

WASHINGTON.

The House Surprised by a Message from the President.

His Views on the Cuban Question Fully Explained.

Passage of the Apportionment Bill in the Senate.

Success of a Second Naturalization Bill in the House.

Final Interview Between Red Cloud and the Secretary of the Interior.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Cuban Message sent to the House this afternoon fell like a bombshell in the camp of Gen. BANKS and his supporters on the Cuban question. To-morrow had been set for the consideration of Gen. BANKS' report, several strong speeches were to be delivered, and it was intended to drive through the House a bill prepared by Gen. BANKS that is directly antagonistic to the policy of the Administration. Very few persons were aware that the President contemplated such a Message. It has been talked of in a quiet way for at least a fortnight, but no determination as to it was reached when the President went away last week. He seems to have thought it over during his absence, and his somewhat unexpected return this morning may have been due to the fact that he had made up his mind to send in the Message, or at least consult with the Cabinet about the matter. A special meeting of the Cabinet was called at noon, BOUTWELL and BELKNAP being the only members absent, and the Message reached the House just before 4 o'clock. The reading of it caused some excitement, and everybody in the House and galleries paid the closest attention to it. Gen. BANKS asked that it might be printed and laid on the table, this being the usual course with papers relating to matters concluded in committee. Mr. JUDD thought it had better go to the Foreign Affairs Committee. Mr. COX broke out in hot wrath, denouncing it as an insult to the Committee, and saying it ought to be treated as the House formerly treated ANDREW JOHNSON'S Message. Mr. DAWES then came to the front, and remarked that, after Mr. COX'S words, the only respectful course was to send it to the Committee. This was accordingly done by a decided majority. There is a great deal of talk in official and political circles to-night about the Message, and nobody now supposes that Gen. BANKS can carry his Belligerency bill to-morrow.

THE SAN DOMINGO INVESTIGATION.

The Senate has not yet adopted the order for an inquiry into the charges of jobbery in connection with the San Domingo treaty, but the Special Commission in charge of the case find it necessary to go into pretty much the whole matter; and if there is anything in these charges, it will certainly be brought to light. The only persons yet examined by this Commission are Secretary FISH, Gen. BABCOCK, Gen. SACKETT, Gen. INGALLS, and Consular Agent PERRY. Of these persons, PERRY and BABCOCK have been several times on the stand, and are likely enough to go there again and again, before the inquiry is concluded. Gen. BABCOCK made the treaty, and Mr. PERRY signed it. There is a contradiction between the two as to many of the points in Mr. HATCH'S case. PERRY tells of conversations quite important in themselves, and important from their bearing on the imprisonment of Mr. HATCH, and Gen. BABCOCK denies much of what PERRY affirms. There seemed today to be some contradiction between Mr. PERRY and the Secretary of State, but whatever this is it can be settled readily by reference to the files of the Department. It is not possible to tell how long the investigation will continue, nor what it will develop. Gen. BABCOCK'S friends are still confident that he will come out of it without tarnish.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

The action of the House on Mr. STOKES' Universal Amnesty bill must not be taken as indicative of the position of the Republican side of that body on the question at issue. The bill was in a very bad shape, and there was probably some personal antagonism toward STOKES for the manner in which he thrust himself forward. The amnesty question is moreover before the Reconstruction Committee, which is expected, during the session, to report a bill removing political disabilities from all but two or three classes of persons in the South. Only ten or twelve Republicans voted with Mr. STOKES today, while it is probable a majority will go for the expected bill from the Reconstruction Committee.

LAND GRANTS TO RAILROADS.

The two railroad bills passed the Senate without debate. The Senate, this morning, chartered three lines in Nebraska, Colorado and Dakota, aggregating at least twelve or thirteen hundred miles. The land grant is twenty sections, or 12,800 acres per mile, the total grant to the three roads being in area something larger than half the State of Ohio. The only redeeming feature in connection with these bills is that the lands must be sold at an average of two dollars and a half per acre.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

Quite to the gratification of the Committee on Appropriations, the River and Harbor bill went through the House today with additions aggregating only about \$150,000. The different sections were, for the most part, passed without over-much debate. An hour was spent over the appropriation for the Louisville and Portland Canal, but all efforts to increase it were unavailing. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars are given in the bill for removing the obstructions at Hell Gate. When the hour for adjournment drew near, Mr. DAWES, who had allowed Mr. SAWYER to manage the bill up to that point, took it in charge, and upon his motion the Committee rose, suspended the rules, and swiftly passed it without a division.

