

CUBA.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

Highly Important News from the Seat of Government and the Insurrection.

Arrest of Mr. O'Kelly, the Herald Commissioner.

The Captain General's Statement on the Case.

Why and Where the Herald Commissioner Was Arrested.

A Court of Inquiry Proceeding, but His Fate Doubtful.

Serious Rumors Concerning Contraband Correspondence.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following highly important intelligence has been received from Havana by special despatch to the Herald:—

HAVANA, April 4—5 P. M. I have just had an interview with Captain General Ceballos. I could get nothing satisfactory from him relative to Mr. James J. O'Kelly, the Herald special correspondent, or concerning his probable whereabouts or fate. I requested the Captain General to let me know what would be O'Kelly's fate.

THE EXECUTIVE STATEMENT. His Excellency said, in reply, that "he did not know; that O'Kelly had come into Manzanillo from the insurrection; that he was arrested; that a court of inquiry is being held at that city in the matter of his case; that he (the Captain-General) had only just been informed of the fact, and that he knew nothing further in relation thereto."

I could get no more information from the Captain General. He seemed to be determined to keep me in suspense.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL AID REQUESTED. I have telegraphed Mr. Young, United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, requesting him to see about O'Kelly at once and to keep me informed with respect to the progress of his case.

RUMOR OF CONTRABAND DOCUMENTS. I have been informed, from another source, that documents from the insurrection have been found on O'Kelly.

THE HERALD COMMISSIONER'S PERIL.

[FROM THE HERALD OF MARCH 6.] Interview with Captain General Ceballos—Executive Imagination Against a Hard, Solid Fact—With the Insurgents—Towering Passion and Talk of a Drumhead Court Martial—The Second Thought—He Will Expel O'Kelly on His Reappearance—The Mildest Possible "Punishment."

The following special despatch from Havana, relative to the position of Mr. James J. O'Kelly, the Herald Commissioner in Cuba, was published in the Herald of the 6th ult.:

HAVANA, March 4, 1873. His Excellency the Captain General said he entertained the belief that O'Kelly was hidden away at Santiago de Cuba, in the Eastern division of the island. I assured him, in reply to his expression, that Mr. O'Kelly was with the insurgents.

THE EXECUTIVE EXasperated. The General became exasperated. He said he wanted to know "what or who the New York Herald and its correspondent were to thus mock the Spanish laws of Cuba." At first he firmly insisted he would have O'Kelly tried by a drumhead court martial and

if he returned from within the insurgent position; but, after a more patient hearing of some remarks which I made in response, he concluded to give orders to have O'Kelly expelled from the island immediately upon his coming into the Spanish lines. CHRISTIAN LENTY SOFTENS THE OFFICIAL HEART OF THE HIDALGO.

His Excellency finished his remarks by saying that this latter punishment, expulsion, would be the mildest possible under the circumstances.

Spanish Naval Seizure of a Contraband of War.

KINGSTON, Jan., April 3, 1873. The schooner Village Bride, Captain Adams, carrying goods contraband of war for the rebels in Cuba, has been seized as a legal prize at Fort Antonio by a Spanish man-of-war.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Nativist Opposition to Royal Reunion with American Democracy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 6, 1873. The war steamer Bencha has arrived from Honolulu, with Generals Schofield and Alexander on board. There was a strong native opposition to the King's proposed visit to the United States.

MODOC MANOEUVRES.

Captain Jack Anxious to See the Commissioner and Do a "Heape Talk"—Generals Not Wanted. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 6, 1873.

A despatch from Treka to-night says that on Thursday Captain Jack sent Bogus Charley to Mr. Fairchild, and the other Commissioners on Friday, at the Lava Beds, and that Generals Canby and Anselm must not come; he did not want the Commissioners to talk at all—he would do all the talking. On Friday, at noon, the Commissioners were council with Captain Jack at the appointed place. If the terms of peace are not agreed to there will probably be a fight on Tuesday. The weather at the Lava Beds is intensely cold.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The Russian Troops Made Ready to Take the Field Against Khiva.

Plan and Progress of the Imperialist Campaign Against the Khan—Extensive Operations for the Conquest of an Ill-Armed Foe.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ST. PETERSBURG, April 6, 1873.

A despatch from Baku, on the western coast of the Caspian Sea, dated April 2, announces that the Tchigachur column would take the field against Khiva on the 5th inst.

STRENGTH AND PLAN OF THE MUSCOVITE EXPEDITION.

