

IN CUBA LIBRE.

The Herald Special Commissioner Writes from the Rebel Camp.

UNDERGROUND DESPATCHES.

History in Brief of O'Kelly's Perilous Journey.

HIS HORSE LOST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Pushing On Afoot and Not Daring to Halt.

HIS FIVE GALLANT GUIDES.

"I Nearly Died from Fatigue on the Second Day."

A DANGEROUS REST.

Safe Arrival at an Outlying Encampment.

ON THE TRAIL OF CESPEDES.

Arms and Men Brought by the Edger Stuart at Camp Tampic.

SOME SPANISH ROORBACKS.

O'Kelly's Horse Captured After a Bloody Battle.

The Herald Man Seen with the Well-Dressed Eye, Sabre in Hand.

O'KELLY AS A WARRIOR.

Tremendous Excitement in Santiago de Cuba.

POOR EXCUSES FOR GETTING WHIPPED.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE SIGN MANUAL.

They are written on slips of very thin paper and are indisputably in the handwriting of Mr. O'Kelly.

ENCAMPMENT CUBA LIBRE, Feb. 22, 1873.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD CORRESPONDENT, Havana.

On the 19th instant I left Santiago de Cuba for the insurgent lines. I travelled all the afternoon and evening, and on the same night had the misfortune to

lose my horse in the mountains. I was, nevertheless, obliged to push on. After suffering great bodily fatigue I was fortunate enough at last to arrive at one of the outlying encampments of the insurgents.

CESPEDES IN THE INTERIOR.

Here I learned that Céspedes had gone to the interior. Thither I shall follow him without delay.

Our Commissioner's Second Despatch.

CUBA LIBRE, Feb. 24, 1873.

After a short repose at the encampment from which I dated my last I started for this place, escorted by a detachment of the force under the command of

COLONEL MARTIAS YEGAR.

We reached the encampment after a long night march early this morning.

STILL ONWARD.

On to-morrow I will continue my march to the headquarters of Carlos Emanuel Céspedes.

THE AGUERO EXPEDITION.

Here I have had full proof of the landing of the expedition sent from Aspinwall under the command of Colonel Agüero. I have seen some of the arms which formed the freight of the steamer Edger Stuart. I have also met

TWO MEMBERS OF THE EXPEDITION.

These are Julian Padrón and Genaro García. They are at present here.

O'KELLY.

Letter from the Herald Special Commissioner to a Friend.

O'Kelly says, in a letter to a friend in Santiago de Cuba:—

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

I left Santiago de Cuba on the 19th of February at half past three in the afternoon, and after quite a number of adventures arrived safely in Cuba Libre. When I come to write them in full I shall certainly be

ACCUSED OF WRITING ROMANCE.

The fact is that truth is always stranger than fiction. I feel under very deep obligations to the five men who accompanied me through the lines. The first night I lost my horse on account of the steepness of the mountains, and the men carried not alone all my effects, but

ALL THE HAZARDS OF MY HORSE

over the mountains. On the second day I nearly died of fatigue, but as we were passing

without the Spanish encampments it was absolutely impossible to halt. We were obliged, nevertheless, to rest in a very exposed position, as

IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO CONTINUE.

After a short repose we gathered fresh strength and arrived at the encampment on the 21st, at two P. M.

A SPANISH HORSE STORY.

Private advices from Santiago de Cuba, under date of the 11th instant, report great excitement as prevailing in that city on account of a report being circulated that the horse owned by O'Kelly, and on which he was mounted when last seen there, had been

CAPTURED IN AN ENGAGEMENT

between the Spanish troops and the insurgents. A possible key to this conundrum is that O'Kelly, having abandoned his horse in the mountains, it may have been found by some Spaniards and the rest added by imagination or braggadocio.

A SABRE AND HORSE STORY.

Another of these wild goose stories, which contradict the former, is in relation to a late engagement with the insurgents. The battalion San Quentin and other Spanish troops, comprising

IN ALL ONE THOUSAND MEN,

attacked the insurgent encampment on the hill called Magote. The Spaniards suffered severe losses. Officers of the San Quentin battalion are now said to report that they saw

O'Kelly on horseback, with

A SABRE IN HIS HAND URGING FORWARD THE INSURGENTS.

Although this appears on the face of it a pure invention, it has caused much excitement in Santiago de Cuba.

TOURIST IN PORTO RICO.

Key West, Feb. 18, 1873.

