## THE CUBAN REVOLUTION

THE REPORT OF GEN. JORDAN'S SURRENDER BASED ON SPANISH DOCUMENTS.

HAVANA, Sept. 27 .- The telegram sent from Havana on Saturday last relative to the surrender of Gen. Jordan and his troops, upon the payment by the Government of a certain sum of money, was based upon official dispatches. It is reported that the insurgents in the neighborhood of Yaguaramas and Pais, and between Cienfuegos and Colon, are treating with the Spanish authorities relative to surrender. Their surrender is important, if true, the rebel bands in this quarter being nearest to the sugar districts of Colon and Cardenas.

THE NEW SCHEME OF THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES. HAVANA, Sept. 18 .- The new arrangement, at the r head of which stand Senors Zangroniz and Ajuria, contemplates the payment of \$15 for each Cuban who does not wish to volunteer. Every man must now show his hand. Are you for the Cubans, or are you for the integrity Español !- these are the questions that have to be met, and no avoidance is to be tolerated. The journals contain long lists of names affixed by Cubans as well as Spaniards which lend all seeming countenance to the action of the Government. Very many signatures appear of old and honored Cubans, who, according to this showing, desire to see Spanish sovereignty preserved intact. The Count of Pozos Dulces, long the old recognized leader of the Cuban party, for years the editor of El Siglo, and whose sister is the widow of Narciso Lopez, figures in the number. Then one sees the name of Zaldo, of José Antonio Fesser, and of many other wellknown Creoles. What does this mean? Do these people really desire to see the Spaniards succeed, or are they afraid of confiscation in case of a refusal to lend their signatures to the manifesto?

The policy of putting out this paper to secure names has been alluded to by your correspondent heretofore. The object is, of course, to manufacture public sentiment abroad. The thirty gunboats will ere long be finished. They are withheld from the use of the Spanish Government at present by the United States authorities, but a superhuman effort will soon be made to have them released. One of the leading Powers of Europe will, the Spaniards say, offer to guarantee that the new boats building at New-York will not be used in any event against Peru. Now, in addition to this, the Spaniards are determined to show, to their best ability, that the principal Cubans of the Isle do not want the United States to recognize the insurgents as belligerents, or give them the slightest encouragement. It is believed that many, or most, of the Creoles' signatures have been procured through fear. 'At all events, the Spaniards now seem to have no idea of giving up

- FRENCH INTEREST IN THE CUBAN QUESTION. LONDON, Sept. 27 .- The Morning Post to-day has a letter from its Paris correspondent, wherein the Cuban question is discussed at length. The writer says the interest in the matter is increasing at Paris. but the public must not expect to learn precisely the intercourse between Madrid and Washington. There is a difficult game to be played in order to avoid wounding Spanish pride.

GEN. JORDAN'S EXPEDITION - ENGAGEMENTS WITH SPANISH TROOPS-ALTERNATE VIC-TORIES AND REPULSES-IMPROVEMENT IN THE MORALE OF THE CUBAN FORCE-EX-CITING ADVENTURES-HEALTH AND SPIRITS OF THE INSURGENTS-THE ADVANCE UPON

PROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

COCOS. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 2 .- The Eloveimpulsive and, from obvious necessity, so irrevalue any sort of trustworthy communication with the | chance of success. The works were virtually ours. coast, and have reason to apprehend that many of | the Spanish fire having been almost entirely allenced, altogether, or subjected to such delays as must ren. | progress at the very instant of the stampede. der them almost valueless. I take the precaution as | About the welder of June a series of rapid expedi-I have hitherto done, of briefly repeating the mate | tion, was electrized, possibly with the purpose of incidents of the expedition, in order that at some | grades live accustoming the men to the chances and period, and in some connected form, you may because of Culane watters, which from time to time be able to trace the progress of our little; smoot through the office plantations in the northern band, and estimate the character of the trials part of the province of Santiago, gethering much we have had to encounter, and the extent to which | valuable information in regard to the combinen we have been able to overcome them. Or the suc- the country, and indicting considerable injury upon cessful landing on the shore of the Day of Noe I am aware that you have already received full intelligence. Let me now rehearse again, for the fourth or fifth time, the events which followed our first

fortimate occupation of Cuban soil.

At no very histant point from the place of debarkation, near the unimportant station of Fi Ramon, the Spaniards chose their opportunity of resting the temper and quality of our force. The skirmish was a

serious, if not critical. We have since learned | was arranged with unusual secrecy and caution I did that the roult of this engagement was everywhere proclaimed an unconditional triumph of our troops were preparing to withdraw. We had the Spanish troops, but nothing could be further | suffered no sufficient injury to render a retreat necesfrom the truth. The advantages of choice of ground | sary, and it is therefore probable that the design and superior numbers were all on their side. Our was simply to convey the idea that our time advance, composed of comparatively few men, was for taking the field in earnest and boldly surprised and. I regret to say, failed to hold its position with anything like due tenacity and persistency. When, subsequently, the affair became general, the were sent bither and thither among the plantations, same irresolution displayed itself for a time in all spreading evident consternation, and causing the quarters, and nowhere more conspicuously than | enemy to draw his lines more closely than ever to his among the Europeans and Americans, whose officers | base, near Ho'guin. On one occasion only, during showed neither the ability nor the inclination to | this period, did any actual contest occur. A bungstand vigorously to their work. After a period of ling ambuscade was laid in one of the numerous deplarming uncertainty we succeeded, with much files in which this broken country abounds, but it

