THERE STUDIES AND THE SECOND STATES AND STATES OF A MARKE STORE WITH

NEW YORK HERALD, TUESDAY, M

WEST INDIAN SLAVERY A Spanish Assault on the Cuban Policy of the United States. American Diplomacy Criticised at Madrid.

The Advocates of Slavery Attacking the New Spanish Republic.

CUBA THRIVING.

How Adams, Buchanan, Polk, Pierce and Grant Have Tried to Steal Her.

INSOLENCE OF SECRETARY FISH.

Spain Under Philip II. Would Never Have Submitted to It.

AMERICA ENCOURAGING CUBAN REBELLION.

An Interesting View of the Conduct of Our Government as Seen by Liberals and Reactionists in the Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, March 1, 1873.

The interest excited in the foundation of the Bpanish Republic is diversified by a renewal of the agitation of the slavery question. It seems strange to see at the same time liberty and slavery in a grapple, and we cannot fail to notice a historical repetition in the struggle now raging between the friends and the enemies of emancipation. Such a struggle does exist. Emancipation is the point to which all American diplomacy has been tending. The one line of policy, from which our representatives here have never swerved, turns on the fact that there can be no peace in the Antilles until slavery ceases to exist. Slavery underlies the whole Cuban war. There is a large class here, as in Havana, subsisting upon the emoluments of slavery. Money is easily made in Cuba. The habit is, when a son is to be sent out to gain his fortune or a profi-gate to retrieve what he has lost or an old public servant to be pensioned off, to send him to Cuba. So you find all the evils of the rent and absentee system in Ireland. If anything, they are aggravated. Spaniards go to Cuba to prey upon the people, amass great fortunes and return to Madrid to spend them. They have no interest in the Island or its future. They are not merely foreigners, but they are tyrants. You can imagine how powerful this class is when you remember how strong a similar class proved to be in the United States. And now it makes a despairing fight. Money is sent here in reat amounts from Cuba to sustain the agitation. The press has been subsidized. Journals here, like some wretched Spanish prints in New York, take the money and foment the agitation. In this work, for a wonder, all parties opposed to the Re-public are united. They quarrel about a prince or

a dynasty, but unite to defend slavery. I cannot illustrate this better than by giving you a summary of a recent debate in the Cortes on the bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. I select the speech most inimical to our government In order that at home we may know what the encmies of freedom think of us. I may premise that Sefor Suarez Inclan, whose re-

marks you will find interesting enough, has a mania of dislike against the United States, and that he never omits an opportunity to assail it. Suarez Inclan is also a leader of the reactionists and voted against the Republic.

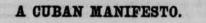
A SPANISH VIEW OF THE OUESTION.

Sener Suarez Inclan opened his speech by saying that he was opposed to slavery and so were probably nearly all the members present; but if they agreed upon the subject of abolition, they disagreed as to the means of effecting it. There were two

<text>

prudent, and was surprised that the dangers which his opponents so much feared had not already oc-curred. The speeches had been palpably aggress-sive, without intention, he was willing to admit. Immediate abolition had become necessary after having passed through all different stages. The measure need not give rise to fear dangers re-sulting to Cuba, it would rather prove a means of preparing for abolition in that island. would BMANGIPATION DEFRIVE SPAIN OF HER OCONHES ? The discussion ended here on the first day, but was reamed on the following day by Señor Rojo Artos, while unwilling to oppose the ques-tion of abolition, had concentrated all his energy to prove that the measure had been forced upon