Advices at this point, via Havana, state that there is serious trouble in Porto Rico. It must necessarily have reference to the emancipation of the slaves.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, March 19—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For Wednesday in New England and New York south and west winds, with cloud and rain in the morning, clearing away, except in Northern New England, by the evening; for the Middle States westerly winds, partly cloudy and clearing today, and for the Southern States westerly winds and generally clear weather, followed in the evening by southerly winds and cloud or rain in the Western Gulf States; the low barometer in the North-west extends over Michigan and the Ohio Valley, with increasing southerly winds and cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Wood's Hole, Boston and Portland, Me. They will be displayed at the lake stations from and after April 1.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald building:—

Table with 3 columns: Time (3 A. M., 6 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M., 9 P. M., Average), 1872, 1873.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. Edwin Booth has been playing Richieu in Chicago.

Miss Minnie Hauck has just been engaged for two years at the new Opera Comique of Vienna.

Providence, R. I., is a fortunate place. John Jack has been playing Falstaff, in "Henry IV," in that city.

Miss Phillis Glover, lately of the Union Square Theatre, is in Chicago, where she has an engagement extending the next season.

Mr. W. J. Florence will play at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the 24th and 25th inst., in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" and "No Throughfare."

An entertainment for the benefit of the Woman's Educational Fund is to be given to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall. It will consist of an address by Miss Emily Faithfull, and Miss Antoinette Sterling is to supply the music.

In honor of the anniversary of Lessing's birthday a new one-act play, by Adolf Calmberg, entitled "The Son of the Pastor," and treating of an episode in Lessing's student life, was performed with success at the Hoftheater of Carlsruhe.

"The Cataract of the Ganges" is to be revived at the Drury Lane Theatre, in London. The first performance of this spectacular drama was at the Drury Lane about half a century ago, and in the meantime it has not been played there.

An Italian operatic company, with Arditi as conductor, will commence a series of performances at Vienna on the 11th of March. The list of artists comprises the names of Meses. Adelina Patti, soprano, and Marchisio, contralto; MM. Nicolini and Marini, tenors; Graziani, barytons, and Vidal, bass.

Handel's oratorio music is greatly favored in Constantinople. The British Church Union have successfully performed the "Messiah," and now the Armenian young ladies of the Agagian school, in Pera, are about to sing it, with the aid of several gentlemen from the Union. The performers will be composite in language as well as in performance. English will vary with Armenian in the choruses, and the latter language "See the Conqueror in Her Combs" will be sung.

Frank Marshall's quiet comedy "False Shame" was reproduced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night and was welcomed by a full house. The piece was even more beautifully set than on its first production. This revival is an excellent opportunity for Mr. George Clarke, whose Arthur and Chilton was the best piece of work. A little bit of coarseness in the comedy—the struggle of the drowning girl in the water—has been wisely eliminated from the first act. The renewed success saved themselves by making a ladder of quills. The hotel is insured to a large amount. The loss is not yet ascertained.

Exciting Scene in Montreal—The Fire Cuts Off Egress by the Staircase and the Servants Escape by Leaping from the Windows.

MONTREAL, March 18, 1873.

At one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the building behind the St. James Hotel, and communicated through the laundry into the passage of the fourth flat, and from there to the stairway leading to the fifth flat, where the female servants of the establishment were sleeping. The girls, finding that their escape by the stairs was cut off, turned to the windows, and three of them threw themselves on the sidewalk, where they fell as parties.

Mattilda Sayer hung out from a window twenty minutes and was finally rescued by the firemen, who brought her safely to the ground amid the cheers of the excited multitude. Notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen the fourth and fifth flats were completely destroyed. Three gentlemen saved themselves by making a ladder of quills. The hotel is insured to a large amount. The loss is not yet ascertained.

FRANCE.

The National Budget Presented to the Assembly—Half of the German Indemnity in the Treasury—No New Loan Required—Press Law Prosecution.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 18, 1873.

Despatches from Versailles report that the annual budget of the French Republic was presented to the National Assembly yesterday by M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance. It shows a most gratifying condition of the public funds.

There is now in the Treasury half of the sum of money due to Germany, and no loan will be required to complete the payments of the war indemnity at the dates designated in the Convention signed on Saturday last by M. Thiers and Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador.

ASSEMBLY ESTIMATES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following is the official statement of the national estimates for 1873, voted a short time since by the French Assembly:—

Table with 2 columns: Item (Estimated receipts, Service of public debt, Difference, Deduct for the public service, Surplus), Amount.

Under the head of estimated receipts are included 95,000,000 francs to be raised by duties on raw materials imported for use in manufactures, an item which is regarded by financiers as being quite imaginary. If this sum were deducted it would swallow up the surplus given above.