labor, in bringing a piece of artillery to bear upon | failed to stand for more than 10 minutes before the the enemy, under cover of which our men were gath- onslaught of our people. From this brief encounter ered together once more and put in condition to op- | the Spaniards fled in disorder, leaving their compose the attack which, up to that moment, had been | manding officer dead upon the ground; and since too rapid and powerful for them. A few plunging | that casual engagement we have been unable to find shots from the Napoleon gun settled the business of our opponents in any other attitude than that of that day, and the Spaniards speedily abandoned the | cautious defense. ground they had temporarily obtained, and with it | Within the past three or four days a number of relinquished their barren advantage. For a little time | excursions, apparently to some distance in the inwe saw nothing more of them, and were suffered to | terior, from the time they have occupied, have been pursue our course toward the interior without molestation until we reached a point admirably adapted for a defensive struggle, which our opponents had seized and occupied with quick sagacity, although, as the event proved, their power to make good use of the opportunity was not equal to their intention. This was a narrow isthmus, which what is understood to be our first serious object. separates the Bays of Nipe and Banes, and which is not more than 1,000 yards in width. It had been in possession of a small detachment of our skirmishers. but these, upon the advance of the superior Spanish point nothing certain is known, and force, were compelled to fall back upon our main nothing can be learned from those who alone could body. Owing to the irregularities of communication | supply the wished for information. Meanwhile, between the several detachments of our troops-one of the apparently inevitable consequences of the disheartening lack of discipline which prevailed among the pative officers-Gen. Jordan was unaware of the return of our detachment, and had fairly confronted the enemy's position before he was made acquainted with the fact that the road was obstructed. The first aggressive movement on our side was the advance of some fifty men to turn the petual enjoyment in this lovely country, the climate right flank of our antagonist, but as this produced of which, even in the middle of Summer, is inexpresno immediate result, either from being imperfectly sibly mild and fresh, All our apprehensions executed, or in consequence of a plan to draw us into of danger from the burning heats were without an ambuseade, the General advanced alone to reconpoiter, and, when close upon the intrenchments, re-

ceived a volley of rifles sufficient, had they been

decently handled, to have put an end to the existence

of a score of men. The effect was not so dispiriting

upon our leader as upon some of his followers, dozens

of whom fled in furious haste to the surrounding

woods, whence they ridiculously endeavored to re-

deem themselves by opening an ill-directed and

purposeless fire on their own account. With consid-

erable effort, the General succeeded in collecting

together some 30 or 40 of the runaways; and at the

bead of this mere handfull, the majority of whom | curing such aid as may enable them to free themselves

were negroes, he advanced, carbine in hand, shouting the only command (I believe) he is capable of expressing in Spanish, "Forward!" and leading them as swiftly as was possible to the point which be had discovered to be most easily assailable. With these insignificant resources, he succeeded in driving a body of about 200 Spanish regulars, all well armed with Peabody rifles, to their boats. In the whole of this exciting affair not a man on our side was injured, while the enemy suffered considerably, including the loss of one or two drowned in the hasty embarkation. We found in their encampment, moreover, a welcome quantity of food, clothing and

For several days subsequent to this skirmish, our time was principally taken up with reconnoissances, many of them extending a considerable distance into the interior, in the course of which we found frequent traces of recent occupation by hostile parties, but came into no direct collision with them. It was evident to the best informed among our leaders ? that nothing except united and harmonious action, and the suppression of the wretched jealousies which had done so much toward dividing our counsels. were needed to sweep the entire district, and expel with little loss of time every vestige of Spanish military authority from this department. Unhappily, the lack of efficiency among many of our officers, with the direct and inevitable consequences of their untrustworthingss upon the men, rendered it for a long time next to impossible to enter upon a determined aggressive campaign. Repeated attempts ! were made in these early days to inspire the troops with the necessary spirit, but too often with most harassing results. A single incident will serve as an example. During the first week in June, a party of our scouts, headed, I believe, by Gen. Jordan himself, discovered a camp of about 100 Spanish troops in a position not very distant from Tacajo, of considerable strategic importance, inasmuch as its occupation would compel the abandonment of several others surrounding it. The condition of the cated, is running through the camp, that an immecountry was extremely favorable for an attack, and diate march on Holguin is decided upon, and is it could clearly have been taken with great case, and | stirring the troops to the most cheering demonstraprobably with little material loss. An assault was I tions of erthusiasm. carefully planned, involving the advance of about 1,000 of our men. Owing to circumstances which I need not here repeat in detail, but which may be spoken of as akin to the chief causes of discouragement before alluded te, only about half that number could be gathered together for the occasion. These, however, would have been sufficient to accomplish the work in hand, if all parties concerned had been disposed to heartily cooperate, and had shown the necessary prompitude in carrying out the directions of the chief officer? The place was closely invested, and our men were brought to within 40 or 50 yards of the intrenchments, Gen. Jordan leading the way, cheering and waying his hat as an encouragement to those behind him. From what subsequently transpired, we learned that the Spaniards were actually on the point of surrendering, and that a soldier stood ready to haul down the flag | adhere to the fortunes of the fallen dynasty, cast at the first demand, when suddenly an outcry arose to the effect that the enemy was in our rear, and in less than 30 minutes the General was left standing almost almost alone, the bulk of his entire force having retreated breathlessly to the neighboring woods for shelter. The panic, as it presently turned out, was caused by the trifling circumstance of a small group and if it succeeds in their subjugation it will hold of lancers, 25 in number, who had ridden over from Holgrin to overlook our movements. Every endeavor was made to rally the men, but the opportunity was lost, and before preparations could be made for another assault the position had been strengthened to an extent forbidding a fresh attempt. No ments of our forces in this disturbed district are so | mishap could have been more vexations, since to brave land this agest would have smalled us to mences that I find inexpressible atmenties in establishing | and probably to advance upon Holgu a with every my dispatches to THE TRIBUNE have either been lest | and preparations for a formal surrender being in