the government by a foreign power. He nounced those arguments as being entirely out foundation, and cloquently urged the pre-necessity of the abolition of slavery. Senor si had told the house that any new law would in the loss of the golonies. From the moment any measures of pollical reform were introdi-the West india Islands would be lost to S. While occupying himself with the persistent ef of the United States to annex Cuba, and the gers in case that island became independent, S Buares had failed new order while While occupying immedia would be used to speak the speak of the United States to annex Cuba, and the dangers in case that inand became independent. Schor Suares had fallen into an error, which he, Schor Rojo Arios, could only explain by his opponent's strong political bias, or by the character which he had long desired to give to the measure; ineither could he see the impossibility that Cuba should dream of independence. For that purpose the island should possess within itself strength anough to catablish a government of its own, and the asked, was it likely that Cuba deemed likely that Cuba deemed likely that the strength anough to catablish a government of its own, and the asked, was it likely that Cuba deemed likely for the deemed likely of the deemed likely of the deemed likely that the use of the mother country. Admitting that the use of the mother country is deemed likely the deemed likely that the use of the mother country. Admitting that the use of the mother country is deemed likely that the use of the mother country or of attaching themselves to any other nation provided Spain consented to introduce a system of recent attaching themselves to any other nation provided Spain consented to introduce a system of recent attaching themselves to any other nation provided Spain consented to introduce a system of stacking the mother country is deform rather than continue the name of the integrity of the soll; it was doing them injustice to the indicate its explained by regreting that Sefor Suarez opposed all reform in the name of the integrity of the soll; it was doing them injustice to the states to the country as he generate a set of the country as he generate a set of the solle is assertions in regard to the indicate its and the set of a political information projects of the country as he generate a set of the solle is assertions in regard to the indicate the shares of the country as he generate.



An Extraordinary Letter from Boston-Its Instructions to Abolish the Diplomatic and Gen-

eral Cuban Agencies in this Country-Mr. Mayorga, the General Agent,

Asserts that It Is Bogus.

For several weeks past the Cuban residents in this city have been discussing the pro and con of a reported official communication received from ston, through the post office, suppressing the General and Diplomatic Cuban Agencies in this country. A few Cubans look upon the note in question as authentic, but the majority refuse to give it credence, and maintain that it is a Spanish forgery, sent to the Cubass to try and cause a di-vision among them and foment discord. The com-munication in question is dated the 30th of November, 1872; but a communication recently received from the signer of the said communication, viz., the Secretary of State and War, dated a month later, makes no allusion to the note in question, nor do letters of the same date from prominent members of the Cuban Congress in any way make allusion to the matter. Mr. José Maria Mayorga, the well known Cuban patriot, now in charge of the General Agency, re-fuses to acknowledge as authentic the said communication, as will be found in the translation of his advices to the Cubans in the United States, herewith appended. Within a few weeks at furthermost, either by the hands of the HERALD'S Commissioner to Cuba, Mr. James O'Kelly, or by direct communication from the patriot headquarters, news will be received, in all probability, as to the authenticity of the document in question. The following is Mr. Mayorga's address to the Cubans resident in the United States on the subject:---GENERAL AGENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CURA, ? NEW YORK, March, 1873.

To the Commission of the Action of the Actio

The Manual Quessia, and reak govin. The Manga Arporters succession to MR. AGUILREA. Men Mr. Aguilers proceeded to Europe on urgent affairs for the cause of iree Cubs he placed me in his ab-sore is charge of the General Agency. Although caus-ing in the state of the General Agency. Although caus-ing in the state of the General Agency. Although trust, include to instruct our be some as, a accepted the high trust.