MR. DAVIS' NATURALIZATION BILL.

The Naturalization bill carried through the House by Judge DAVIS today is quite a small affair as compared with the bill that was killed last week. It contains some good provisions, however, and if it can be reached in the Senate, other important sections may be added to it. The whole question will probably be settled in a conference committee just before the end of the session, and the friends of the original bill are confident of getting a good thing at last.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

The Howard Investigating Committee has ceased taking evidence relative to Gen. HOWARD'S management of the Freedmen's Bureau, and his disposition of its funds. They will now go very carefully over all the testimony, and then make up their report. What conclusions they will reach, or have already reached, no one knows. There are signs of majority and minority reports.

THE CUBA LOBBY.

The Judiciary Committee of the House had some talk this morning about the report that

Gen. BUTLER wants to make on his investigations into the doings of the Cuban lobby, but did not give him permission to make it.

THE INEVITABLE MCGARRAHAN CASE.

The inevitable and interminable McGarrahan case also came to the front again, and again went over without settlement. The Committee is holding a meeting this evening to begin work on the breach of privilege case brought up by PORTER, of the Richmond District.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The effort to get up the Georgia bill this afternoon in the House was a tame one. The bill, as it will come from the Reconstruction Committee, is not very satisfactory to Gen. BUTLER, and nobody can yet tell what sort of measure will be passed.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The General Appropriation bill will go into Conference Committee to-morrow, consisting of Senators MORRILL of Maine, MORRILL of Vermont, and BAYARD, and Representatives DAWES, LOGAN and NIBLACK. Many prominent citizens of Washington are interesting themselves greatly in an effort to save one or both of the Capitol Ground and State Department appropriations, but the majority in the House against each was so very strong that this effort is not likely to be successful.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW MAYOR.

Mayor EMERY was inaugurated today in the presence of a great crowd of spectators. Ex-Mayor BOWEN was not on hand to welcome his successor. Both branches of the Council were organized, and the first thing they did was to authorize the Mayor to appoint a Commission to ascertain the entire indebtedness of the city and corporation, about which there has been a good deal of discussion in and out of Congress for the last month. The Mayor, in his brief inaugural, said he was elected as a Republican, and intended to act as a Republican, but not in the spirit of mere partisanship.

THE MISSING GREENBACKS.

The missing \$20,000 in greenbacks have been talked about a great deal at the Treasury today, but none of the officials are much wiser than they were yesterday. A description of the notes by letter and number has been sent to various parts of the country, and the Detective Corps of the Department is putting its best foot forward in the effort to catch the thieves.

PERSONAL.

The President has determined not to go to West Point at present. Gen. SHERMAN was with him a while this afternoon, and, it is stated, they had some talk about the new Army bill. Commissioner DELANO has gone to Pennsylvania for a week's recreation, and Mr. DOUGLASS will be Acting Commissioner during his absence. The Secretary of State was at the Capitol today, and before the Special San Domingo Commission. Resolutions of the Maine legislature were presented in the Senate today, asking the Government to provide for the future welfare of GEO. F. ROBINSON, who saved the life of Ex-Secretary SEWARD from the assassin PAYNE. Quite a number of gentlemen from this city have gone with the Southern Railroad excursionists on their trip to the Pennsylvania oil regions.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Message of the President to Congress—The Claims of the Cubans for Belligerent Rights—Why They Should Not be Granted—The Brutality and Cruelty on Both Sides.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The President sent the following message to Congress late this afternoon:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message to Congress at the beginning of its present session, I referred to the contest which had then, for more than a year, existed in the Island of Cuba between a portion of its inhabitants and the Government of Spain, and to the feelings and sympathies of the people and Government of the United States for the people of Cuba, as for all peoples struggling for liberty and self-government, and said that the contest has at no time assumed the conditions which amount to war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency.

THE REVOLT NOT ADVANCING.

During the six months which have passed since the date of the message, the condition of the insurgents has not improved, and the insurrection itself, although not subdued, exhibits no signs of advance, but seems to be confined to an irregular system of hostilities, carried on by small and ill-armed bands of men, roaming without concentration through the woods and the sparsely populated regions of the island, attacking from ambush convoys and small bands of troops, burning plantations and the estates of those not sympathizing with their cause.