the Spanish outposts, though never coming, into serious collision with their forces. The good results were soon apparent in the increased alacrity and steadiness of the men, but were not so distinctly obvious among the officers. At one time we had rumors of an intended attack in force upon a fortified position of strength and importance among the mountains, and, as well as I can judge with the limited geographical intelligence sharp one, and there would be little use in concealing at hand, within the borders of the Holguin district the fact that, at the putset, the odds were unpleas- A demonstration was certainly made, and with damantly against us, and our position was extremely aging results to the enemy, but as the movement not reach the ground until the affair was over and several days and nights thereafter, detachments

made by officers high in command. Of their object nothing is positively known, although much speculation concerning them thas naturally arisen. Our troops are in constant readiness for action, and it is hoped that these repeated personal reconnoissances may be the forerunners of a steady advance toward the town of Holguin, the occupation of which, both on account of its military position and its political importance, would be a great step gained. But we are leading the most delightful and agreeable lives to be imagined. Our stores are not perhaps so profuse as we could sometimes desire, and our rations may not be always such as would tempt an epicurean appetite; but for trivial deprivations of these kinds we care little. It does not even occur to us to look upon them as hardships. We have excellent health and high hopes. Mere existence is a perfoundation. I cannot say how it may be other parts of the island, but here, in the mountain regions, we find the atmosphere so clear and invigorating as to make us forget we are in the tropics. The occupants of the surrounding plantations are all heartily and openly with us, and it may be mentioned as a circumstance of peculiar interest for the future, if not for the present, that I have not met a single native Cuban in this district who is not an ardent and even a vehement advocate of annexation to the United States. And this desire appears to proceed not solely from the hope of sc-

more rapidly from Spanish thraldom, but also, and principally, from a conviction that by this means alone the prompt development of their immense latent resources, their rapid material advancement, and their ultimate prosperity can be assured.

Our position, however, during this short period of easy idleness, has not been such as to soothe us into any feeling of false security. We know very well what sort of work is laid out for us, and we are free to wish that the aid we know has been promised and which we are eagerly awaiting, would exhibit itself in some more practical form than empty pledges and congratulations upon the successes we have thus far attained. A good American brigade, especially if officered as an American brigade should be, would be a most welcome addition to our force. In the present temper of our men, the labors the campaign will be undertaken with all the requisite pluck and determination; but we look for reënforcements to make our task quicker of accomplishment and less desperate in its character. The principal weakness among us at present is in the subordinate officers. The men are always ready to follow efficient leaders, but it is a disagreeable fact that, in the few cases where we have been brought to temporary grief, the disasters were occasioned by the misbehavior of certain subalterns. As to the spirit of the population at large, there can be no question. They will abandon their homes and property, spread themselves over the island, and live for years as they best may, or die, if die thoy must, among the forests and mountains, sooner than again submit themselves to the detestable dominion of the Spaniards. Whatever may be the result of the struggle, Spain will never have the satisfaction of holding the Cubans as a conquered people.

I send this not without misgivings, as many of our recent messengers have returned to us after vain endeavors to reach a safe point of departure. At the latest moment a report, apparently well authenti-

NATIONAL LAW AND THE CUBARS. To the Editor of The Tribunc.

Sin: There is a question of public law arising between the Cubans and the present Government of Spain that seems hithorto to have been overlooked. Cuba was a colony or possession of the Spanish Crown. If the Cubans owed allegiance to anything Spanish, it was to the Spanish Monarchy, and was governed by it exclusively. The Spanish Monarchy was subverted by conquest, and the hand of Cuban allegiance broken. The Spanish insurrection overthrow the legal Government in precisely the why and with the same consequences as if it had been overcome by a foreign compast, so far as the outside Spanish possessions are concerned. Cuba, freed from its bondage to the Sparish Monarchy, had a perfect right to its fortunes with the new Government, or set up for itself. It has chosen the latter. The Spanish Crown was everthrown September 22, and the Cuban declaration was made October 9, following. The present Spanish so-called Government has precisely the same and no other right to enforce its power over the Cubans that any other invader

them by conquest alone, and not by any old Spanish These principles are clearly laid down by Mr. Phillimore, one of the latest of the generally recognized authorities upon National law. See title-Conquest, Vol. 3. It will be found that he rests some of his conclusions upon the old decisions of our Supreme it is one thing to interfere between parent and

would have who should attempt to conquer them,

child, and something different to rescue a struggling maiden from the grasn of a brutal ravisher.