CAYO HUESO.	1871. Weight in January	Datise pails \$19,441 60 0 2,024 65 2 29,026 05 1 A,248 85 7 8,972 95 0 3,246 60 2 6,540 65 2 6,540 65 2 6,853 30	CUBA.
a survey and the start of the survey of	May	1 5,246 85	- THE A MAN WAR AND A TO PROVIDE AND
Model Colonists from the	July	6 3,246 60	Press Discussion of the Principle and
Gem of the Antilles.	August. 15,82 September	2 6,540 65	Consequences of the Govern-
ocm of the Anthes.	10,04		mental Change in Spain.
All an out and a second second second second second	November	6 6,988 10	Las allers (meets manual of traterie
EL CUADRA LATIN EN KEY WEST	Total 281,38	8 \$98,486 30	Colonial Interests from Different Points of
TOWN OF THE AND THE STATE OF THE AND ONLY	January	\$10,085 95	View-Insular Interests and Mother Coun-
	March 44.4	9 15 571 15	
Facts and Figures on the Patriotic	April	3 14.683 55	
Association of Cuba Libre.	June	6 11,923 10	
	July 14,24	3 4,985 06	
And the second statement of th	August	3 13,906 55	HAVANA, March 15, 1878.
Its Industrial, Social and	October 40,46	6 14,168 10	The Europa and Foz de Cuba have been keeping
CHELL BER DE COMPANY AND	November		up a dispute engendered by the recent changes in Spain and their effect upon the affairs of Oubs.
Moral Aspects.	Total	Concernation and the second	which is concluded by an article in the For in the following fashion :-
	January	\$ \$11,558 05	The Suropa endeavors to prove that even as the insur-
NUESTRA MAL MADRE REPUBLICA.	February 42,22	14,778 40	The surpa endeavors to prove that even as the impur- gents had not inid down their arms under provides gov- ernments of the ration, including over that ruled by the Asmooratic constitution of 1869, the most liberal code in the world, the more would they give up the struggle under the Spanish Republic.
at the same the termine of the second	Total to the close of 1872 1,165,39	\$ \$309,189 35	the world, the more would they give up the struggie
the second and the share of a second	A change in the Department of prevents my going back so far	internal Revenue	under the Spanish Republie.
Defenders of the "Cause"	history of the colony as shown th	n the statistical	To this the for replies, after ascribing the fol-
in Council.	history of the colony as shown the partment, but Collector Merrill	of this district,	lowing strong ideas and ianguage to the Surops
The second s	supplies me with the following fig	N 1872.	treat with equal disdain the liberal rule which they would
Cran Vin I	Amount of Internal Revenu	e stamps pur-	as well as the authoritative and restrictive systems in-
Enthusiasm Unbounded Over the Herald.	chased by cigar manufacturers year and for the months of Janua	during the past	word, we must renounce all pacific solution, all idea of
	of this year is as follows :	NUMBER OF STREET	or otherwise, that they are acting wrong tilly and one be
O'Kelly and the Insurgents.	1872. 1872. January \$5,500 July	\$7,800	therefore, to turn on their tracks and lay down their an-
in the second	February 5.000 August.		nounce the might of right and appeal in all severity to
	March	ber 7,500	tremes; we must put in vigor the principles
La Libertad es Uno de Los Mas Pre-	April	ber 7,500 8,150 er 7,600	of reconstruction; we must exterminate an irreconcilable adversary; we must plunge into gried
ciosos Dones Que Los Cielos	June 8,500 Decemb	er 8,200	thousands of Spanish families in whose bosom was bern
	Total	\$89,250	nounce the hope that the evils which affict this flourish-
Dieron a Los Hombres.	1873. 1873. January \$9,800 Februar	y \$7,700	lowing strong ideas and language to the furgors:— If the rebels do not submit through repentance, and treat with equal ideas the liberal rule which they would enjoy by returning to the bosom of their mother country, as well as the authoritative and restrictive gradient, is perative in times past, then, having spaten the iss word, we must reonunce all pacifies obtained, all idea of convincing those who were our brothers, by strument to rotherwise, that they are acting wronghily and ought, therefore, to turn on their tracks and lay down their an- tagonism in all succertly and good riskin, will idea of construction; we must put in visor the principle of reconstruction; we must exterminate an inference in a postate to his country; we must per- nounce the might of right and all its is amontable or the right of might and all its is most per- notice the hope that the evis which afficie the impenition of reconstruction; we must exterminate an irreconcitable adversary; we must plunge into grid thousands of Spanish families in whose bosom was been the impenitent aposiate to his country; we must per- nounce the hope that the evis which afficient aposiate to the draught and insensible to the cautery; if haily, we would have to curse that humanity of which form a part those oriminals whe rend the bosom of their country for the sole pleasure of doing harm, and who, with so much propensity for crime, are wanting in any inclination towards repentance.
KEY WEST, Fla., March 15, 1873.	Five dollars worth of stamps cigars, which would make a total	of about seven	those criminals whe rend the bosom of their country for
The people of the north interested in the success	teen and one-half million cigat	s manufactured	propensity for crime, are wanting in any inclination
of "Cuba Libre" are not perhaps generally aware	here in 1872, averaging, as near	as I can get at it	towards repentance.
that we have a "Cuba Libre" at our own doors.	(not from experts, however), \$8 New York market, making a tota the industrial product of this colo	l of \$1,500,000 as	Thus far the ideas ascribed by the Voz to the Europa, presupposing there is no medium course
Yet upon this key, "Cayo Hueso," named by the	the industrial product of this colo used in this manufacture is altog	ny. The tobacco	and no opportunity to extend the olive branch of
Spanish discoverers, meaning "Lone Island," cor-	rather Cuban, tobacco, and, as t	ne cigars are all	peace over the fields of Cuba, only because it pro-
rupted through that independent principle of	rather Cuban, tobacco, and, as t marked by Cubans, they have a standing in our parther marked	imost the same	judges that a positive fact, an absolute reality.
thought characteristic of the Anglo Saxon race,	standing in our northern market	the second s	which the Voz admits as a probable case, and as
euphoniously yet regardless of meaning, into Key	I should have mentioned, in con Cuban Patriotic Association, but i it is from the labor interest the	nection with the	subject to the changes which are impressed upon
West, there is an active busy colony industrious- ly working out the principle of self govern-	it is from the labor interest the	revenue princi-	every political struggle by time and experience.
a nor no principie of sell govern-	nally comes that last your the	alote formerded	The Vor differs from the colleague he its shility to