The expedition against Khiva is in three detachments. The first, starting from Orenburg, concentrates at Unbaposa and proceeds on the table land of Uctuzet, which begins 600 versts south of Orenburg, at the river Ichtaihan. There it will take six days' supply of drinking water, because a supply will be unobtainable until the springs of Aktzhah-Kuluk are reached.

The second, or Atirik Valley detachment, will march through Astraban and must overcome the Turkomans before reaching Khiva.

The third detachment, starting from Turkestan will probably avoid the desert in the neighborhood of the Sea of Aral and march along the Syr-Daria river to Petrovsk. Thence it will take the banks of the Djan-Daria river to the frontier of Khiva.

THE VICTIM POORLY PREPARED FOR DEFENSE. The Khivan force is insignificant and its armament poor, the rifles being particularly defective.

The Russian Commanders, their Strategy and Route.

The Russian generals, in executing the operations which are indicated in the above despatch, act in accordance with orders which were forwarded to them from St. Petersburg after the deliberation of a Russian Council of War which was held February 27. At this assemblage it was finally decided to adopt a plan of Colonel Wenikoff, by which the attacking force will be divided into three parts—the first, under General Kaufmann, to proceed from Tashkend; the second, under General Krzyzozulsky, from Orenburg; and the third, under Colonel Markosoff, from the valley of the Atirek.

The Atirek detachment will consist of the troops formerly stationed at Krasnovodsk, where they were employed in collecting information about the surrounding country, with the object of opening a new commercial route from the Caspian to Central Asia. The plan of this route was formed on the supposition that Khiva would ultimately either become Russian or be entirely subject to Russian influence. An exploring expedition was accordingly sent into the Balkhan mountains, and another to the foot of the Kanter-Dagh. In 1871, last year, too, several expeditions of this kind, accompanied by a number of geologists, were sent into the mountains, and from Krasnovodsk to Sary-Kamish, near the Khivan frontier, on which occasion a portion of the dry bed of the River Ustui, which is supposed to have once flowed to the Oxus, was explored as far as Topshak. Last Autumn it was decided to move the troops to the valley of the Atirek, and to make a base there for an expedition against Khiva from Krasnovodsk. The fort of Topshak was then built, and Russian troops now stationed in its vicinity, Krasnovodsk being occupied only by a few non-commissioned officers and men.

SPAIN.

Cabinet Report of the Surrender of Berga to the Carlists and its First Consequences.

The 23d March was observed here in commemoration of the declaration of the German Empire. The flags of all the Consuls, save the French, were displayed.

AN AMERICAN MINISTER HOMEWARD BOUND. Colonel L. Macbreit, United States Minister to Bolivia, arrived here on the 2d inst., on his route home, and leaves for New York by to-day's steamer.

PERU. The President has finally arranged with Messrs. Dreyfus & Co. for the issue of the balance of the loan of 1872, for \$26,800,000 sterling, now fully authorized by the action of Congress respecting it.

REPUBLICAN CALL FOR THE DEFENSE OF CATALONIA. The Federal Republican Committee of Barcelona have sent a circular to the Catalan towns ordering the inhabitants to place them in a state of defence and force the Carlists to encamp in the fields where the volunteers and regulars can exterminate them.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY. The Carlist band under Tristany have burned the railway station at San Guin.

PEASANT GUARD AT SANCTUARY. The churches in the town of Reus have been closed and are guarded by armed peasants.

Spanish Political Propagandism in Portugal.

It is rumored that Spanish revolutionary agents have gone into Portugal and that they are well supplied with money.

Belgian Contradiction of French and British News Bulletins.

The Madrid correspondent of the Independence Bells says the reports published in the French and English papers of popular disturbances and military insubordination in Spain are greatly exaggerated.

FIRE IN NINETY-FIRST STREET.

A fire broke out last night in the three story frame building No. 15 East Ninety-first street that caused a damage of about nine thousand dollars. Heller Brothers, who occupied the first floor as a grocery store, suffered a loss of \$1,000; insured in the Park Insurance Company for \$1,500. Robert Franklin, who occupied the second story, suffered a loss of \$1,500; insured in the German-American for \$500. The third story was occupied by Carr as a dwelling house; loss \$1,000. The adjoining house, No. 13, took fire from the flames and was very much damaged. The first floor in the second house was occupied by Mrs. McIntyre, who lost property valued at \$250. No insurance. The second story was insured in the German-American for \$500. The two story frame No. 11 was damaged to the extent of \$500. It was vacant. The buildings are the property of Mr. M. Van Dross and were insured to the extent of \$5,000; insured in the German-American for \$4,500 and in the American Insurance Company for \$500.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY'S RETURN.