SLANDERS UPON THE PATRIOT LEADERS-THE NEW SCHOME FOR GOVERNING CEBA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: A late letter from the Havana correspecialist of one of the morning papers, indulges in a strain of comment on Cuban affairs which should not pass without rebuke. The letter says: "The Cubans are devold of industry, economy, prudence, morally, valor, religion, science, literature. A republic cannot be sustained by such people." I should think not, indeed, Petter al Spain in blowing up the island, and sink this worthless fragment of a nation into the depths of the sea. It is not worth saving! Of one thing you must be convinced. Where the people do not form the Government, the Covernment forms the people. The rule of English aristocracy is a rope of sand compared to the despotism of the Spanish Government in Cuba, and yet the result of British institutions is a nation of snobs and shop-keepers. Import a Spenish monarchy into this country and see how bravery and thrift and intelligence would flourish. They would be strong as sand-grass, self-reliant as reeds. As to Cuban bravery and valor, it is a year since since the revolation broke out at Yara, with what the Spaniards called "a handful of cats." This army of cats is now bold enough to hunt the Spanish owl to its quarters. The letter itself declares that Spain cannot suppress the asurrection. The acceptance of mediation means everything with the hautour of the Spamard. Undisciplined troops, enthusiastic boys, enervated Southrous have forced the attention of Spain. Cowards have done this! This writer says that Cubans are not economical. It is because they have always been a rich people, and had

no peed to learn the value of economy. The industry of

the Island has been monopolized by Spain. Censorship has crushed literature. -Education has been neglected not sition on the part of authorities. For example, José de la Luz Caballero, the father of instruction in Cuba, was persecuted all his life by the Spanish Government, and all literary and scientific students of note have endured the suspicion and harassment of those in power. The morality of the people-let the writer answer for it when he speaks of "an oppression which with devilish ingenuity has striven to habue them with and of "schools circumscribed in the instruction by a vicious priesthood." Morality in Cuba has been corrupted by a government which maintains Slavery among its people. The two stones of Slavery and the priesthood have lain for years on the shoots of Cuban courage and virtue, till it is no wonder they are frail and yellow. Let New-England morality feel these two strong hands of a corrupt government, and see if it flourishes under their weight. The writer says: "Of all the insurgent leaders, there is but one upright and honest." Spoken like a friend! Further, he denounces Gen. Cespedes, the Cuban chief, as a man destitute of a particle of honor. This is the man who set free all his slaves at the opening of the revolution, who burned his own plantation to save it from enriching the Spaniards, and when their flames were smoking at one end of his rich territory after pillage, set fire to the other end to meet them, and who sacrificed his entire fortune to aid the insurrection. Men without hotor do not make such entire sacrifices for the cause of ficedom. They take care of themselves whatever they do. The correspondent says that a class of Cubans who rep resent the wealth and intelligence of the island desre neither annexation to the Union nor a dictator chosen from the insurgent chiefs. Annexation to them is another name for annihilation by the resistless energy and newity of the North American. They desire the appointment f an American as executive head of the nation, with nearly absolute power, for a term of ten years, to leid them up to the level of self-government. Were Cespedes proclaimed dictator, they say. Quesada would take lis place in three weeks, and resign it to another successor in three more. The possibility is an unhappy one, butto prevent any such mouraful future, the suggestion is that an American ruler should be sent out specially, under the control of laws free and liberal as these of the United States. To prevent the possibility of personal government like that of Napoleon in France, the term of office should not be less than three nor more than five years. Hero a significant question presents itself. If the men who propose the new scheme of Government comprise, as we are told, the wealth and influence of the island, they must be among the largest slave-

folders in Cuba. It become us to ask whether they intend to maintain Slavery, since they keep entire silence on this point. To retain Slavery would be to annul the effect of the revolution, and virtually to keep all the evis of the Spanish rule, for the freedom of the white man esu never be achieved while he keeps the black a slave at is side. The names of talented leaders of the Southern Rebellion are brought forward for the directorship of the new Republic. We are told " the theory which seems to actuate these Cubaus in suggesting prominent Confederates as chiefs is not based on any sympathy with these gentlemen as antagonistic to the Union, but it is considered that by the results of the late war there are a large number of men in the United States admitted to be unsurpassed as statesmen, political economists, warriors, and

It must be balin to these chieftains of the Lost Cause to find themselves so highly appreciated outside their own contry. But Cabans must consider seriously if they will w their revolt to place men who support Slavery at the head of affairs. To retain Slavery would retain all he harm that Spain has done for centuries. Would Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis support Cespedes, who has liberated all his slaves? Not even for the sake of rewarding distinguished and unsuccessful merit can the Cubans afford-to hatch this flying viper on the steps of their chief governmental seat. Let the liberated Cubans beware how they take traitors to their hearts in the first moments of their intoxicating freedom.

cholars, thrown into complete retirement, and their

great abilities so lost to their country, and to the world.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE COTTON QUESTION.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27, 1869. The London Times of to-day, in an article on the cotton question, says: "If cotton is dear with its increased production, because of new spinning countries bidding against us, then the Liverpool quotations are unintelligible. If spincers not only carry off the raw material, but curtail their demands for our manufactures, the state of trade is unintelligible also. On these suppositions it is useless to cry for more or cheaper cotton, the evil arising only from the loss of the monopoly. The cotton demand is limited, and competitors diminish our share of the manufacture. We cannot discern that cotton at sixpence per pound would bring trade back to England. We lost it by the loss of the raw material; but since then so many events have occurred affecting this great industry, that it is necessary to distribute or apportion their several results in the state of things

THE PUGET SOUND NEGOTIATIONS. The Times, in an editorial on the relations of England and the United ! States, says: "The progress and result of the negotiations on the Puget Sound question show that Americans and Englishmen can keep sufficiently above the mists of national prejudices, and apply the common principles of equity to the settlement of international disputes. The work was a trying one for the arbitrators. Any decision would have been satisfactory. The actual one is not unsatisfactory. The most agreeable feature of this negotiation is the judicial temper displayed by the gentlemen conducting the inquiry. The San Juan and the Alabama difficulties are the only questions left outstanding. These, if ever brought to arbitration at the same hands, could scarcely resist the anxiety to observe the terms of their commission by doing justice and equity without fear, favor, or affection for their own country, which has distinguished the arbitrators of this claim."