It is from the labor interest the revenue princi-pally comes, that last year the society forwarded over afteen thousand dollars to the Cuban Junta at New York, being their regular weekly subscrip-tions to the cause. From other sources the amount was swelled to \$20,000. I was struck in visit-ing a couple of the larger factories by one feature quite unique in its way. Upon a raised chair in about the centre of the room was a man scated, whose special business it is to read for the edification of the men. I was duly pre-sented to him and by him to the shop, and, as a representative of "The O'Kelly," received with cheers. These visits produced an invitation to attend a meeting of the Patriotic Association at the theatre that night to accept the compliment of a reception. or interest the revenue prin The Voz differs from its colleague by its ability to The Voz dimers from its contengue by its solity wait, and prefers to appear an optimist rather than entertain the cold pessimism of its colleague. It declares that it yet has faith in the sentiments of justice inherent in every man, even the mess abandoned—sentiments strengthened by religions and the immutable principles of nature which pre-vent the father from hating his sen or the son his vent the father from hating his son or the son his father. "A CHANGE COMES O'ER THE SPIRIT OF THE DERAM." The foregoing sentiments are well worthy to be noted and credited to a journal which has been for four years the mest implacable enemy of the in-surgents, stubborn and constant in filing its col-umas with the crussde of extermination from the time it was founded by Gonzalo Castañon until lately. The Voz declares that every Spaniar is a nobleman and is a Christian; and nobility obliges him to be forgiving and pardon in the name of God. After describing the men who brought about the revolution in Cuba as composed of three groups—the first, adventurers, soldlers of fortane, blind instruments of the leaders, whom they serve as a soreen, combatants, in fact; the second, of those who wait for the trimuph of their party, and will fock where victory perches to share in the spolis and bonor; and the third, ashangers on, pro-fessional revolutionists, secret agitators and per-verse cowards. The Voz calls upon the insurgent in the field to reply conscientionsiy if he has not been led away, cajoled, deceived, robbod of for-tune, family and future by men of the city—that is, men belonging to the second and third groups of its clasification, cowards as they wore, are and ever will be. THE ONE THING WANTING.

reception.

A PATRIOTIC GATHERING.

heart a that night to accept the compliment of a scentra. A PATHOTIC GATHEING. A PATHOTIC ASSOCIATION AND A PATHOTIC ASSOCIATION

78.

ping tes in Jubs, a the

and the production of slaves within the territory. To the Spanish conservatives belonged the honor of having completely destroyed the slave trade by initiating the law of 1868. Furthermore, the law of 1870, passed by the Constituent Cortes, declared free all persons born of female slaves after September 29, 1868. Therefore, if the law of 1870 meets all the requirements of the case, why introduce new a bill like this, so full of danger to social interests and to those of the country in general ? The law of 1870 could not be changed in the absence of the Cuban Deputies. If greater aid were required to further the abolition of slavery in the West Indian Islands it would imply greater extension to the law of "Coartation."

HOW AMERICA HAS BULLIED SPAIN.

How AMERICA has builted stats. The member continued to say that he undertook the task of speaking on the subject in fuldiment of a promise, and he would not make any assertion which he could not prove in respect to the injurious and threatening interference of the United States. It was well known that the Department of State at Washington had in 1870 published the telegrams and despatches passed between General Sickles and Mr. Fish, and some of those documents he pro-posed to read to the Assembly. The Spanish government had failed to make explanations regard-ing that correspondence, but he had procured an official copy thereof which he would place at the service of members. He possessed likewise papers relative to the subject which embraced negotia-tions between England, France, Spain and the United States from 1848 to 1853.

THE BLOOD RUSHING TO SPANISH CHERES.

