

CUBA.

Details of the Interview with Captain General Ceballos.

THE HERALD AS SEEN BY SPANISH EYES.

An Exciting Discussion on What Should Be O'Kelly's Fate.

"AN EXAMPLE IS NECESSARY."

"Let the Island Itself Sink, but I'll Have Him Shot."

EFFECT OF A FRANK STATEMENT.

The Captain General Charges Henderson with Betraying Confidence.

HE WANTS THE TRUTH TOLD NOW.

A Guarantee of an Impartial Report Demanded.

O'KELLY WILL NOT BE SHOT, BUT EXPELLED

How Spain and Cuba in New York Write About the Herald Commissioner.

HAVANA, March 5, 1873.

A telegram will have informed you in outline of my interview yesterday with Captain General Ceballos.

I will now give a detailed statement of what transpired during this visit.

Agreeably to instructions I proceeded to visit the palace with the purpose of learning from the Captain General all he knew about Mr. O'Kelly's movements, and whether he would allow Mr. O'Kelly to be shot on his return to the Spanish lines.

On arriving at the official residence it was my good fortune, as on former occasions with General Caballero de Rodas and Count Valmaseda, to be immediately admitted to the presence of Captain General Ceballos, a tall, erect, soldierly gentleman.

His Excellency received your correspondent with soldier-like frankness. I at once proceeded to business, by saying:—

"I beg Your Excellency will excuse my inopportune visit. I have been ordered by the journal I represent, the NEW YORK HERALD, to inquire respectfully of Your Excellency as to what Your Excellency and the authorities here may know about Mr. O'Kelly's movements, and what would be the fate of Mr. O'Kelly if he should return within the Spanish lines from the insurrection?"

His Excellency seemed for the moment rather taken aback, but replied evasively.

"I understand, sir, that Mr. O'Kelly is hidden away somewhere in the city of Santiago de Cuba."

I then assured General Ceballos that I had very positive and reliable information of Mr. O'Kelly's arrival at the insurgent camps on the 22d ultimo, and even I knew the hour of his reaching there—four o'clock in the morning.

His Excellency did not appear in the very best of humor from the moment I stated the object of my interview, and my assurance regarding O'Kelly's reaching rebeldom seemed to cap the climax.

HE BROKE OUT VERY EMPHATICALLY

"What is the HERALD, and who are its correspondents or commissioners to mock at my authority or the laws of the Island of Cuba? Mr. O'Kelly was told he would be shot as a spy if he went into the camp of the insurrectionists, and was taken by the Spanish troops, or returned within Spanish lines. He has taken the risk. If he returns within my lines I will have him tried by drum-head court martial (consejo verbal) and shot."

THE GENERAL SEEMED HIGHLY INCENSED, and spoke very loud and angry, and working himself up, added:—

"The HERALD has systematically insulted Spain, the authorities of Cuba and everything Spanish. The dignity of Spain requires an example to be made to show the world that she is not to be intimidated. I said O'Kelly would be shot if he broke the laws, and let the results be what they may,

LET THE ISLAND ITSELF SINK, but I'll have him shot and take the consequences."

Notwithstanding the very energetic language and gestures of His Excellency and his waving me off with his hands,

an indication that the interview was ended, I ventured to protest that such a proceeding would be rash; that most undoubtedly O'Kelly understood the authorities that he could go whether he wished if he could attain his object without their direct assistance and aid, as was the case with Mr. Henderson.

I insisted that the HERALD was NOT SYSTEMATICALLY OPPOSED TO SPAIN OR CUBA;

that if it attacked or criticised its institutions or authorities it also attacked the authorities of the United States even more severely when

it found cause of misgovernment. I again assured His Excellency that O'Kelly was unbiased; that he would see for himself, and his statements would be the truth and free from any prejudice, despite the obstacles thrown in his way which made his mission so much more difficult and hazardous. I referred him to O'Kelly's letter published in the HERALD of the 15th ultimo, by which HE MIGHT JUDGE OF MR. O'KELLY'S IMPARTIALITY,

at the same time impressing upon His Excellency the impossibility of independent correspondents shutting their eyes upon what they judged to be incompatible with the progress of the age and good government.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL HEARD ME THROUGH, and then, fixing his eyes with a piercing gaze upon me, he inquired:—

"Will you guarantee that Mr. O'Kelly will state the truth of affairs and things in the insurrection? Will it not be a repetition of Mr. Henderson's fabrication of falsehoods? You know, as well as I do, that Henderson BETRAYED THE CONFIDENCE WE PLACED IN HIM and illly repaid the generous manner in which he was treated. And, in the manner you wot of, instead of stating the truth—the only thing we desired—the truth and nothing but the truth, he invented an interview with Céspedes, whom, I believe, he never saw; he increased the number of insurgents to a large army; he insulted Spanish officials and officers, both soldiers and volunteers, and, in short, everything Spanish. Do you expect me to allow

A REPETITION OF SUCH CONDUCT?"

