earth between the bricks and the body. Upon removing the earth Mr. Huelin was discovered in his shirt sleeves. His head was lying in a hole that had been scratched out underneath the foundation of the house. The detectives caught hold of the corpse and pulled it out of the hole. Dr. Turner was sent for, and he discovered a rope tied around the neck of the deceased. He, however, gave it as his opinion that death had not resulted from strangulation, but from a blow inflicted with a spade on the left side of the head, and the wound corresponded with the mark on the side of the deceased's hat, which was found the day before. The doctor believed that the rope had been thrown over Mr. Huelin's neck after death had taken place. In the hole under the foundation of the house, and where the head of the deceased man had been found resting, his coat was found folded up in a small parcel. The rope that had been thrown over his neck was in a slip noose, and the knot had been tightly pulled under the left ear. It is supposed that Mr. Huelin was murdered in the front kitchen, for upon the floor near the window there are stains of blood, and chemicals have evidently been used with the view of obliterating the marks. The police, on examining the house of the prisoner Miller, discovered the will of the Rev. Mr. Huelin, as well as several title deeds relating to his property.

The prisoner Miller was taken before the magistrate at Westminster Police Court yesterday afternoon, and the facts stated before the Coroner the previous day, and reported in this paper yesterday, were again put in evidence. The prisoner, who said he had no questions to ask the witnesses, was remanded to this day.

Mr. Huelin, it is stated, was eighty years of age. His housekeeper was about forty. They lived at the house in Paulton's square, but Mr. Huelin was also the owner of a house, which has of late been unlet, in Wellington square, Chelsea, a place some little distance from Paulton's square; and it appears that he had employed Miller, who is a plasterer, in work about the house. On Monday night the house in Paulton's square was discovered to be insecurely fastened, and the police entered. They found nothing disturbed in the house; a large box was in the kitchen, locked, and, a neighbor having said it was "All right," the matter was only reported at the station. The house being found secure the next day it was taken for granted that there was nothing wrong. The circumstances which led to the discovery on Wednesday evening have been already stated.

The young woman who was in the house at Paulton's square when Piper was called to remove the box in which the body of Mrs. Goss had been placed was apprehended last night. It is stated that she is a woman of known bad repute. She was well dressed when Piper saw her, but had, it is supposed, either pawned or sold her clothes, as the condition in which she was when taken by the police is described as deplorable.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.

Miller was again brought up at the Westminster Police Court this afternoon and charged with murdering Mr. Huelin as well as Mrs. Goss, the housekeeper. The woman Elizabeth Green, who was seen in the house at Paulton's square with the prisoner, was called to identify him, but as soon as she had looked at him she fainted and was removed. The policeman who took Miller into custody was then examined and detailed the circumstances under which the arrest took place. He produced the articles found upon Miller when he was searched at the station house. Among them was a title deed of the house 24 Wellington square, a rent book and two envelopes addressed to Mrs. Goss. The title deed was covered with coagulated blood. Another police officer deposed to the finding of the body of Mrs. Goss in the box, and evidence was also given as to the identity of the body. A man named Smith spoke to the prisoner having expressed a desire to possess himself of the old gentleman's and the housekeeper's money. The woman Green, who is described as "a timid, half-witted creature of about twenty," was then again brought into court. She stated that Miller met her in the street on Wednesday night and took her to the house in Chelsea, where he gave her wine, which a woman brought into the room. She was not there, she said, when anybody came to the door. She got drunk, was locked up in the police station all night, and was released in the morning.

Evidence having been given respecting the attempt made by Miller to poison himself, the case of the murder of Mr. Huelin was proceeded with. Edward James Payne, a laborer, stated that the prisoner on Monday last engaged him to dig a drain in the back yard of the house in Wellington square, but had not paid him for the job. Miller had whiskers then and a fair moustache. The moustache had since been dyed, and the whiskers had been shaven off. After some further unimportant evidence had been given, the prisoner was remanded until the latter part of next week.

FRANCE.

Imperial Banquet at the Tuileries—Napoleon's Chat on the Plebiscitum—Liberty and Order.

[From Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, May 14.]

At the dinner given by their Majesties the day before yesterday to the executive members of the Plebiscitary Committee the Duke d'Albuféra was placed at the left of the Empress and the Prince Imperial on her Majesty's right. The Emperor sat between Viscount de la Guéronnière and Admiral Bouet-Villaumez. Near the Prince were Count de Lagrange, M. Emile de Girardin and M. Duvernois.