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE FENIANS Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a petition for almesty to the Fenians, promises to submit the petition to the Queen, but does not pledge the Government to any particular action on the subject. He acknowledges the soundness of judgment exhibited by the petitioners in attaching the true character to the offenses committed. Meetings have been held at Dublin, Roscommon, and Cork, in favor of amnesty to the Fenians. A meeting in support of tenant rights has been held at Maryborough,

THE HARVARD CREW AND THE LONDON ROW-ING CLUB.

. The Telegraph of to-day says : "The present by the Harvard crew of their boat the London Rowing Club was far outdone by the spire in which it was given; and it is sure to be regarded less and trophy than as a token turned by the skill and grace of the vanquished into a pledge of kindly brotherhood." JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Jefferson Davis sailed for America on Saturday in the steamer Baltimore.

FRANCE.

THE OBJECT OF LORD CLARENDON'S VISIT. LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27, 1869.

The Daily News to-day reports that the object of Lord Clarendon's visit to Paris was to announce to Napoleon an arrangement between Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England, to preserve peace and check the contagion of revolution in France in case of the Emperor's death, but not to thwart German unity.

THE LATE MURDER. PARIS, Monday, Sept. 27, 1869. The mystery of the recent family murder approaches solution. The bodies of the father and the eldest son have been discovered near the spot where the

mother and the other children were found.

FATHER HYACINTHE'S CASE. PARIS, Monday, Sept. 27, 1869. Reports from Rome state that the case of Pere Hyaconthe will be submitted to canonical investigation, which will probably result in excommunication.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA. FLORENCE, Monday, Sept. 27, 1869. Mount Etna is in a state of violent eruption. The streams of lava are pouring from the crater into the

HAYTI.

SALNAVE'S ENTRY INTO THE CAPITAL-FORMAL RECEPTION OF THE UNITED STATES MIN-

IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.1 PORT-AU-PRINCE, Sept. 17 .- On Monday, the 7th inst., our city was startled by the booming of cannon at Fort Bizaton, about three miles from the city. and soon after, amid great enthusiasm, President Salnave arrived, accompanied by a portion of his staff and a small detachment of troops. As he traversed the streets the populace gathered in such masses, and were so demonstrative in their expressions of affection, that it was with some difficulty that the party made their way to the Palace. The meeting panions in exile as well as in the field, was enthusiastic and cordial, and as they clasped each other in arms, the scene was as affecting as it evidently was heartfelt on both sides. The following day the President formally accepted the resignation of his Cabinet, and appointed the following persons: Gen, Victorine Chevallier of Gonaives, Secretary of War and Navy; the Hon. D. Labonte of Port-a-Prince, Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs; the Hon. N. St. Armand of Gonaives, Secretary of the Treasury the Hon. M. Hippolyte of Cape Hayti, Secretary of the Interior. All of these gentlemen are well known and

Immediately after the appointment of the Government, the President communicated to the American Legation his readiness to accord an audience. and on the following day Mr. Hollister and Mr. Bassett presented themselves at the Palace at 40'clock the hour designated—the former to present his letter of recall, and the latter his letter of credence. The andience took place in the grand reception hall of the National Palace. The President was surrounded by his Cabinet and military staff, and Messrs. Hollister and Basset by the attaches of the American Legation. Mr. Hollister, in presenting his letter of recall, made a few appropriate remarks, to which the President replied cordially, after which Mr. Bassett was formally introduced, and placing in the hands of the President his letter of credence, delivered the fol-

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in the hands of your Excellency a letter of credence addressed to you by His Excellency the President of the United States, and accrediting me as Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States, near the Republic of Hayti, and I avail myself of the opportunity to fulfill a charge intrusted to me personally, as well as officially, by the President of the United States, and to assure your Excellency, in the name of the Government and people whom I have the honor to represent, of their sincere desire to cultivate the cordia! relations now happily subsisting between the two Governments. The United States and Hayti were the two earliest Republics of the New World. First the one and then the other shook off the older systems of government and adopted for themselves those higher forms which the grand march of the human race toward a homogeneous destiny must eventually vindicate to nations and peoples.