SUPPRESSION EQUALLY UNSUCCESSFUL.

But if the insurrection has not gained ground, it is equally true that Spain has not suppressed it. Climate, disease and the occasional bullet have worked destruction among the soldiers of Spain; and, although the Spanish authorities have possession of every seaport and every town on the island, they have not been able to subdue the hostile feeling which has driven a considerable number of the native inhabitants of the island to armed resistance against Spain, and still leads them to endure the dangers and privations of a roaming life of a guerrilla.

BARBARITY OF THE CONTEST.

On either side the contest has been conducted, and is still carried on, with a lamentable disregard of human life and of the usages and practices which modern civilization has prescribed in mitigation of the necessary horrors of war. The torch of Spanish and Cuban alike busy in carrying devastation over the fertile regions. Murderous and cruel deeds are committed and executed by both parties. Count VALMASEDA and Col. BOLT, on the part of Spain, have each started humanity and aroused the indignation of the civilized world by the execution each of a score of prisoners at a time, while Gen. QUESADA, the Cuban chief, coolly, and with apparent unconsciousness of aught else than a proper act, has admitted the slaughter by his own deliberate order, in one day, of upward of 650 prisoners of war. A summary trial, with few if any escapes from conviction, followed by immediate execution, is the fate of those arrested on either side on suspicion of infidelity to the cause of the party making the arrest.

CRUELITIES ON BOTH SIDES.

Whatever may be the sympathies of the people or of the Government of the United States for the cause or objects for which a part of the people of Cuba are understood to have put themselves in armed resistance to the Government of Spain, there can be no just sympathy in a conflict carried on by both parties alike, in such barbarous violation of the rules of civilized nations, and with such continued outrages upon the plainest principles of humanity. We cannot discriminate, in our censure of their mode of conducting their contest, between the Spaniards and the Cubans. Each commit the same atrocities, and outrage alike the established rules of war. The properties of many of our citizens have been destroyed or embargoed. The lives of several have been sacrificed, and the liberties of others have been restrained. In every case that has come to the knowledge of the Government, an early and earnest demand for reparation and indemnity has been made, and most emphatic remonstrance has been presented against the manner in which the strife is conducted, and the wanton destruction of material wealth, and the cruel disregard of the established rules of civilized warfare.

FORMER ACTION OF THIS GOVERNMENT.

I have since the beginning of the present session of Congress communicated to the House of Representatives upon their request, an account of the steps which I had taken in the hope of bringing this sad conflict to an end, and for securing to the people of Cuba the blessings and the right of independent self-government. The efforts thus made failed, but not without an assurance from Spain that the good offices of this Government might avail for the objects to which they had been addressed.

CUBANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

During the whole contest the remarkable exhibition has been made of large numbers of Cubans escaping from the island and avoiding the risks of war, congregating in this country at a safe distance from the scene of danger, and endeavoring to make war from our own shores, and to urge our people into the fight which they avoid, and to embroil this Government in complications and possible hostilities with Spain. It

can scarce be doubted that this last result is the real object of these parties, although carefully covered under the deceptive and apparently plausible demand for a mere recognition of belligerency.

THE POLICY OF THE PAST.

It is stated, on what I have reason to regard as good authority, that Cuban bonds have been proposed to a large amount, whose payment is made dependent upon the recognition by the United States of either Cuban belligerency or independence. The object of making their value thus entirely contingent upon the action of this Government is a subject for serious reflection. In determining the course to be adopted on the demand thus made for a recognition of belligerency, the liberal and peaceful principles adopted by the Father of his Country, and the eminent statesmen of his day, followed by succeeding Chief Magistrates and the men of their day, may furnish a safeguard to those of us now charged with the direction and control of the public safety. From 1789 to 1815 the dominant thought of our statesmen was to keep the United States out of the wars which were devastating Europe. The discussion of measures of neutrality begins with the State papers of Mr. JEFFERSON, when he was Secretary of State. He shows that they are measures of national right as well as of national duty; that misguided individual citizens cannot be tolerated in making war according to their own caprice, passions and interests, or foreign sympathies; that the agents of foreign Governments, recognized or unrecognized, cannot be permitted to abuse our hospitality by usurping the functions of enlisting or equipping military or naval forces within our territory. WASHINGTON inaugurated the policy of neutrality, and of absolute abstention from all foreign entangling alliances which resulted in 1794, in the first municipal enactment for the observance of neutrality. The duty of opposition to filibustering has been admitted by every President. WASHINGTON encouraged the efforts of GENEVE and the French revolutionists; JOHN ADAMS, the projects of MIERANDA; JEFFERSON, the schemes of AARON BURR, MADISON, and subsequent Presidents had to deal with the question of foreign enlistment or equipment in the United States, and since the days of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS it has been one of the constant cares of the Government in the United States to prevent piratical expeditions against the feeble South American Republics from leaving our shores.