Referring to the famous despatch, dated October 29, 1872, Señor Suarez said the blood rushed to his cheeks when he thought of the aggressive and unheard-of interference which its language implied, but on looking around him and seeing none but Spania rds, whose cheeks would also be suffused at the insult referred to, he would proceed to discuss the matter.

DID MR. FISH BULLY SPAIN ?

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

<text>

<text><text><text>

Color before within the main in the input at the sion. ENDORSING MB. MAYORGA'S CONDUCT. News has been received by Mr. Mayorga from the Cuban agencies at Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, Key Wost, &c., that the firm stand taken by him is cordially endorsed, and that the commu-nication by way of Bosten is thought to be bogus. COMMUTE FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS. The following gentlemen have consented to re-ceive subscriptions in behalf of "Cuba Libra":-Miguei Aldama, Antonio Fernandez Bramosio, José Antonio Echevernia, José M. Mestré, Hilario Cisne-ros, Juan Manuel Macias and General Juan Villegas.

DEATH ON A WILLIAMSBURG FERRY BOAT.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoou, while a Division avenue ferry boat was approaching the Williamsburg shore, an aged gentleman, sitting in the ladies' cabin, was seen to fall over in his seat, the ladies' cabin, was seen to fall over in his seat, and, on the passengers gathering about him, they found that he was dead. When the boat reached her slip is Williamsburg the body was taken in charge by the police and conveyed to the Fourth street station house. On examination an open-faced gold watch was found on his person, two brass keys and a note dated Morrisania, Angust 9, 1569, of 3166, payable to Henry S. Stuart. The note was signed by Robert H. Schoppler. Last evening the body was conveyed to the undertaking estab-lishment, North First spreet and Union avenue, to await identification.

explains the popular exaggeration of the strength of the colony. It is worth while to note that in returning to Cuba from here all Cubans have to obtain Spanish passports. The Consul informs me that he has been astonished at the number of Cubans whose ancestors came from the same province in Spain in which he was born. I do not mean any reflection upon the Cubans in thus seeking Spanish protection as, with the mob spirit prevailing among the Spanish volunteers, while their own government is unrecognized, some protection is necessary. Many an Irishman, feel-ing the wrongs of his country and hating the an-thority of England, has been glad to seek the snel-ter of its strong arm, which reaches across the globe, for the security of British subjects. Perhaps our own O'Kelly, in the decadence of American ior-eign influence since the days of Marcy and Monroe, may find in that principle of once a subject, forever a subject-a lever whereby a emay lift the threats of the Captain General into the streets of Havana upon his return from the insur-gent lines as though he were not in American citizen, or we had a soldier for President and a floct at Key West. COMMENCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. In my census of the Cuban colony here, made necessarily hurriedly. I find--One drug store, with three practical druggists. One physician, proprietor of the drug store, hav-ing a flar American practice. Tweive grocery stores. Four barbers' shops-an evidence of cleanliness that am atriad is only circumstantial or presump-tive. Two tallors' establishments. Two tailors' establishments. Three butchers' shops.

ment and demonstrating in their general quiet and order the possession of those very qualities needed in the establishment of a republic.

This colony is communistic in the sense of having its own internal administration and being bound

together in a material sense by its regular contri-

butions to the cause of Cuban liberty, for which it largely works, and in its general social relations is

a genuine "Quartier Latin" to the American resi-

STRENGTH OF THE COLONY.

In hunting up statistics with regard to the colony

I find a great discrepancy between the American

estimate of its number and that of other anthori-

ties who ought to know. Thus the best Cuban

authority I could reach places it at 1,800, including

men, women and children. This the Spanish Consul

advances to 2,000, while in common conversation

it is varioualy placed at from three thousand to

thirty-five hundred. The near agreement of the

Spanish Consul and the Cuban agent fixes the per-

nanent colony at, I think, about two thousand

and under, while the constant movement to and fro

explains the popular exaggeration of the strength

of the colony. It is worth while to note that

dent.