It has sometimes happened in the history of nations that great and liberal principles of government incorporated into the Constitution have seemed to lie temporarily inoperative. This has been the case with my own country; it may be so with others. But I pray your Excellency to observe that I am sent here in the official capacity named in my letter of credence, partly to give assurance, by my presence, of the practical recognition of a great principle in the United States-the principle for which your ancestors were among the first in the New World to contend, when they founded the Haytlan Republic, and by which all classes of men under the broad shield of my Government stand equal before the law. And now, in delivering to your Excellency my letter of credence, I desire to express the hope that the two nations may continue to march side by side in a career of culightenment and civilization. Your Excellency, I am of the same ancestral origin as ourself and the people over whom you preside, and I

offer this as an additional guarantee of my cordial desire, I crop are discouraging.

during my res. between the two Repear your Government, to strengthen my predecessors have so st the friendly intercourse which my predecessors have so st the friendly intercourse which To this the President made the following reply:

MR. MINISTER RESIDENT: The pronounced have found their echo it you have just heart. I experience an inexpressible say bottom of my fact that the Government of the United Statection in the her place at the grand banquet of civilization, is making malice, has not ceased to rend the bosom of my country mote her happiness. I will also use my best endeavors to maintain the harmony, good understanding, and friendly relations which exist between the Great Powers. and my Government, particularly with the United States of America. I hope to find in you the same friendly cutiments that your honorable predecessor has manifested toward me; and I pray you to believe that I have regret in seeing him recalled, as well as pleasure in receiving you. I pray you to express to your Government the great satisfaction which I feel at your appointment to this high charge, and to convey to His Excellency Gen. Grant, your illustrious President, the assurance of all the sympathy and esteem that I cherish for him.

At the conclusion of the audience refreshment were served, and a friendly conversation ensued during which the President reiterated his satisfaction in having near his government a representative of his own race as representative of the great republic of the North. As Messrs. Bassett and Hollister were leaving the palace, the American flag was hoisted on the flag-staff in the palace grounds, and a salute of 27 guns fired. A detachment of the President's staff acted as a guard of honor on leaving the palace

QUIET RESTORED AT PORT-AU-PRINCE-SALNAVE INCREASING HIS NAVY-BUSINESS AT SAINT

MARC-GOLD AT 1,300. By the arrival at this port yesterday morn ing, of the steamer Port-au-Prince, from Port-au-Prince The excitement which prevailed at Port-au-Prince in was being exercised by the authorities. Salnave had issued a decree declaring all vessels em-

ployed by the rebels pirates, and authorizing any armed ressel to capture them according to the law on piracy. The two war vessels belonging to the rebels had been sailing under the French, English, and Gorman flags, in The Government sends by the City of Port-au-Prince, Menillius Clement as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States. He accompanies Mr. Sidney Oaksmith o

New-York, who returns upon Government affairs, and will be his guest while in the United States. Admiral Elms and other officers of the Haytian Navy also go to the United States for the purpose of bringing out the iron-clad Atlanta, recently purchased by the The steamers Salnave and Galatea took Fort Liberty near Cape Hayti, after a short engagement, and it is expected that Aux Cayes will soon surrender to the Legiti-

The news of the capitulation of Gonnives was received with great rejoicings, salutes being fired in celebration of

There were 13 or 14 vessels loading at St. Marc, principally with cotton and coffee. There was sufficient logwood on the beach to load four or five vessels, but it was difficult to get lighters to take the stuff to the vessels as Customs duties at St. Marc, both import and export, were The steamers Florida and Republic had left for Aux Cayes. The Boston steamer Le Have, released by the 'amaica authorities, bad arrived at St. Mare.

CAPE HAYTI. President Saget had offered annesty to the inhabitant blockade the port and hombard the town. Several families had left the Cape for Turks Island and Monte Christo, as it was expected the place Would soon be taken by the

SWITZERLAND. VICTOR HUGO'S LETTER TO THE PEACE CONGRESS. The honorary Presidency of the Peace Congress which assembled at Lausanne on the 14th inst., having been conferred on Victor Hugo, he sent the fol-

lowing letter: Fellow-citizens of the United States of Europe: Permit me to give you this name, for the European Federal Republic is founded in rights, and in the meantime is founded in fact. You exist; therefore she exists. You prove it by your union, which outlines upity. You are cement of the grand future. You confer ou the honorary Presidency of your Congress, I am profoundly touched by that act Congress is more than an assembly of tellects; it is a sort of compilation committee of the is a multitude. You are this elite. From the present you signify by law that war is wrong; that murder even glorious, hombastic, and royal, is infamy: that hun an

blood is precious; that life is sacred. That a last was will be necessary, I am assuredly not of those who say otherwise. What will that war be? A war or conquest What conquest is to be made! Liberty. The first with of man-his chief right; his at duty-, 3 bullety. Civite zation tends invincibly to there of language, of money, of measures, and the fusion of natters . humanity which is the supreme unity. Concerd has synonym-simplification as wealth and her have remove the soldier, in other words be free; pence follows

synonym-circulation. The first of the service es is the frontier. Who says frontier says lighture. Cut the ligature, efface the frontier, remove the customs officer, Thenceforth there will be prefound peace; peace made once for all; inviolable peace; the normal state of labor, of exchange, of supply and demand, or production and of consumption, of vast effort in common, of i. e attraction of the industries of the go and come; of ideas of the Who has an interest in frontiers? The kings divide to govern. A frontier indicates a sentry-nox; a sentry-box implies a soldier. "No one can pass" is the password of all privileges, prohibitle s, judgments, and tyrannies. From this frontier-from this sentry-boxrom this soldier, all human calamity proceeds. The