Before dinner his Majesty, on entering, expressed his thanks to the members for their co-operation and exertions, and fully acknowledged the share which they had taken in the victory. The Emperor declared that they had rendered a great service in organizing throughout all France the action of the liberal conservative party, the influence of which is henceforward to be the sole agent in elections. The Chief of the State seemed favorable to the permanence of the committee, but suggested that it ought not to be composed of Senators and Deputies alone, because it would in that case recall too much of the clubs of the Rue de Poitiers and the Rue de l'Arcade. In the Emperor's view the body ought to form an assemblage of all active influences, and create an effective bond between the chambers and the press; and, constituted under these new conditions, it would render serious services to the cause of order and liberty.

Imperialism as Received in the Streets.

[From Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, May 14.]

Their Majesties drove out yesterday afternoon at half-past three, in an open carriage and four, with postilions and outriders. Prince de la Moskowa, the orderly officer on duty, and M. de Cossé-Brissac, chamberlain of the week, were seated opposite, while the Marquis de Massa, equerry lately appointed, rode at the side. The imperial equipage went along the Rue de Rivoli as far as the Rue du Pont-Neuf, through a great concourse of people, who cheered loudly. Their Majesties then turned up the Rue Turbigo, where the crowd was still greater and the enthusiasm more marked.

On arriving at the Prince Eugene barrack, the carriage drove into the yard, where General Lebrun received the imperial visitors amid tremendous cries from the soldiers of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive le Prince Imperial!" The Emperor then presenting his arm to her Majesty went through the various rooms, and was everywhere received most heartily. Loud cheers again greeted the Emperor and Empress on retiring.

Their Majesties then drove along the Boulevards to the Madeleine and Champs Elysees, and re-entered the Tuileries a little before five.

GERMANY.

National Opinion of the French Plebiscitum—Napoleon's Position as Seen in Fatherland.

The German journals of May 12 and 13 in general express satisfaction at the result of the vote on the French *plebiscite*.

The Berlin *Correspondence* says:—

In Germany the militant democracy has always its attention fixed on France. *It is from her that she awaits the signal.* It is over Paris that she hopes to see rising what one of her poets terms the "German dawn." The vote of the 8th of May will discourage the hopes of that color. By her late expression of opinion France insures the development of her liberal institutions, her present repose and her future progress under a prince of her choice, who has been once more welcomed by her after twenty years' reign, and at the same time she renders a service to the common cause of the States of Europe, all of which, like herself, have need of order within and peace without to accomplish their national task.

The *North German Gazette*, published at Berlin, has the following:—

The result of the plebiscitary vote in France proves that the adhesion which the Emperor has met with from the nation since his accession to the throne is as well assured now, at the expiration of eighteen years, as ever. The number of those who have on this occasion declared for the government is about the same as in 1851 and 1852. This success also demonstrates that the favorite doctrine of the democratic organs, which pretend that the vitality of the empire is exhausted, has as little foundation in fact at present *as it had when first propounded.*

The Austrian journals do not differ in opinion from the Prussian. The Vienna *Fremdenblatt* uses the subjoined language:—

The French empire is celebrating an imposing victory. Out of the eight millions of electors who have taken part in the ballot seven have voted yes, and scarcely one and a half no. After this result the government can, with good reason, assert that the great body of the French people has accepted the revised constitution and sanctioned the liberal reforms which unite the empire with liberty. To the opponents who, in order to justify their antagonism, invoke the will of the nation, the Emperor has answered through the mouth of the said nation by a yes of several millions, which smothers the inconsiderable proportion of the noes.

The Vienna *Press* says:—

The Emperor Napoleon has every reason to be satisfied with the result of the *plebiscite*, and once again his lucky star has been in the ascendant. His chief aim, the foundation of the dynasty by universal suffrage, is now attained. *The child of France has henceforth his way to the throne cleared* by means of a *plebiscite* in a country where for the last century *divine right has been insufficient of itself* to secure the calm and regular transmission of the crown from father to son.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A New View of the Spring Tide of Democracy—Freedom from the East—Islamism Reviving as the Light of Revolution.

[From the London Globe, May 14.]