I again assured His Excellency that Mr. O'Kelly's object was, in a measure, to repair the errors into which Mr. Henderson might have relapsed, and that the statements he would make would be impartial and the truth.

"BUT WILL YOU GUARANTEE THIS?" again demanded His Excellency.

I replied, "Morally, I will."

"Very well, then," said the General, "the least that will be done to Mr. O'Kelly if he returns within the Spanish lines will be to have him

EXPELLED FROM THE ISLAND, and I will at once give orders to that effect.

ADIOS."

So saying His Excellency, instead of waving off your correspondent with his hand as a sign that the interview was over, extended the same, which your correspondent gratefully shook, and bowed himself out.

THE HERALD AND ITS HARTERS.

(From El Cronista, the Spanish organ in New York.)

Whatever may be the fate which awaits O'Kelly, it cannot be denied that the HERALD has used its utmost efforts to have him shot by the Spanish authorities, so that he can have the honor of being a HERALD martyr. Oh, what sacrifices are required by this peripatetic, forest-bidden Republic of Cuba, which appears to us as if difficult for O'Kelly to find as ever was the hidden philosopher's stone for the ancients!

"EL VALIENTE O'KELLY."

(From La Independencia, the official Cuban organ, New York.)

The perusal of the communication from the HERALD Bureau at Havana, in the issue of that paper on the 28th of February, to the effect that Mr. James O'Kelly has entered the rebel lines from Santiago de Cuba, which place he left on the 19th of February, and had reached an insurrectionary camp, has caused us to feel high admiration for his daring enterprise and devotion to the interests of the great paper he represents. We frankly confess that we do not know which quality to admire most in Mr. O'Kelly—whether it be his boldness and absence of all fear, or his great intelligence and perceptive powers. With these qualifications he has succeeded in triumphing over all the dangers which have encompassed him in the shape of Spanish intimidation and the thousand and one obstacles which have been placed in his path. He has shown himself superior to all these infernal circumstances, and has shown himself capable of acquitting himself nobly of his dangerous and delicate mission. By the exercise of his indomitable will and bold determination he has hewed himself a path through the ranks of Spanish bayonets, on the principle that he is a free man and is under theegis of the flag of his nation, which always protects its subjects, in whatever dangers or embarrassments they may be.

Mr. James O'Kelly is an English subject. If he were an American we should tremble for his life, for the Spaniards in the island of Cuba neither fear nor respect the government or the starry banner of the United States, thanks to the contemptible policy of Mr. Hamilton Fish.

We much regret our limited space will not permit us to translate textually the long and interesting letter of Mr. O'Kelly, dated Santiago de Cuba, February 11; but before translating the most highly interesting passages we must state that in all his intercourse with the Spanish officials Mr. O'Kelly has shown himself to be endowed with rare diplomatic powers, and a power of surmounting obstacles seldom evinced.

(Here follow several columns of extracts of Mr. O'Kelly's letter.)

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Letter of the Chief of the Nation to the Mayor of Richmond—The Visit to Southern Cities Indefinitely Postponed.

RICHMOND, Va., March 11, 1873.

The following letter, received last evening by Mayor Kelley, explains itself:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1873.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 27, enclosing a copy of a preamble and resolutions of the City Council of Richmond extending to me the hospitality of your city. I must beg you to accept for yourself and your associates my sincere thanks for the kind offer and invitation. I did intend to visit several of the Southern cities, Richmond among the rest, very soon after the adjournment of Congress; but I have been compelled by public duties to indefinitely postpone such a visit. Should I be able at a future date to make the trip I had planned I shall most certainly visit Richmond. Again thanking you, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

A. M. KEISLEY, Mayor of Richmond, Va.

THE BROWN-SADDLER ROWING CHALLENGE.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 11, 1873.

Brown's challenge to Saddle to be accepted, but Saddle wishes to row at Saratoga, instead of at Halifax.

MARBLE CUTTERS' STRIKE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 11, 1873.