Three batchers' shops. One bakery. Six boarding houses, places where, in the ian-guage of Jim Bladso, they "merely wrastle their hash" (unfortunately, on this Key, it is not much else), but do not sleep. Three photograph galleries, from one of whica I have an invitation to visit and have my likeness added to the gallery of portraits of distinguished men. If O'Kelly comes home this way I axpect to hear them crying out his likeness in the Cuban quarter.

hear them crying out his likeness in the Guban quarter. A cold Northern nature feels somewhat surprised at the enthusiasm and excitement of these hot-blooded people, but they are deeply anxious con-cerning O'Kelly. I resume the catalogue:--The theatre, used also as a school house in the day time, and where they have fairs and hops. These fairs are held for the cause, and I am told by the Caban agent one last year netted \$3,350. The school is attended by about fifty children, and although the Cubans themselves are not strict in their religious professions, permission was given upon request to Fathers Allard and La Roque, who are the Catholic pastors here, to open a cateofism class. There is only one teacher, and English is not taught.

class. There is only one teacher, and English is not taught. The co-operative principle is represented by the Patriotic Association, the Charitable Associ-ation and three mutual aid associations. The most interesting feature of the whole colony has yet to be mentioned.

ation and three mutual aid associations. The most interesting feature of the whole colony has yet to be mentioned. ITS LITERARY ESTABLISHMENT. Thas a newspaper, EL Republicant, Send you a copy and an extra (it issues extras), and will, if it issues which will be to-day. It is owned, edited, "set up," orinted and published by one individual. I have had the pleasure of an intro-duction to him, but have not yet visited his estab-issues, which will be to-day. It is owned, edited, "set up," orinted and published by one individual. I have had the pleasure of an intro-duction to him, but have not yet visited his estab-issues, which will be to-day. It is owned, endividual. I have had the pleasure of an intro-duction to him, but have not owned, finds in this both in appearance and manuer a representative evolutionist, and, I have no doubt, finds in this varied employment a sort of safety valve which anables him to keep in regular working order. The drash both belonging to the one man and at-to be a drinking people so far as any eutward evi-dence is apparent, but I am informed that they are interesting people so far as any eutward evi-dence is apparent, but I am informed that they are interesting seen drink on the streets, however, and writish no "criminal statistics." The principal ocupation of the colony is the manufacture of cupation of the colony is the manufacture of the industrial value of tobacco and the put his respect may be gathered from the foliowing which time the manufacture of cigars became an intensition and one by a German. The German nouse is much the largest. There is as socials, energy paniard and one by a German. The German induction way of manufacture in a small way paniard and one by a German. The German inde table was urnished me by Collector Hamily is done in the way of manufacture in a small way by paties who werk one or two hads. The stap-ioned table was urnished me by Collector Hamily is done in the way of manufacture in a small way by paties

TABLE SHOWING THE WEIGHT OF FOBACCO IMPORTED INTO HAVANA SINCE APRIL, 1869, AND THE

AMOUNT OF DUTIES PAID		
1869. We April	right in lbs.	Duties paid.
April	7,098	\$2,552 95
May	6,844	2,395 40
June	6,771	2,369 85
July	4,962	1,767 30
August	9.544	8,538 75
September	8,610	3,241 85
October	6,611	2,443 00
November	85,539	12,438 65
December	27,949	10,146 50
and the second		
Total	. 113,928	\$40,888 75
1870.		
January	14,823	\$5,465 40
February	13,898	4,864 30
March	39,765	13,917 75
April	7,309	2,579 15
May	34,139	11,946 20
June	14,038	4,913 30
July	2,182	763 70
August	11,484	4,019 40
September	43,556	15,244 60
October	7.050	2,467 50
	34,244	11,985 50
November	13,542	
December	10,042	4,739 70

Total 236.082

182,906 50

<text><text><text><text>

NEWS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Territorial Gravitation of Hayti and St.

Domingo Towards the United States-The Future Position of Cuba-Considerate Quere for the European Monarchies. KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 15, 1873.

General Cazneau, who has resided for some time in this island, has written a series of letters to the newspapers respecting the settlement of Americans at Samana and the future status of St. Domingo in the United States. "It is assumed," he says, "by the mere politicians of the day that the acquisition of Samana by an American company is a menace to Hayti." This, he maintains, is a premature conof Samana by an American company is a menace to Hayti." This, he maintains, is a premature con-clusion. "It is entirely at the option of the rulers of Hayti to convert this Samana movement into the firmest guarantee of peace, progress and pro-perity to their country, instead of a threat of hind rance to their nationality. Samana has won the right and the power to choose its future status. It may take an independent position as a quasi free-ride and the power to choose its future status. It may take an independent position as a quasi free-ride and strictly neutral state, of it may enter the union with the Bominican State. Hayti can have much to say in settling this decision; but to make her voice effective she must speak as an merican power, treating with sister American power, treating with sister American of Hayti, and may be unacceptable to the spreat aggressive power assume a strong post-ion in the very mids of their island dependentes. The AFTER FATS OF CIMA Will be foreshadowed by the coming action of the present drift, St. Domingo will apply to Congress recedent, and the Dominican State will be received without demur on that basis. After that very statesmin is furge knows where cubas and Portor for will be found, and after that again it will be for while worth the trouble of maintaining. AN ALLEGED PORCEE ARESTED.