The first number of a very curious newspaper has appeared this month in Geneva. It is entitled *Revolution, the Organ of Mussulman Democracy.* A gentleman who signs himself "Ratib" addresses his "brother democrats," and explains to them the object of the paper. "In publishing a French bulletin of our journal," he says, "our aim is to make known to republican Europe and America the democratic tendencies of the Mussulman East." People have hitherto been in the habit of considering Mussulman laws as "barbarous and despotic, administered by the caprice of Sultans, sustained by the sword of nations both fanatical and cruel." This, however, it appears, is a great mistake. "Our constitutions," exclaims "Ratib," "are all republican. If the first times of Islamism were a period of conquest, they were also *an epoch of liberty.* Our first chiefs were only Presidents of the Mussulman republic." No doubt "corruption and tyranny" have since prevailed in the Caliphate, but "this is to be attributed to the same causes as those which produced tyrants in the Greek democracies, emperors in the Roman republic, and which secured the momentary failure of the French revolution." We Europeans have no right to reproach our Eastern brethren for this state of matters, "for even to-day almost all peoples are in the very same position." Islamism, however, is not long to continue enslaved. "At the present moment the democratic tendencies of Islam are reviving; *a rumbling makes itself heard, the precursor of an era of liberty and progress.*" The address concludes as follows:—

Brothers of Europe and America, while you fight for progress and liberty, we also shall take part in the struggle. Leave, then, forever the sad memories of the past—the secular hatreds which were the work of priests and tyrants. Brothers across the ocean, as across the desert, reach to us your hand! Let us unite to conquer liberty. Let us associate to attain equality. Let us love one another, that fraternity may rule upon the earth. Greeting, brother democrats!

We certainly live in times of change, but who ever expected to hear a voice like this from the East?

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

The Empress of Russia has a special passion for roses, and her conservatories are full of them.

We learn from the *Times of India* that petroleum springs are said to have been tapped in the region lying to the east of the Caspian.

The Numismatic Society of Paris makes an appeal to the public for subscriptions to form a company for the purchase of the ancient Roman Circus lately discovered in the Rue Monge.

The Emperor Napoleon has granted a free pardon to Lesurir, who had been condemned to a month's imprisonment for having shouted out to his Majesty at a review, "To Cayenne with him! To Cayenne!"

Parisian critics have a sharp way of expressing their opinions. One of them asked another recently what he thought of a grand sonata of Pavolini's in dodo major. "Well," replied the latter, with a shrug, "it is better to hear it than to be deaf!"

The Polish Historical and Literary Society of Paris has held its annual sitting, when Prince Czartoryski delivered an address, in which he demonstrated the necessity—already admitted by the partisans of Polish independence and by several governments—of supporting the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

The Paris Omnibus Company works thirty-one lines in the interior of the capital, and its carriages go over 22,000,000 kilometres (five-eighths of a mile each) of ground during the year. Its rolling stock consists of 906 carriages, about a third of which are in reserve, and it has more than 9,000 horses.

The "Grand American Circus," now exhibiting in Italy, had a rough time on the 2d of May, at Genoa. A band of young scamps attempted to get in without paying, and when they were driven off returned in such force and stoned the pavilion so ferociously that troops had to be called in to suppress the disturbance.

During the late French plebiscitary period, which lasted nine days, about 350 meetings were held in the Department of the Seine, and attended by over 210,000 persons. The places where these meetings took place were fifteen ball rooms, nine café concerts, four gymnasiums, and one theatre—that of Asnieres, near Paris.

The *Charivari* publishes a woodcut representing an unfortunate voter undergoing the punishment of being torn to pieces by four horses, to which he is attached by the arms and legs. The animals bear the etiquettes of "Yes," "No," "Abstention" and "Blank Bulletin." Below is written, "Ah! que plaisir d'être électeur!"—"What delight to be an elector!"

A grand *fête* has taken place at Lisbon, on the occasion of the inauguration of a monument to King Pedro IV., who gave to Portugal a constitutional charter and put an end to the absolute government till then in force. The statue of the monarch was executed by a Frenchman, M. Charles Robert, who received, during the ceremony of inauguration, the Cross of San Hiago.

A landed proprietor in the east of Fife, Scotland, evidently dreading the repeal of the game laws and the law of hypothec, has inserted the following clauses in the conditions of lease of the farm he has at present to let:—"The tenant is bound to have no gun in his possession;" "no dog to be kept unless always chained;" and "the keys of the granaries to be given up to the landlord at any moment."

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE.

Second Day of the Meeting—Clarence the Winner of the Two-Forty Purse.