The marble cutters at work in the burnt district struck yesterday for an increase of pay. They demand \$21 per week instead of \$17, as heretofore.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11, 1873.

Print cloths dull, at earlier prices. Sixty-four squares, 7/4c. & 7/4c. for standard and extras.

ENGLAND.

The Irish University Bill Rejected by Parliament—Majority Against the Ministry—Intense Excitement.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 12—3 A. M.

The House of Commons to-night, after a protracted debate, rejected Mr. Gladstone's Irish University bill.

The result of the division was announced as follows:— For the bill.....284 Against it.....257

Majority against the bill..... 3 The announcement of the vote caused great excitement.

The House adjourned until Thursday.

Bullion on Balance from the Bank—Cable Continuity Ceased.

LONDON, March 11, 1873.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £100,000.

A CABLE CEASES TO COMMUNICATE.

The Atlantic cable of 1865 failed at twenty minutes past twelve this afternoon. The eminent electrician, Wigham Smith, leaves London this evening to locate the fault.

AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY.

Eighteen thousand seven hundred and one bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

IRELAND.

Corporate Opposition to Gladstone's Plan of Colleges.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 11, 1873.

The Corporation of Dublin last night adopted a resolution condemning the Irish University bill.

FRANCE.

A Communist Condemned.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 11, 1873.

A court martial at Versailles has sentenced the Communist Farades to be executed.

GERMANY.

Press Comments on President Grant's Position Towards Royal Potentates.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 11, 1873.

A special despatch from Berlin to the Daily News says the German papers ridicule and sharply criticize the address of President Grant delivered on the occasion of his second inauguration. The papers ask whether monarchial States ought to keep up diplomatic relations with a Power whose Executive thus insults them.

SPAIN.

The Cuban Electoral Representation in Cortes—Popular Ovation to the Council President—Patriotic Reaction in the Public Mind.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, March 11, 1873.

The National Assembly has approved an amendment to the bill providing for the convocation of a Constituent Cortes, authorizing the government to fix the date for the election of deputies from the island of Cuba.

PROVINCIAL RECEPTION OF THE COUNCIL PRESIDENT.

Señor Figueras arrived at Tarragona yesterday, on his way to Barcelona, and stopped some time there, in consequence of manifestations of sympathy with his policy by the populace.

PATRIOTISM PREVAILING OVER PARTY POLITICS.

A reaction favorable to the interests of the country is beginning to make itself felt here and in the provinces.

The volunteers of Malaga have resolved to serve without pay.

The troops in Barcelona are joining the volunteer corps.

PORTUGAL.

Republican Effort for Popular Progress and Reform.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 11, 1873.

The Portuguese journals say that at no time in the history of the country have such efforts been made to organize a republican party as are now making. They compare England's delay in recognizing the Spanish Republic with her speedy recognition of Napoleon's government in 1851.

ITALY.

Mazzini's Memory Honored by the Democracy—Royal Prevention of a Visit to the Tomb—Amadeus' Commission.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

TRIN, March 11, 1873.

Yesterday being the anniversary of Mazzini's death, a deputation of democrats attempted to visit the patriot's tomb, but the police refused them admission.

For a time the greatest excitement prevailed, and a riot was imminent. The troops were called out and prevented a disturbance.

AMADEUS COMMISSIONED IN THE ARMY.

The King has appointed Amadeus Lieutenant General in the Italian army.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, March 12—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For Wednesday in the Middle and Eastern States rising barometer, westerly winds and generally clear weather, with somewhat lower temperature; for the South Atlantic States southwesterly winds, veering to northwest and cloudy followed by clearing weather; for the Gulf States generally northerly winds, lower temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather; from the Ohio Valley northward to the lake region rising barometer and clear weather, with generally light winds; for the Northwest falling barometer, followed by southeasterly winds Wednesday night.

The observer at Omaha reports to the Signal Office in this city that the ice began moving out of the Missouri River at the boat yesterday afternoon, the 11th inst.

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, 1872, 1873. Rows for 3 A. M., 6 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., Average temperature yesterday, and Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

TEXAS CATTLE THIEVES.

BROWNVILLE, TEXAS, March 11, 1873.

General Anger, commanding the Department of Texas, arrived here yesterday. It is supposed he will take steps for the protection of this frontier against predatory stock-stealing bands.

WASHINGTON.

Boutwell on His Chances of Election to the Senate.

THE TREASURY SUCCESSION.