PROSECUTION OF THE PRESS.

The manager of the *Rappel* (newspaper), has been summoned to answer the charge of violating the laws regarding the press.

ENGLAND.

Capitalists Arrested in Cork.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 18, 1873.

Three shabbily-dressed men, who, from the account, are believed to be Americans, were arrested in Cork, Ireland, this morning, while attempting to deposit \$12,000 in a bank in that city. They are supposed to be the parties who recently committed the frauds on the Bank of England.

ROME.

Vatican Audience to Canadian Champions of the Church.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, March 18, 1873.

His Holiness gave audience yesterday to 100 Canadians who arrived in the Pontifical Zouaves. His Holiness congratulated his visitors upon their steadfast devotion to the Church.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 18, 1873.

The trains were stopped at different points today, and the strikers seem determined to suspend the operations of the road. Armed police from this city are at various places along the line, but are not strong enough to prevent the mob from at least partially carrying out their designs. The military has not been ordered out as was reported last night. Some trains moved from Moberly to-day under a guard of police, and comparative order prevailed at that point. The engines that were ditched yesterday morning were repaired, and the working force being protected by the police, and the road is now clear. A train from here last night was derailed by the strikers, and the engine and tender being injured. The grand chief engineer, Wilson, will arrive here to-night, when a compromise is expected to be made.

About nine o'clock this morning a bridge, crossing a small stream a few miles from St. Charles, was burned. The damage was, however, repaired in about three hours so that trains could pass. Quite a number of strikers were arrested at Moberly yesterday, and arrested yesterday at Leppington Junction and placed in the Richmond Jail. Another train was derailed at St. Charles to-night. The railroad company has offered \$25,000 for the arrest and conviction of the parties engaged in ditching the engines at Moberly, cutting the telegraph wires at Montgomery and burning the bridge near St. Charles, and doing other damage at the different points on the road. Grand Chief Engineer Wilson arrived to-night and is now in consultation with General Superintendent Van Horn.

HOBBERS OF LYNCH LAW.

A Murderer Taken from Prison at Monterey and Hanged—Shots Fired into His Body While Hanging from a Tree—Fruitless Prayers of the Man's Wife and Sisters.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17, 1873.

The lynching of Tarpey, this afternoon created great excitement in that city. The mob fastened a rope around Tarpey's neck and compelled him to stand in the box of a wagon. He was then told he must say all he wanted to, for his time had come. Tarpey addressed the crowd for half an hour. The lynchers then drove the wagon away and left the man hanging by his neck to the limb of a tree, his feet almost touching the ground. The crowd was then dispersed, and the mob watching the place.

The affair caused intense excitement. For several hours armed men held possession of the place, and parties were sent there for safety to Salinas for trial. The jail guards offered no resistance; no shots were fired and no one was injured. Tarpey's wife, sister, and mother were near the jail and witnessed the whole affair, and begged, with prayers and tears, the mob not to injure him. The leaders promised that Tarpey should not be hurt, and the mob dispersed. Several of the lynchers drew pistols and fired into the body of the dying man. At last accounts the body was hanging and the mob watching the place.

The affair caused intense excitement. For several hours armed men held possession of the place, and parties were sent there for safety to Salinas for trial. The jail guards offered no resistance; no shots were fired and no one was injured. Tarpey's wife, sister, and mother were near the jail and witnessed the whole affair, and begged, with prayers and tears, the mob not to injure him. The leaders promised that Tarpey should not be hurt, and the mob dispersed. Several of the lynchers drew pistols and fired into the body of the dying man. At last accounts the body was hanging and the mob watching the place.

THE VIRGINIA RAILROAD STRUGGLE.

Scott's Free Bill and General Monopoly Arrangements Thrown Overboard.

RICHMOND, Va., March 18, 1873.

The Free Railroad bill has been postponed, and during the present session of the General Assembly Tom Scott's free bill and general monopoly arrangements have been thrown overboard.

The bill for the reorganization of the Free Railroad bill was introduced on the 21st of April an excited debate ensued. The pending question being ordered the vote resulted—yeas 71, nays 35. A motion to reconsider was lost, and thus ends the present railroad campaign in Virginia.

THE STEAMER GEORGE S. WRIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18, 1873.

A complete account of the cruise in search of the steamer George S. Wright confirms the fears entertained from the first that she has been lost, with all on board. Portions of the wreck of the steamer have been seen scattered along the coast hundreds of miles north of Cape Caution, where it is supposed the vessel was lost, and a signboard with the name of the missing steamer, painted in red letters, was found by the Captain of the steamer Gussie Feltner.

THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Yesterday afternoon, at a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, Supervisor Johnson offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to repeal the act authorizing the police magistrates to send female prisoners to the House of the Good Shepherd instead of the Penitentiary. This caused quite a lively debate, in which some of the members of the Board contended that the institution was Catholic, and they were sent there for the purpose of converting them to the Catholic faith. This was denied by others, who took occasion to speak of the good work which was accomplished by the institution. It was stated that the women, when sent to the Penitentiary, became, by their associations with criminals, more or less hardened, but when sent to the House of the Good Shepherd they were reformed and were made to feel that they should lead a better life. After some further debate the resolution was adopted, and the Legislature was instructed to notify the members of the Legislature of the action of the Board.

MEXICO.

Customs Order and Foreign Commerce—The Question of Duties.

MATAMOROS, March 18, 1873.

A recent order from the City of Mexico to the Collector of Customs here prohibits the sending by importers of foreign merchandise hence to other cities within the Zona Libre as heretofore, which, in effect, largely curtails operations within the Free Belt, as goods ostensibly sent from here to other places for consumption within the Zona Libre have found their way into the interior without the payment of duties to the government.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting Last Evening at Republican Hall—They Endorse the Charter Almost Unanimously.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening at Republican Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway. Owing to the expected speedy passage of the new charter there was a large attendance, and every district in the city was fully represented.

Mr. Hugh Gardner occupied the chair, and Messrs. George W. Lyon and Douglas Campbell acted as secretaries.

After the calling of the roll the committee from the Nineteenth district reported on the contested seats. Their report was accepted.

Mr. JOHN H. WHITE, as chairman of the committee who attended the inauguration, made a short speech, relating the pleasures they experienced at the capital, and Mr. McNEATE offered a resolution of thanks to the New York Republican Association of the District of Columbia for the hospitalities that were extended to them during their sojourn there. This resolution was adopted unanimously.

A call was here made for a report in regard to the charter, but no report was made.

The CHAIRMAN arose from his seat and said:—Gentlemen, I have no authority to say anything at present about the charter. The persons who have it in charge will attend to it, and I have no doubt it will pass all right.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. A. J. H. DUNN, relating to the charter, which sought the best interests of the people, and as it had elected the Mayor, he would not vote for it.

As soon as Mr. Duganne had concluded Colonel Spencer jumped to his feet. He was decidedly opposed to any such amendment or resolution, and thought that the nomination of Mr. Havemeyer was a mistake and a blunder, and he did not wish to make matters worse.

Several motions were here made to refer it to a committee or lay it on the table, when Colonel Spencer moved the previous question and asked for the yeas and nays.

The result was 102 against 5 in favor of Mr. Duganne's resolution.

Colonel Spencer moved the resolution, with the vote of the General Committee, be printed in full.

A VOICE—I move, as an amendment, a copy be sent to every republican member of the Senate and Assembly.

Colonel SPENCER—I accept the amendment. The motion was carried almost unanimously, after which the meeting adjourned.

LAW AND LAWLESSNESS IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 15, 1873.

The conflict relative to jurisdiction between the Mormon and Federal Courts is daily growing more serious by the release of criminals convicted by the Probate Court. To-day United States Judge Hawley, on a writ of habeas corpus, discharged James Dunn, sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary for robbery, on the ground that the Supreme Court of Utah had twice decided that the Probate Court of Utah had no criminal authority. James R. Thurston was sentenced by the same court to the same Court to work out a fine of \$100, has also been released on a writ of habeas corpus by the United States Court.

The courts generally are much perplexed at the condition of affairs, and fear the whole legal machinery of the Territory will become a dead weight. All the liberal members of the Bar approve of Judge Hawley's course, it being the only one he could legally take under the circumstances.

The United States Marshal, Edgar, was at Provo, arranging for the removal of the remains of her father, Captain Cunningham, when a number of men gathered around the house, vociferously demanding great credit on this score. The Aldermen, and in other ways conducting themselves in a most shameful manner.

Another case before a Mormon Justice, wherein the defendant was fined, a notice of appeal was rejected on the ground that Chief Justice McKean had decided that there could be no appeal under the present law from a Justice's Court. Justice said he differed from McKean's ruling, but intended to adhere to it as the authority of a superior tribunal.

THE MASONIC FAIR.