The weather yesterday afternoon was all that could be desired for a drive to the Union Course, the roads being good and free from dust; yet to our surprise there was not the attendance anticipated. The trot announced was for horses that had never beaten 2:40 in harness, the purse being $750, $400 to go to the first horse, $225 to the second and $125 to the third. There were six entries, five of which came to the post. These were J. H. Whitson's chestnut gelding Clarence, driven by the owner; Mr. Humphrey's black mare Tempest, driven by Dan Mace; M. Rodin's bay gelding Penobscot Chief; Hiram Howe's black mare Tempest, designated on the programme, to distinguish her from Mr. Humphrey's mare, as Tempest of Staten Island; C. Champlin's bay mare Irma, and Mr. Sammis' bay mare Bashaw Maid. With the exception of those particularized the horses were driven by the gentlemen who entered them. Bashaw Maid was withdrawn and did not start. The race was won by Clarence in three straight heats in capital time, considering the heavy condition of the track. The rain of the previous day had made the track very dull and slow.

THE BETTING.

When the pool-selling began the black mare Tempest of Staten Island, had the call, and sold for as much as all the others together; but as the time approached for the race to begin Clarence ran up in public favor, and sold for as much as the mare. The following are a few of the pools sold after the horses were brought on the track and were undergoing the warming-up process:—

Clarence	$60	59	55	50	50	100
Tempest of Staten Island	50	40	50	35	45	70
Penobscot Chief	50	45	40	20	28	40
Field	25	18	20	11	10	18

THE HORSES.

Clarence, the winner of the race, is a fine formed chestnut gelding, fifteen hands high, sired by an English thoroughbred at Three Rivers, Canada, his dam being a pacing mare of the Kanuck persuasion. He is a very rapid and lasting horse, but rather slow in getting away. The latter part of a race he always does the best, and when on even terms with a horse at the head of the stretch is hard to beat. He is seven years old and worth a good deal of money.

Tempest, the mare that won the second premium, is a fine looking black mare, with a star in her forehead; about fifteen hands and an inch, a square trotter, and does all she is capable of with alacrity.

Penobscot Chief is a bay gelding, about fifteen hands and a half high. He came from down East, where he trotted several races last year as a stallion. He was never successful, however, although a good trotter.

Tempest of Staten Island is a black mare, with a switch tail, and a pleasing looking creature. She did not trot squarely yesterday, having a hitching movement when at speed. She cramped very badly on the last heat, and gave up at the half-mile pole. She is said to be capable of doing her mile when in order in 2:35, and repeating at that rate.

Irma is a beautiful bay mare, fifteen hands high, with a fine, open trotting gait, but she was very rank yesterday, and trotted unsteadily. She was distanced the first heat on account of her wildness.

THE RACE.

First Heat.—After five scorings the horses came to the score tolerably well together, and the word was given, Tempest of New York leading, Irma second, Clarence third, Tempest of Staten Island fourth and Penobscot Chief last, on the outside. Going around the turn all the horses, with the exception of Tempest of New York, broke up, and she took a commanding lead to the quarter pole, passing that point four lengths ahead of Clarence, who was two lengths in front of Tempest of Staten Island, the latter being two lengths in advance of Irma, Penobscot Chief bringing up the rear a few lengths off. Time, forty seconds and a quarter. Going down the backstretch Dan Mace kept his mare steady, and she kept the gap open to the half-mile pole in 1:17, the others following in the order named before. As Clarence got into the lower turn he closed up rapidly on the back mare, and before he reached the three-quarter pole showed in front, the two Tempests second and third, Irma fourth and Penobscot Chief still last. Coming up the homestretch Clarence maintained his lead and won the heat by two lengths, Tempest, of New York, second, half a length in front of the other Tempest, who was ten lengths ahead of Penobscot Chief; Irma distanced. Time of the heat, 2:39.

Second Heat.—Clarence was now a great favorite, selling for $65, while Tempest of Staten Island fetched $22 and the field $8. The horses had a very good send-off, Tempest of New York taking the lead, the other Tempest second, Penobscot third, and Clarence last. On the upper turn Tempest of Staten Island went to the front and led two lengths to the quarter pole, the other black mare second, two lengths ahead of Clarence, who led Penobscot Chief two lengths. The time was thirty-nine and a half seconds. Going along the backstretch Hiram Howe's mare opened the gap to four lengths, and as they approached the half-mile pole Dan Mace's mare broke up and Clarence took second place, being four lengths behind Tempest at that point, in 1:17¾. On the lower turn Clarence shut up the gap rapidly, and was at Tempest's wheel as she swung into the homestretch. Dan Mace's Tempest took things easy, as Penobscot soon overtook and passed her. The struggle up the homestretch was close between Clarence and Hiram Howe's black mare, but at the distance stand the gelding showed in front and came in a winner by a length, Tempest of Staten Island second, six lengths ahead of Penobscot Chief, who was about two lengths in advance of Tempest of New York. Time of the heat, 2:38¾.