President Grant Not Absolutely Committed to Judge Richardson's Appointment.

NO CHANGE IN FINANCIAL POLICY.

Carpenter in Defence of Caldwell and in Ridicule of Morton.

APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

Reappointment of the Present Government Directors of the U. P. R.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1873.

Interview With Secretary Boutwell—No Change in the Financial Policy of the Government To Be Made—The President Not Absolutely Committed to the Appointment of Judge Richardson.

As the despatches received here from Massachusetts increase the chances of Secretary Boutwell to the Senate to almost a certainty the interest manifested in the election becomes more and more intense in this city on account of the Cabinet change which it involves. The numerous friends of Boutwell are exultant, while the friends of Dawes are sad and discouraged. Many are the inquiries made at the HERALD bureau as to the fate of the Senatorial election in Massachusetts, while the more prominent officials of the Treasury will probably spend a sleepless night in their anxiety to know who is going to be the chief of that department after to-morrow.

In order to see how the hero of this excitement takes the prospects of his triumph, your correspondent called on Secretary Boutwell this evening and found him in a very cheerful mood, though far from exultant over his favorable prospects. On the contrary, he seemed to bear his good fortune very meekly, and in his modest way deprecated the idea that he felt at all certain of his election.

Your correspondent began:—"Well, Mr. Secretary—Senator, I should say—I congratulate you on the vote of the Massachusetts Legislature."

Secretary BOUTWELL—I thank you very much, but I think you are somewhat hasty about it. The result up to the time of the adjournment of the Legislature this evening is certainly in my favor, but there have been cases where candidates were defeated, even after such a favorable vote.

CORRESPONDENT—In New York the deepest interest is centred in this election. Wall street is quite excited about it. There appears to be an idea that currency would become more plentiful in case of your retirement from the Treasury?

Secretary BOUTWELL—I suppose the excitement, if there is any, is not so much on account of the Senatorial election as to the change in the Treasury Department that would be consequent upon it. I do not think, however, that my retirement would make any great difference. The President is satisfied with the manner in which the business of the department has been conducted, and he would not be in favor of a material change in the financial policy of the administration. The stringency of the money market is to a great extent artificial. Money is quite plentiful in the interior, and the business prospects for the Spring are very favorable.

CORRESPONDENT—It is considered a matter of certainty that in case of your election Judge Richardson would be your successor.

Secretary BOUTWELL—I am not aware that the President has absolutely committed himself to the appointment of Judge Richardson. Of course it is not for me to say what may be the intentions of the President.

CORRESPONDENT—I suppose you would cease to be Secretary of the Treasury immediately on the announcement of your election?

Secretary BOUTWELL—I shall not cease to be Secretary of the Treasury until sworn in as a Senator.

CORRESPONDENT—You would, in that case, be sworn in during the present special session of the Senate?

Secretary BOUTWELL—I believe so.

CORRESPONDENT—Has not the Credit Mobilier business hurt Dawes' chances for the Senatorship?

Secretary BOUTWELL—I have no means of judging as to that, as I have not visited Massachusetts for some time.

After some more remarks that are not of public interest your correspondent took his leave.

A National Park on Mackinaw Island—What a New Senator Thinks of It—Carpenter, in Defence of Caldwell, Digs Morton in the Ribs.

The Senate was not quite so sleepy in Sunday afternoon as it was in the morning. Suddenly Senators shook off the lethargy occasioned by their stuporous thoughts, and, buoyed up by the mild, Spring-like day, banded some small wit, which, from its rare occurrence in this abode of dire profanity, started several of the solemn body to ghastly grinning, with here and there a dry chuckle. This seemed such a departure from the usual dignity of the place that the perpetrator of the hilarious demonstration was always discovered by the supernatural gloom with which he immediately enveloped his countenance to avoid observation. The first occasion for amusement was furnished by Senator Ferry, of Michigan, who read a sophomoric essay on the question of improving his fine lands in the vicinity of Mackinaw, by turning the military reservation there into a national park, with the Secretary of War as a gatekeeper. One of the new Senators, who carries his head in a very waggish manner, rose to second this pretty scheme. He was in favor of a system of national parks, which, he thought, were the most charming sink-holes possible for the people's money. He then, in a grim way, advocated the filling up of all the swamps of the country and the conversion of them into national parks also. He said we could not have too many of these interesting abodes of nature improved by art. He amused every one but Ferry, who could not see any wit in the remarks of the waggish Senator.