king being the exception requires the soldier to defend him; the soldier, in his turn, must murder in order to Kings must have armies; armies must have war Otherwise their raison d' etre vanishes. A strange thing that man should consent to kill man without knowing why. The art of the despots is to divide the people and the army. One half oppresses the other. Wars have all kinds of protexts, but they have never but one cause-the urmy. Do away with the army and you do away with war. But flow suppress the army? By the suppression of despotisms. How all supports itself ish the parasites in their different forms-civil lists, tocratic sinecures, gratuities to public edifices, standing armies. Make this sweep and you endow Europe with \$2,000,000,000 per annum. Here, by a stroke of the pen, is the problem of misery simplified. The thrones do not wish this simplification. They prefer forests of bayonets. The kings only understand one point-perpetuate war. It is believed that they are quarreling, ut not entirely. They are assisting each other. The oldier must, I repeat, have his reason for existence Perpetuate the army: perpetuate despotism: excellent rocious logie. The kings exhaust their patient, the peole, by bloodshed. There is a savage fraternity of swords, rom which results the enslavement of man. Therefore to proceed to your object, which I have called some where the reabsorption of the soldier in the citizen. The day when this repossession will take place-the day when the people will not have outside them the man of war, that inimical brother, they will again find themselves united, loving, doubled in power, and in soul, and Civili zation will hame herself Harmony and Laber., and peace will make itself as light does by the simple ascension of a star. The star is liberty! Raise, therefore, the cry Deliverance! which contains the solution of all. Citi zens and brothers, I send you my warmest thanks, and my cordial adhesion. VICTOR HEGO.

VENEZUELA. THE PULGAR REBELLION. .

CARACAS, Sept. 7, via Havana, Sept. 27 .--President Monagae is actively engaged preparing for a campaign against Gov. Pulgar. The Venezuelan manof-war Bollvar is blockading the port of Maricaibo. The typhus fever is raging at Curacoa. Guzman Blanco is still at Curacoa piotting against President Monagas.

ST. THOMAS.

EARTHQUAKE AND HURRICANE. HAVANA, Sept. 27 .- Advices have been received from St. Thomas to the 18th just. Three shocks of carthquake occurred on the 17th. The stores were closed and business was suspended throughout the city. No lives were lost so far as known. General alarm prevailed. The Tasmania, from Southampton, was disabled in a burricane on the night of the 17th. It would require four days for repairs.

ST. DOMINGO. DEFEAT OF THE REBELS. HAVANA, Sept. 27 .- Advices from St. Domingo

mye been received up to the 9th inst. Bacz had de feated the Rebels who were besieging Azua. The news of the defeat of Salnave-Baez's ally-was sorrowfully received by the latter's partisans. PORTO RICO.

ALL QUIET-THE NEW TARIFF.

PORTO RICO, Sept. 9, via Havana, Sept. 27 .-

The new tariff on merchandise imported and exported,

will go into operation on the 1st of January, 1870. All of the sugar and molasses received at the ports of this island have been shipped. The island is perfectly quiet, no political disturbances having broken out.

JAMAICA. THE SUGAR CROP. KINGSTON, Sept. 8, via Hayana, Sept. 27.-The owners of the schooner La Have have brought suit

against the Government for heavy damages for detention

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON

SINGULAR APPLICATION FROM A BANKER TO SECRETARY BOUTWELL ASKING THE GOVERN-MENT TO GO INTO PRIVATE BUSINESS-THE CUBAN CONSTITUTION ON SLAVERY - PRO-POSED AMERICAN CABLE-WOMAN SUFFRAGE -PAY OF LETTER CARRIERS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 27, 1869. dispatch Friday morning Secretary Boutwell received hundred thousand Jay Gould, asking the loan of eight security of bonds, bollars in currency on collateral security of bonds, bothe same time calling the President of the Eric Railroad, that he (Gould) was the this singular request that the Eric gave as reason for gaged in heavy improvements in Ohio ad was now enwise go unpaid-a calamity, in the view of lid otherconsequence of the great dissatisfaction it would, in duce, which would be injurious on the eve of an election especially when it became known that the Treasury had any quantity of currency locked up. Mr. Gould made other efforts to obtain currency, but Secretary Boutwell did not deem it proper to furnish capital for speculation in the present condition of affairs in Wall-st.

Gen. Ames, who took command in Mississippi last March, reports that since that period he has received official notice of thirty-two murders including that of Col. Crane, of thirteen assaults with intent to kill, and of thirteen-outrages. Within the year rewards have been offered for thirteen other murderers, but none of these last have been arrested. Of the other arrests made under his orders for murders and other violence, thirteen have been taken out of his hands by the United States Judges. He believes that the Ku-Klux-Klan are attempting to create a reign of terror with a view of affecting the approaching elections, and thinks that through either insbility or unwillingness the civil authorities are remiss in enforcing the laws.

Efforts have been made to represent that Gen. Sherman is in favor of Judge Dent for Governor of Mississippi. Something of this sort having come to the ear of the General, he has telegraphed directly to Judge Dent saying, that parties have called on him to talk about Mississippi affairs, evidently for political purposes, that he has parried all questions, and that he must ask the Judge to prevent the publication of anything repre senting him (Sherman) as in favor of Dent or anybody else, inasmuch as he wishes to be in no way connected

with election matters. Dispatches from this city to Northern papers state that there is a marked difference between the two Cuban Constitutions, inasmuch as one of them recognized and upholds Slavery, while the other is anti-Slavery in its sentiments, and the dispatches say these differences have been discovered by an official in the State Department. Sefior Lemus will publish to-morrow a card, saying explicitly that only one Constitution-that adopted in May last-exists in Cuba. He also says: "I have in my possession complete copies of all the official acts of the Republic of Cuba since its organization up to the first of this month, and I defy any one to find therein one single sentence which contemplates anything but absolute and unequivocal freedom of the slaves of the island. The Republican leaders, long before the adoption of the Constitution, emancipated their slaves, and wherever the army of the Republic marches, freedom is proclaimed to all of every color."