THE OLD WARS OF THE COLONIES.

In no country are men wanting for any enterprise that holds out promise of adventure or gain. In the early days of our national existence the whole continent of America, outside of the United States, and all its islands were in colonial dependence upon European Powers. The revolutions, which from 1810 spread almost simultaneously throughout the Spanish-American continental colonies, resulted in the establishment of new States, like ourselves, of European origin, and interested in excluding European politics and the question of dynasty and of balances of power from further influence in the New World. The American policy of neutrality, an important policy, became doubly so from the fact that it became applicable to the new republics as well as to the mother country. It then devolved upon us to determine the great international question, at what time and under what circumstances to recognize a new Power as entitled to place among the family of nations, as well as the preliminary question of the attitude to be observed by this Government toward the insurrectionary party pending the contest.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. MONROE concisely expressed the rule which has controlled the action of this Government with reference to a revolting country pending its struggle by saying:

As soon as the movement assumed such a steady and consistent form as to make the success of the enterprise probable, the rights of which were entitled by the laws of nations as equal parties to a civil war were extended to them. The strict adherence to this rule of public policy has been one of the highest honors of American statesmanship, and has secured to this Government the confidence of the feeble powers of this continent, and which inclined them to rely upon its friendship, in the absence of all signs of conquest, and to look to the United States for example and moral protection. It has given to this Government a position of prominence and of influence which it should not abdicate, but which imposes upon it the most delicate duties of right and of honor regarding American questions.

HOW TO DECIDE THE BELLIGERENCY QUESTION.

Whether these questions affect emancipated colonies or colonies still subject to European dominion, the question of belligerency is one of fact, not to be decided by sympathies for or prejudice against either party. The relations between the present state of the insurgents must amount in fact to war in the sense of international law. Fighting, though fierce and protracted, does not alone constitute war. There must be military forces acting in accordance with the rules and customs of war, flags or other emblems, exchange of prisoners, &c. And to justify a recognition of belligerency there must be above all a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents sufficient in character and resources to constitute, if left to itself, a State among nations, capable of discharging the duties of a State, and of meeting the just responsibilities it may incur as such toward other Powers in the discharge of its national duties.

WHAT HAVE THE CUBANS?

Applying the best information which I have been able to gather, whether from official or unofficial sources, including the very exaggerated statements of the case which give credit to its one side of the question, I am unable to see in the present condition of the contest in Cuba those elements which are requisite to constitute war in the sense of international law. The insurgents hold no town or city, have no established seat of government; they have no Prize Courts; no organization for the receiving or collecting of revenue; no sea-port to which a prize may be carried, or through which access can be had by a foreign Power to the limited interior territory, and mountain fortresses which they occupy. The existence of a Legislature representing any popular constituency is more than doubtful. In the uncertainty that hangs around the entire insurrection there is no probable evidence of an election of any delegate authority or of any Government outside the limits of the camps occupied from day to day for the moving companies of insurgent troops. There is no commerce, no trade, either internal or foreign, no manufactures. The late Commander-in-Chief of the insurgents, having recently come to the United States, publicly declared that "all commercial intercourse or trade with the exterior world has been utterly cut off," and he further added, "today we have not ten thousand arms in Cuba." It is a well established principle of public law that a recognition of a foreign state of belligerent rights of insurgents under circumstances such as now exist in Cuba, if not justified by necessity, is a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion. Such necessity may yet hereafter arise, but it has not yet arisen, nor is its probability clear to be seen.