Among the many features worthy of notice at the Masonic fair is an elegant Past Master's jewel, set with diamonds, which is being voted for by the members of the fraternity and their friends at the stand of York Lodge, No. 197. The same is to be presented to the Past Master of any lodge having the highest number of votes at the close of the fair. The voting is to be conducted in a similar manner to that adopted at the great Masonic Fair, when such excellent jewel was created by the close contest for the sword between Generals Grant and McClellan. Already about twenty Past Masters are in the field, and the contest is a most creditable one.

The voting is watched with intense solicitude, and it is known now each candidate has a great credit on this score. The Aldermen will come, however, on the last two nights of the Fair, when none but sealed envelopes, containing the names of voters, name and money will be received. Several of the judges are determined to give their Past Master shall be the lucky man, and are not only voting openly, but express the determination to keep the secret until on the final heat; so it cannot be known to whose lot it will fall until the ballots are opened and counted by the Executive Committee.

GERMAN BENEVOLENCE.

Thirty-Seventh Annual Report of the Widows and Orphans' Aid Society.

The German Relief Society in Aid of Widows and Orphans, which has been in existence since 1836, has just issued its annual report, showing that the Society numbers 562 members, and is possessed of a capital amounting to \$73,946.96. During the past year the Society supported 148 widows and eight orphans; and since the formation the sum of \$150,024.48 has been expended for charitable purposes. The officers of the Society for the ensuing year are: W. A. Faber, President; First Vice President, H. Koehel; Second Vice President, Theo. Dreyer; Treasurer, Dr. A. Schmittner; Secretaries, Ernst Steiger and C. F. Bauer.

COLONEL ROBERTS AND THE CONGRESS BACK PAY.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1873.

Col. Roberts, the Representative in Congress from the Fifth district of this city, has received the following letter from General Spinner, the Treasurer of the United States, showing that the extra salary voted by Congress has been paid back into the Treasury in accordance with his instructions:—

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1873.

Sir—I hand you herewith the duplicate of certificate No. 7,567 to the credit of the United States, which is the amount additional salary, Forty-second Congress, due you and deposited by the Hon. S. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms, in the letter to the Secretary of the Treasury of the date of March 11. Very respectfully,

HOD. WILLIAM R. SPINNEY, Treasurer U. S.

LETTER FROM MINISTER WASHBURNE ON MONOPOLIES.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, March 16.]

The next President of the United States has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Illinois State-Zeitung*:—

PARIS, Feb. 19, 1873.

MY DEAR MR. RASTER—As the United States is a free nation, permit me to thank you for your article. (One entitled "The New Slavery Question.") You have hit the nail on the head, and you are right in your opinion. I am glad to see that the monopoly of slavery, the people now should address themselves to putting down slavery, telegraph and railroads, and the like, and to the establishment of a public opinion, which, Mr. Webster once said, was more powerful than the lightning, the earthquake and the whirlwind. Let the conspirators against the rights of the people, and the independence of the people tremble. Truly yours,

E. B. WASHBURN.

PROVIDENCE PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18, 1873.

Printing cloths quiet; prices unchanged.

INSPECTING THE TOMBS.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen Visit the City Prisons—What They Think of the Cells—Suggestions for a New Prison.

NEW PRISON.

The Tombs was again visited yesterday afternoon by the Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to examine into the condition of the City Prison. The committee consists of Aldermen Coke, Gisey and Morris, but as Alderman Gisey was sick and Alderman Coke too late, Alderman Morris was "the committee"—all there was of it. A number of experts from the Board of Public Works, city officials and reporters accompanied the Aldermen, and as they marched in file to the prison many of the passers-by must have mistaken them for

THEIR CELL-MATES.

The party included Alderman Lyng, Alderman Gisey, Charles P. Hickey, Clerk of the Common Council; Charles P. Miller, Assistant Clerk; Alfred S. Bugbee, Assistant Clerk; William Young, an old builder, who was acquainted with the original architect of the Tombs, Benjamin Wells; Stevenson Towle, engineer in charge of the sewers of the Department of Public Works; John J. Serrell, another expert of that Department; the President and several members of the Board of Aldermen of Long Island City, Morgan Jones and a number of other gentlemen.

Warden Johnson received Alderman Morris and his party with much courtesy and showed them through every part of the prison. Commissioner Bell also accompanied them, giving all the information in his possession. "The only trouble about the prison," Mr. Johnson said, when they had arrived in the interior of the male prison, which was first visited, "arises from the pipes. They go around the whole prison, and if any of the prisoners in one of the corner cells chooses to throw his boots or clothes into the box

THEY WILL OVERFLOW.

Some