Archbishop Bayley returned to this city last night from Florida, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, which is said to be entirely restored. He participated at the imposing ceremonies incident to Palm Sunday at the Cathedral to-day.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Colombian Boundary Difficulty with Venezuela.

Panama Peaceable and More Healthy—Presidential Candidates in Great Plenty—Indian Trouble at Darien—Peruvian Finance and a New Loan—British Material Interests in Costa Rica—Serious Agitation and an Unusually Scene in Guatemala.

By way of Panama to this port we have the following summary of news from the Central and South American republics, under date of Panama, March 28.

Colombia. A certain amount of alarm has just been diffused through Colombia on account of recent news from Venezuela. The limits between the two countries, as is the case with most of the Spanish American republics, have never been fairly settled, but remain pretty much as the different political divisions were at the time of the independence. As this has at various times given rise to disputes between the populations and authorities of the frontiers, a minister was sent specially by Colombia to Venezuela to endeavor to come to some definite arrangements. Negotiations have thus been going on between the Colombian Minister Galindo and the Venezuelan government for some time back. For some fancied offence President Guzman has not been able to get the negotiations broken off, stating as a reason that Colombia had refused to take into consideration the documents, titles, &c. submitted by Venezuela. While on the other hand the proofs of her claims offered by Colombia are not acceptable to Venezuela, and so the case stands.

Although the language of Venezuela is firm and almost threatening, President Guzman has invited the President of Colombia to meet him at Barranquilla and there to discuss the points in dispute. A committee of five to investigate the whole intricate question, and so hopes are entertained that a friendly settlement will be effected.

The Pradoletonia, a Bogota paper, says in reference to the intrigues with Venezuela that now agitate the mind of the Colombian President, there are three serious advisers—the national debt, the intervention in the affairs of Cuba, and this question with Venezuela as to limits.

Congress has approved of the appointment of ex-President Estorobas Salgado for Secretary of War at Bogota.

PLenty of Embryo Presidents. There are five candidates in the field for the next President of the Colombian Union—viz., Carlos Marin, from the valley of the Atirek, Tomas Garrido and Santiago Peres.

A NEW BANK. A bank has been organized at Barranquilla, with Mr. Mier as President of the Board and Mr. Straus as manager. The subscribed capital of the bank is \$212,500, in 125 shares of \$2,500 each.

Political affairs on the isthmus are quiet. Panama has again become peaceful, and the surrounding country is now being settled by young children has all but ceased.

INDIAN TROUBLES AT DARIEN. The people in Panama have been a good deal shocked at certain news from Darien. There are at present some hundreds of cauccho gatherers in the forests and near the Indian villages. The most of these are from the foot of the Cordillera, and have in general a bad name for being vicious and disorderly. By a boat just arrived from Darien a report was brought that a party of about eighty-four men had just gone into the forests in search of cauccho along the Chucuanaga. On returning after being away five days, they were met by a party of Indians who had killed them. The Indians were beaten and they retreated. Shortly after this a man called Florencio Angulo and some others, descending the river Basano, met with seven Indians and killed them all, leaving their bodies lying along the edge of the river.

Proceeding down the river they killed two more Indians, and then returned to the city. Besides the servants to Mr. Hernandez. Another man, a leader in such assassinations, dragged two Indians out of a house in which they were domestic, and cut their heads off.

Some of the merchants here who trade with Darien have asked the President to send down troops to restore order, but no official intimation has come to the government. The President refuses to do so.

GERMAN HOLIDAY. The 23d March was observed here in commemoration of the declaration of the German Empire. The flags of all the Consuls, save the French, were displayed.

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WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Navy Creates a Naval Torpedo Hero.