Third Heat.—Clarence was now the favorite at dollars to cents. Penobscot was away first, Dan Mace's Tempest second, the other black mare third, Clarence bringing up the rear. The Staten Island mare and Penobscot Chief broke up on the upper turn and Dan Mace's mare took a commanding lead to the quarter pole, which she passed in forty-one seconds and a quarter. On the backstretch Clarence closed up well and at the half-mile pole was side and side with Mace, the latter doing some running at the time. Hiram Howe's mare here cramped and fell a long way in the rear. The time to the half-mile pole was 1:20¾. Clarence soon afterwards went to the front and led around the lower turn, coming on the homestretch two lengths in front of Tempest of New York, Penobscot Chief several lengths behind, while Tempest of Staten Island had almost come to a standstill. The race for the first prize was now decided, but the second money was the objective point for Dan Mace and Rodin to win at. Dan kept his mare at the top of her speed, while Rodin was working up Penobscot to his topmost limit. Clarence came in an easy winner by a little over a length, while Dan Mace beat Rodin nearly two lengths. Tempest, of Staten Island was distanced. The time of the heat was 2:42. The following is a

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, May 25, purse $750, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. H. Whitson entered ch. g. Clarence	1	1	1
Dan Mace entered blk. m. Tempest of New York	2	4	2
M. Rodin entered b. g. Penobscot Chief	4	3	3
Hiram Howe entered blk. m. Tempest of Staten Island	3	2 dis.	
C. Champlin entered br. m. Irma	dis.		
Mr. Sammis entered b. m. Bashaw Maid	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	*Half.*	*Mile.*
First heat	40¾	1:17	2:39
Second heat	38½	1:17¼	2:38¾
Third heat	41¼	1:20½	2:42

THE DOMINICAN TREATY.

Reasons Why European Governments Are Opposed to the Treaty—Claims Against Spain.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1870.

Facts have recently come to light which clear up much of the mystery attending the opposition to the St. Domingo treaty. Late news from that island shows that the Dominican government have a heavy claim against Spain, which, in the hands of a strong Power like the United States, could not be ignored. During her recent occupation of St. Domingo Spain organized and carried out a wholesale system of plunder of the defenceless inhabitants, and after a treaty of peace had been signed destroyed the public edifices and took possession of the offices, burning the archives and furniture and mutilating many monuments of historic interest. The towns of Santiago de las Caballeros, Puerto Plata, Monte Cristi and Samana were laid in ruins by the Spaniards, not from any military necessity, but to gratify an impotent rage against a brave people, whom they could not subdue. It is now easy to understand why, in the present state of the Cuban revolution, Spain does not wish the Dominican claim for damages to pass into the hands of the United States.

CUBA.

More Executions by the Spaniards.

Execution of Ricardo Casanova—The Captain General Freeing Slaves of the Insurgents—Anxiety of the Spaniards as to the Future—Fear of Annexation—The Different Parties—Arrest of the Contra Guerilla Chief Gonzalez Bost in Santiago—Release of American Ladies.

HAVANA, May 21, 1870.

The insurgent chief, Don Ricardo Casanova, was shot in the Cabañas fortress on the morning of Thursday, the 19th. He was from Santi Espiritus, in which jurisdiction he had been operating with a small force. Some time since, in accordance with a proclamation of the Captain General, he presented himself to the Spanish authorities, who, with that gracious clemency for which Spain is so remarkable, pardoned his disloyalty and tried him by court martial for incendiarism, convicted him and shot him. As stated in a previous letter, great efforts were made to preserve his life, but without avail, as the Captain General refused to interfere on the ground that in the pardon for disloyalty the long suffering clemency of the government was exhausted. He died with the greatest possible serenity, doubtless happy in the consciousness that his disloyalty was not to be treasured up against him. He was a brother of Donna Emilia Casanova de Villaverde, which fact doubtless had something to do with his death, as the feeling against that lady and the family to which she belongs is very bitter.

As in the United States during the late war, so, sooner or later, the question of slavery must exert a paramount influence upon the contest in this island. The Captain General already appreciates the power of the negroes. He knows that they have done much for the advancement of the Cuban cause and now in a proclamation makes a bid for their support. This appears in the *Official Gazette* of the 19th and is as follows:—

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CUBA.
PUERTO PRINCIPE, May 14, 1870.