The American Cable Company of New-York, to-day filed with the Postmaster-General a written notice of them acquiescence in the telegraphic restrictions imposed by act of Congress of 1866. This company proposes to lay a submarine cable to be worked under an American patent between France and this country, and the French Cable Company have undertaken to procure for them from the imperial government the same privileges walch they ere now asking from Congress.

The Women's Universal Franchise Association of this city held a stated meeting last Saturday evening. Mrs. Josephine Griffin presided. Mrs. Griffin gave a glowing account of the late Woman's Convention in Cincinnati. She said woman should be protected, forings she now experienced from tyranny were only relies of Elavery. They extended to the household as well, but there was no woman living willing to bring her ufferings before the public. The right of suffrage, which had been supercificusly and arrogantly claimed for man, was just as much the proper attribute of woman. Mrs. Griffin il alshed her remarks with a severe criticism of the recreamey of Horace Greeley to the cause of Woman's Soffrage. Another meeting is called, when important

business is expected to be presented. The statement telegraphed from this city that a writ of mandamustiad been issued against Gon, Shermau, as Secretary of War, by several claim agents who were suspended as afformers before the War Department, on charges of corrupt conduct, is incorrect.

Assistant Postmaster-General Earl is engaged in adfusting the compensation of letter carriers. The maximum amount of pay is fixed by law at \$800 per year. The act of July 1, 1864, allows the Postmaster-General to increase the salaries of diligent and faithful carriers. after they have been some time in service, to \$1,000, but no higher rate of compensation is allowed? The object of readjusting the compensation is to ascertain whether the salaries of mail carriers in therural district may not be reduced. This the Postmaster-General is authorized to do. but it is not likely that the salaries of carriers in the large cities will be cut down, as \$800 is considered low enough. Meetings were held here on Saturday evening by the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New-York State Associations re. specively, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements to enable their members to go home to vote at the coming

Gen. Breckepridge " ! Albert Pike are in Baltimore. on their way to this city. This city and neighborhood was visited with a heavy

rain and wind storm on Saturday night and yesterday. by raid or wind. In Georgetown a tornado or whirlwind was very destructive. To-day it is 15 to 20 degrees cooler than last week.

ORDINARY IMMIGRATION-SALE OF GOVERN-MENT PROPERTY AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Lient.-Commander Lull has been detached from the Laneaster, and ordered to command the Nantasket. Advices received by the Indian Department from Fort Stanton, New-Mexico, represent that the Mescalero Apache Indians are still on the war path. The citizens of San Jose, New-Mexico, report that a party of five or six of this tribe attacked four boys who were herding sheep near that town on the evening of the 10th of August. Two of the boys escaped, one was killed on the spot, and one (Francisco Blea, aged 13 years) was carried into captivity. The Indians also captured 3,000 head of sheep about 30 tailes south of San Jose. These were susequently recaptured by a party of citizens. The country inhabited by these Indians is so rough and mountainous that it is difficult to find them. Official information has also been received confirmatory of the report of the killing of four men, wood-choppers, at Fort Bufford. They were in the curpley of a contractor from St. Paul. The men made a hard fight, and, it is thought. killed several Indians: One dead Indian was left on the ground. Recently the Uncapapas drove off the ponies, 20 in number, of the Indian scouts at Rice River. The Indians in the vicinity of Fort Sully are very quiet. William Whist has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Booueville, Mo. Official returns of passengers arriving in the United

States during the quarter ending with June shows an extraordinary increase. The whole number is 177,582, of whom nearly 65,000 were females. In pursuance of un act of Congress, the property of the Umited States at Harper's Ferry and vicinity is to be sold on the 30th of November. It includes the musket and rifle factories, the Shenandoah ferry, the houses and lots in the town, lands, water-power, the right to dig iron ore,

Major Haggerty had a long and satisfactory interview with the President, to-day, on the subject of his rejection by the British Government as Consul at Glasgow. The United States Consul at Turk's Island, reports the wreck of the schooner Plandome of New-York, on the 18th of August, on the reef off Sail Rock, Carcos. Six of the crew had been sent to Pinfadelphia by the Consul.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP TRADE WIND. NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27 .- The steamship Trade Wind, Capt. Morrill, bence on the 22d inst. for Belize. Honduras, went down at sea on the 24th. There were only three passengers on board, who, with the crew, took to the life-boats. One of the boats (in charge of Henry Arnold, a colored pilot of Belize) with four persons, including two of the passengers, reached the South-West Pass Bar yesterday. They parted company with the other boats on Friday evening, and did not see them afterward. The weather was very rough at the time the boats got coparated. A steamer has gone in search of the missing boats. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—There are no furher sidings of the Trade Wind's boats. The roughness of he Gulf causes approb ension for their safety. Mayor Lesche of Jefferson City has resigned.

RETURN OF DR. HAYES'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 27.-The expedition of Dr. Hayes and Mr. Bradford, the artist, has returned from the Arctic regions, entirely successful in every way, and all well. They penetrated the middle ice, in which the British steam whaler Alexandria was crushed by the of their vessel in this port. The prospects of the sugar ice and lost. Her erew was saved.