The Secretary of the Navy has presented for many months that he was without a fitting subject for his Sophomore pen. Lieutenant Commander William K. Wheeler, who is noted in the Naval Register for 1873 as ranking eighty-seventh on the list of lieutenant commanders, sailing from New York, and assigned to special duty at the torpedo station in Newport, comes to the relief of the Secretary and gives him a theme, which has been duly accepted and promulgated. Lieutenant Commander Wheeler is a "gentleman and a scholar," as the world expresses it, and is well known among his peers as an "officer and a gentleman" in the navy. As in the army, it is not necessary that a man should be an officer as well as a gentleman, a distinction insisted upon in the regulations of all well-constituted monarchies. Farther along in life the officer learns that it is not becoming in an "officer and gentleman" to perform menial duties or manual labor in the presence of his superiors. It is, to be sure, an old-fashioned regulation, like the navigation laws in force, enacted at the beginning of the Republic, which only provide for sailing ships. It was never expected there would be anything for an officer of the navy to do but command Jack Tars on old fashioned "broad sides." Times have changed, but the regulations of the navy have not, and Lieutenant Commander Wheeler, who was to be instructed in the art of handling torpedoes, not only demurred but positively refused to perform the manual labor required of him in handling and placing torpedoes, manning boats for that purpose, &c., &c. Having received a fair education at Annapolis, although the Secretary of the Navy was not at the head of the Department when he graduated, he could not understand why it would be a "breach of good order and discipline" to perform manual labor in the presence of his superiors. He was, by Secretary Robeson's order, his merit, meritorious and confer honor upon his country if he did it in the presence of his equals and superiors in rank. This was Commander Wheeler's whole offence, and the Secretary of the Navy from the sermons of New Jersey, finds in it a grave—in fact a serious—violation of the rules of the Navy Department, which might tend to impair its efficiency—that is, the Department, no allusion being made to the navy proper. The fact is, the order of Secretary Robeson provokes only laughter and derision in naval circles in this city. It is not six weeks since the Attorney General not only decided a case of a prominent naval officer in his favor upon the very point involved in Lieutenant Commander Wheeler's case, but that decision carried with it thousands of dollars as prize money which Treasury officials and naval officers had decided he was not entitled to, and that decision was based upon the rules of the navy that no officer, however low in rank, is obliged to disregard the spirit or the construction of the rules of the navy, no matter how high the rank of the officer commanding. It was also held that, if that officer had yielded even under protest, he would have forfeited all claim to a share in the prize which belonged to him, under the orders under which he acted. The facts in Commander Wheeler's case are as follows:—The torpedo service is something new to the regular navy, and from time to time officers are sent to Newport to be instructed in the science of torpedo practice. Before the rebellion the fact that a man was an officer of the army or navy was sufficient to entrust him with the best secrets of the government, but now it is not enough that one should be educated at West Point or Annapolis; he must take an additional oath of loyalty that he will not tell anybody how the torpedo service is conducted at the Navy Yard at New York. Now, a part of the secret was divulged by Commander Wheeler when he protested against rolling wheelbarrows, carrying burdens, packing boxes and pulling carts, and they have on several occasions objected to the manual labor and asserted that there could be no secret motive in rolling a wheelbarrow or carrying burdens on their backs. Lieutenant Commander Wheeler undertook to test the legality of the proceeding and declined to perform the manual labor, or rather said he was not going to do it any longer. The consequence was that he was reported to the Navy Department and charges were made out by General Boiles, Naval Solicitor General and Judge Advocate during the trial and returned to Washington, and he was ordered to show cause. Diligence to review was not given, but insubordination was, inasmuch as Wheeler did not perform the duty assigned him. In the opinions of naval officers, whose services to the country during the war entitle them to some weight, is that the most that can be imputed to Wheeler is an error of judgment, and a premature reprimand has been expended on an occasion when a little kindly advice would have answered all the purpose. As to the legal opinions expounded by the Secretary, they only revive the old saying that among constitutional lawyers, a great sailor and a great statesman, and a great sailor is a great constitutional lawyer. Commander Wheeler did not, it is maintained by old hands, and the history of the navy, do anything but record of the War Department shows—"for the sake of good order and military discipline"—his Secretary would do many things that he would not do if he were a private citizen.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN MIXED COMMISSION. The British and American Mixed Commission has adversely decided what are known as the "Caucutta cases," growing out of the detention of the United States vessels, under the proclamation of the Queen, during the late rebellion, preventing them sailing from British East India ports with cargoes of saltpetre. The Commission will adjourn about the 1st of May till the 2d of June, when they will meet at Newport, Rhode Island, Mr. Cox, the Secretary, having recently returned from that city, where he engaged rooms for the transaction of business. Of all the cases only nineteen were American. The entire business will be disposed of within the next few days. On the 12th inst. was adjudicated. Of all the cases only nineteen were American. The entire business will be disposed of within the next few days. On the 12th inst. was adjudicated.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. Special Herald correspondence from Havana, under date of March 29, reports:—On Thursday the Canadiana, Captain Honckerdorff, and the Shawmut, Captain Harrison, arrived at Matanzas. The Wyoming has been at Santiago de Cuba, and received and returned many couriers. A ball was given ashore in honor of the officers, which they returned by another on board.

A Tainoa report, of the latest mail date, says:—The Tainoa steamer Narragansett is now overdue here. The United States steamers Pennsylvania and Omaha, from the South coast, are to arrive in the latter part of April.