Having regard to the information furnished by the Council of Administration, and in exercise of the extraordinary faculties with which I am invested, I decree the following:—

SOLE ARTICLE.—All slaves who belong to persons in the insurrection or to those in foreign countries working for the same cause and who have taken up arms to accompany our columns, and also those who have served as guides or rendered other important services in the war and are comprehended in the law (title third, part four and case four), will be declared free. In order to the fulfilment of this decree the commanders of columns or the Lieutenant Governors will ascertain in reference to the services of such slaves and the names of the persons to whom they belong and communicate the same to the superior government for its action.

CABALLERO DE RODAS.

As these slaves, by the acts of their masters, done in obedience to the emancipation proclamation of the Cespedes government, are already free, and in no case ever liable to be legally enslaved again, the kindness of the Captain General is rather superfluous. The cry for more slaves on the part of the Spanish residents is so very strong, and as the negroes once freed contribute very little to the labor of the island, it is not probable that within the circle of Spanish authority any great number of them will be left entirely free. Some law or decree will be passed which will make them effective in the cane fields, and that is all that is required.

Anxiety as to the future is now very great among the Spaniards here. It is known that the unsettled condition of affairs in Spain renders it impossible for the home government to pay such attention to the island as its importance is thought to demand, and the most gloomy forebodings are entertained. The insurrection is not over, nor is it likely to be, and preparations must be made for another year of campaigning, and that, too, under far greater disadvantages than ever before. As the result, then, is a great conflict of opinion in the Casino Español, which controls and shapes public opinion throughout Spanish Cuba, there are those who consider that their only safety lies in entire obedience to the regularly constituted authorities, allowing them to be the judges as to the best course to pursue. There is another class, which, if not stronger, is certainly noisier, made up of those who advocate a *quasi* separation from Spain, at least until matters there are settled, and taking the entire control of matters here meanwhile. There is said to be another class, small in number, yet representing great wealth, who consider that the only chance for the preservation of the island lies in annexation to the United States. If such exist, however, it is very doubtful if they could advance their theories with safety to themselves. The feeling among the first two classes is very strong; the former are friends of De Rodas, while the others, though not regarding him as their leader especially, are very favorably disposed toward Valmaseda. That a rupture, important in its results, may follow is not improbable. The publication of certain correspondence between the Washington and Madrid governments in the papers of the Peninsula has added fuel to the flame. These were brought here by the mail steamer Comillas, which arrived a few days since, and the correspondence is judged to indicate a tolerance on the part of Spain of an intervention on the part of the United States in the affairs of the island, if not the possibility of a cession or sale. This has enraged the volunteers, many of whom are talking in a high sounding manner and uttering very loud threats. The *Voz de Cuba* insinuates that Spain has never interfered when killing was going on anywhere—which is true—and it cannot see why the United States should interfere with her. The Spaniards who come out here to make their fortunes and then to return again consider themselves the people of the island, and express much wonder that the northern republic should think of annexing the island without the consent of the people. Such are specimens of the ideas and talk which meet one at every hand, indicating the state of anxiety and excitement which exists.

From Santiago de Cuba we have the important information of the arrest of the guerilla chief Bost. Your correspondent, writing from there under date of the 16th, says:—"A steamer, which recently arrived here from Manzanillo, brought an order for the arrest of Gonzalez Bost, the leader of the Contra guerilla force, which has been operating during the past winter in this jurisdiction. This is the man in for whose charge so many citizens of this place have been taken to the castle San Juan, three leagues from here, and there, after a farce of a trial, executed. Among the number, as will be recollected, was John Francis Portando, an American citizen. Bost was in the country at the time, but by some means obtained knowledge of the order, and at once came here and communicated with the volunteers. Great excitement among them followed, and it was threatened to drag the Governor, Ojeda, from his palace and murder him, as he was thought to be the instigator of the arrest. Matters, however, were not carried to this extent, as he was prepared for any demonstration. He intended at one time to send for the 700 men under Brigadier Detaere, stationed not far from here, in the country; but happily, this was not found necessary. This morning, Picado, Bost is a prisoner in his house, and will be sent to Manzanillo *en route* for Bayamo by the steamer which leaves to-day, and there is good reason to suppose he will be shot. The charges against him are not positively known, but popular rumor accuses him of murdering innocent and loyal people for the purpose of appropri