888 75 465 40 864 30 917 75 579 15 946 20 913 30 763 70 019 40 244 60 467 50 985 50 739 70

AN ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED. * ALBANY, N. Y., March 24, 1873.

Charles H. White, charged with forgery at Hor-

the early conclusion of the military line of the Baga, the importance of which to exterminate the energy in that zone which offers them the most resources is too well known to our readers, and with the immediate arrival of reinforcements to strengthen our weakened battalions, the dwindled insurrection will receive shortly the noces. ary blows to bring about the so anxiously desired pa-cification of this province.

BANK BILLS CANCELLATION. The junts of the Treasury Department in its lass session resolved to proceed to the cancellation of the bank notes issued by the Spanish Bank on se-count of the Treasury, and will take up and pub-licly burn haif a million monthly. The first 'suddo do bank bills'' will take place on the first Sunday in April.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Its

Uprising Against Denmark. The Society of Schleswig-Holsteiners celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the uprising of the people of Schleswig-Holstein, on the 24th of March, 1545, against the Danish rule, at the Teuton Assembly Rooms, last night, which was quite an enthusiastic affair and attracted a large attendenthusiastic affair and stitzacted a large attend-ance of the natives of Schleswig-Holstein now re-siding in this clip. A rich programme had been prepared for the celebration, consisting of a dramatic entertainment by the members of the society, representing episodes and scenes of the mentioned revolution-ary uprising and of the war against Denmark, and vocal performances by the Uhland Vocal Society, composed principally of natives of Schleswig-Holstein, upon which followed a banquet, when addresses were delivered, recalling the heroic and patriotic actions of the people of Schleswig-Holstein during that revolutionary period in their struggle to overthrow the rule of Denmark. Many of the surviving veterans of the army of Schles-wig-Holstein, who in 1843 and 1851 lought against the Danes, participated in this patriotic celebra-tion. The festivities were wound up by a ball.

KINGS COUNTY MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Concerning Railroad Enterprises-The Motor Power on City Cars-The Gas

Monopoly. The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met last even-ing. The Mayor sent a communication to the Board recommending them to join with the petitioners in a remonstrance against the passage of an act by the Legislature authorizing the Queens County Railroad Company to operate a road in the city. The object of this company is to obtain a grant independent of

company is to obtain a grant independent of the city authorities. The petition against the pas-sage of the act originated with the property owners on Lafayette, avenue through which thoroughtare it was proposed to run the road. Alderman Wylle said the opposition to this bill came more directly from the city railroad company, who claimed to own bearly every street and avenue in the city. The matter was finally referred to the Railroad Committee. The Railroad Committee, to whom was referred the proposed act of the Legislature authorizing the use of the improved motor power on street rail-roads, submitted a report adverse to the use of any motor power which has yet been suggested as a substitute for horse power. Resolutions re-monstrating against the passage of any such act were offered and discussed when Alderman Tay-lor offered and discussed when Alderman Tay-pressly encourage and adopt any motor power the salety and efficiency of which shall have been demonstrated. This resolution was adopted.

have been demonstrated. This resolution was adopted. The Board of City Works sent in a communica-tion, in which they state that the gas companies refuse to enter into a contract with the city to fur-nish sixteen candle illuminating power. Alderman TAYLOR moved that a special commit-tee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of the city furnishing its own gas. The matter was referred to the Gas Committee.

A BOSTON POST OFFICE CLERK ARRESTED.

Boston, March 24, 1873.

Frederick W. Cooper, a distributing clerk in the Boston Post office since November last, has been arrested on a charge of riding and destroying money letters. He acknowledged having taken \$316, though it is believed his atcaings will amount to much more.