After Caldwell's elaborate speech had been read by the Clerk, later in the afternoon, Senator Carpenter began a witty defence of the weak-eyed, half-winkered child of corruption from Kansas, in alluding to Senator Morton's onslaught on Caldwell. Carpenter became exceedingly satirical. He admired the purity of Morton which stood agast at Caldwell's corruption. He said Morton reminded him of an old deacon he once met when he was prosecuting attorney in Wisconsin. That good old man was accustomed only to the Arcadian atmosphere of a rural hamlet, where he had never had an opportunity of becoming at all familiar with the technicalities of worldly sin. He was summoned on a Grand Jury, and although there were no revolting cases brought before it, the knowledge dawning upon the deacon that there were really so many bad men in the world affected the good old man's mind, and he became sick, restless and sleepless at nights. The Judge was finally obliged to excuse him on that account alone. Now, Morton, quoth the Mackinawian Carpenter, had been reared in a national park, with the Secretary of War as a gatekeeper. One of the new Senators, who carries his head in a very waggish manner, rose to second this pretty scheme. He was in favor of a system of national parks, which, he thought, were the most charming sink-holes possible for the people's money. He then, in a grim way, advocated the filling up of all the swamps of the country and the conversion of them into national parks also. He said we could not have too many of these interesting abodes of nature improved by art. He amused every one but Ferry, who could not see any wit in the remarks of the waggish Senator.

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THE GORGED RIVERS.

The Susquehanna Rising Rapidly at Port Deposit and Elsewhere—The Ice Slowly Breaking Up in the Schuylkill.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1873.

A despatch from Port Deposit states that a heavy thunder storm prevailed there this morning, and the rain continued. The Susquehanna River has been opened through the ice gorge, causing much alarm. There is no change in the ice gorge.

At Chickies, Pa., the river has risen three feet and is still rising. The ice gorge remains unchanged.

At Columbia, Pa., the river has risen two feet and is still rising.

At Middle-town the ice in the Susquehanna commenced moving about noon. The river is rising slowly.

The Gorge Gradually Breaking Up in the Schuylkill.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1873.

It has been raining very hard all the morning. A channel has been opened through the ice gorge in the Schuylkill River at Fairmount. A portion of the ice passed over the dam without doing any damage.

THE MODCOS.

Do the Savages Mean Treachery After All?

Steele the Only Man Confident of an Unconditional Surrender.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11, 1873.

A despatch from Yreka this evening says that Frank Merritt arrived last evening from Fairchild's, and represents that Captain Jack was to be in last Friday to treat with General Canby; but, instead of his coming, "Boston Charley" and "Limpy" came in with the report that Captain Jack's principal men were hunting deer, and as soon as they came in he would meet them. He appointed Monday afternoon at two o'clock for the meeting, at the Point of Rocks, near Tule Lake, where he would have his squaw and children. He wanted only the General, Mr. Applegate and the Commissioners to come, without any soldiers, and to bring three wagons.

The General will send up three wagons and a few men, as agreed upon, but will take care to have soldiers within halting distance. All the white men—even Steele and Riddle—are suspicious of treachery, and believe the Indians will not surrender. When "Boston Charley" was at Fairchild's he boasted that he was good for twenty soldiers; that the Modcos could divide up into small parties of two or three and commit raids on the settlers, and the soldiers could not catch them. Clearly Steele is a can of powder while at Fairchild's, and on his way back to the lava beds found a lot of cartridges for needle guns, which had been dropped by the soldiers, near the military camps. The Indians undoubtedly have plenty of arms and ammunition. Unless they surrender on Monday we suspect very much that they are treacherously playing some points to gain an advantage.

The stock raisers in the Modcos section complain of losing a large number of their cattle and sheep. The Indians kill what they need, and so do the Oregon teamsters, who work by the day and board themselves. Besides these, some of the soldiers also kill cattle and sheep.

Lieutenant Boutel and two non-commissioned officers on route for Reception, bringing some recruits for the First Cavalry, arrived this evening, from whom we learn that E. Steele started from Dorris' ranch yesterday morning, taking only four wagons and teams, only one teamster accompanying him. Steele had been out to see some of the Indians beforehand, and felt confident they would come to the Point of Rocks, there to be taken in wagons to a place across the creek.

Opposite Dorris' horse tents had been put up and made comfortable, with an abundance of hay, firewood and food. Various articles have also been provided for the convenience of the Modcos. There was still considerable doubt felt by some about Jack coming out.