The United States steamer Tascara left here on the 23d inst. for the Chiriqui, in Darien, where she is surveying expedition still are. Captain Selfridge received and returned many couriers. A ball was given ashore in honor of the officers, which they returned by another on board.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE. The following changes in the stations of revenue officers have been made:—Third Lieutenants O. S. Wiley, from the Petrel and ordered to the Colfax; Samuel Howard, from the Colfax to the Stevens. First Lieutenant A. C. Cary and Second Lieutenant David A. Hall, from the Stevens and placed on waiting orders. Second Lieutenant H. H. H. from the Stevens to the Eastport and ordered to the Relief at Galveston; James F. Ota, from the Relief to the McCulloch; O. C. Hamlet, from the Relief to the McCulloch; and J. H. H. from the Relief to the McCulloch.

MURDER IN SAN FRANCISCO. In an affray last night in this city Manuel E. Eucador, clerk to the Mexican Consul, was shot and killed by Buenaventura Orenza, who gave himself into custody, and claims he that acted in self-defence.

A DARK DEED.

The New York Gas Company's Supply of Gas Exhausted.

HALF THE CITY IN GLOOM.

The Unskilled Italian Laborers Unable to Perform the Work of Manufacture Rapidly Enough.

SEVERAL OF THEM SINGED.

The Strikers Overawed by the Police, but Menacing in Attitude.

An unlooked-for difficulty arose last night on the gas question. The Italian workmen put on by the New York Company proved unequal to the emergencies of the situation. The supply of gas in the company's retorts became exhausted, the Italians were not able to manufacture the gas quick enough, and darkness was the result. This added a fresh and unlooked-for complication to the already much-vexed question. The company is in a very undesirable position, for the reason that by their arrangements with the city the latter is to supply gas during one night breaks their charter. They endeavor to take advantage of the men without properly considering the means at their disposal to light them. This trouble was originated by the company with a view to reduce expenses. The Mutual has received a large share of the private trade, and to meet the falling off in receipts the New York Company tried the experiment of doing with less men and making the others work longer. Since the strike of last season three separate gangs of workmen have been employed, each party working nominally eight hours. The other gas companies in the city were doing their business with two gangs, but the two were paid extra for the additional time. This extra pay the New York Company promised the men when the gangs were cut down to two. The men grumbled, and as soon then as the company thought of anything but running gear with the two gangs they cut off the extra pay. When the result is the present strike. As soon as the men went out Mr. Mowten, the superintendent, arranged with the head of an Italian society in Jersey City for a number of men to fill the place of the strikers.

These were at once transferred to the works, where they are lodged and fed, but their inability to fill the positions of the men on strike has made the situation very embarrassing. People in that portion of the city below Fourteenth street were much surprised when they found themselves in darkness, and they began to sing. The fact that the affair was a more serious one than was at first anticipated. When the lightkeepers tried to their usual work they found that gas did not come to them. From one lamp to another they went, but without any better result and they at last gave it up in despair. The pipes were cut and the gas came out through the pipes and was made use of immediately. In the private houses also the same want of gas had been experienced, and the holders of the same manner of articles to make good their light. Oil kerosene lamps that had not seen the light for years were brought out of an honorable retirement into service. The gas came, however, it was made use of, and candles and kerosene lamps were again tried, but to their old place. At half-past nine again the gas went out, and once more the people without light turned gladly to their time-worn lighting utensils. Grocery stores that were lighted by gas, and the houses of the night, were again lighted by gas.

THE DARKENED DISTRICT. The district in which the gas had given out stretched in complete darkness from Grand street to the Battery, on both the east and west sides of the city. Above Grand street the gas burned partly, but not to any universal extent. At some points the Mutual gas was used, and here, of course, the light was not interrupted. It was found that the usual supply had given out for the night.

The district in which the gas had given out stretched in complete darkness from Grand street to the Battery, on both the east and west sides of the city. Above Grand street the gas burned partly, but not to any universal extent. At some points the Mutual gas was used, and here, of course, the light was not interrupted. It was found that the usual supply had given out for the night.

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MORMONDOM.

"God's People" Assembled in Semi-Annual Conference—Canon Firing Off Another Big Gun—Brighton Retires from the Desert.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 5, 1873. The Mormon Semi-Annual Conference was held to-day in the Tabernacle. There were present about six thousand persons from all parts of the Territory, including four or five hundred Gentiles as spectators. At the morning services Apostles Taylor and Cannon spoke. The latter thought the prospects of the Mormon Church never were more bright and encouraging. All the powers of the world could not put down the Church and thwart Divine design. God