RESULTS OF RECOGNITION.

If it be war between Spain and Cuba and be recognized, it is our duty to provide for the consequences which may ensue in the embarrassment of our commerce and interference with our revenue. If belligerency be recognized the commercial marine of the United States becomes liable to search and to seizure by the commissioned cruisers of both parties. They become subject to the adjudication of Prize Courts. Our large coastwise trade between the Atlantic and the Gulf States, and between both and the Isthmus of Panama and the States of South America, engaging the larger part of our commercial marine, passes of necessity almost in sight of the Island of Cuba. Under the treaty with Spain of 1795, as well as by the laws of nations, our vessels will be liable to visits on the high seas. In the case of belligerency, the carrying of contraband, which now is lawful, becomes liable to the risks of seizure and condemnation. The parent Government becomes relieved from responsibility for acts done in the insurgent territory, and acquires the right to exercise toward neutral commerce all the powers of a party to a maritime war. To what consequence the exercise of those powers may lead, is a question which I desire to commend to the serious consideration of Congress.

In view of the gravity of this question I have deemed it my duty to invite the attention of the war-making powers of the country to all the relations and bearings of the question in connection with the declaration of neutrality and granting of belligerent rights. There is not a *de facto* Government in the island of Cuba sufficient to execute laws to maintain just relations with other nations. Spain has not been able to suppress the opposition to Spanish rule on the island, nor to award speedy justice to other nations or citizens of other nations when their rights have been invaded. There are serious complications growing out of the seizure of American vessels upon the high seas, executing American citizens without proper trial, and confiscating or embargoing the property of American citizens. Solemn protests have been made against every infringement of the rights of individual citizens of the United States, or the rights of our flag upon the high seas, and all proper steps have been taken, and are pressed for the proper reparation of every indignity complained of. The question of belligerency, however, which is to be decided upon definite principles, and according to ascertained facts, is entirely different from, and unconnected with, the other questions of a manner in which the strife is carried on on both sides, and the treatment of our citizens entitled to our protection. These questions concern our own dignity and responsibility, and they have been made, as I have said, the subject of repeated communications with Spain and of protests and demands for redress on our part. It is hoped that these will

not be disregarded, but, should they be, these questions will be made the subject of a further communication to Congress.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 13, 1870.

THE INDIANS.

Another Interview with Red Cloud—Agents who Fill their Pockets not Wanted—Why the Forts are Maintained—Red Cloud Wants Peace, but Whites Must Not Intrude—A Speech to be Made in New-York.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Secretary COX and Commissioner PARKER, at the request of RED CLOUD, gave the latter an interview on Sunday. Several of the party delayed attending, being dissatisfied with former proceedings, but they were induced to come into the room. Among others present were Representatives GARFIELD, FERRY, LAFLIN and SMITH, of Ohio, Gen. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census, and the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. SARGENT. Commissioner PARKER remarked to them if they had anything to say they would now be heard. RED CLOUD then spoke as follows:

SOLDIERS AND POOR AGENTS.

Father, I have come to bid you good-bye. I want an answer to my request for the men I have named for my agents and traders. I do not want strange men. I also ask for seventeen horses to take us back home from the railroad. Before you sent troops to my country you never had any trouble. I ask you whether I did any damage to those who passed my country. I divided with them what I had, putoccasins on their feet and made them presents of horses. Listen to me. All of you seem against us. The men you send out to my country always make war, and all they want is to make money by destroying us. I do not want any military men for my agents or superintendents. I would rather have other men. You send out men who are poor, who may fill their pockets. These I do not want. I intend to make a speech in New-York.

REPLY OF THE SECRETARY.

Secretary COX.—As RED CLOUD wants to leave here today, I will try to be short in what I have to say. As to agents and traders RED CLOUD repeated what he said the other day. We are not prepared now to name the traders or agents. We shall not send anybody there to steal from them if we know it. If you see any agent or trader cheating you want you to tell us. We will bring them away and punish them. The putting an agent north of Forterman is a new thing, and depends upon seeing that you are willing to live there in peace; because the old treaty said the trading should be done on the Missouri River. This new arrangement is made out of kindness, and we are going to carry it out. What we say we mean. What you say is entitled to great weight, but we are not now ready to determine the question. The President made his answer the other day about the forts, some of which we removed because we agreed to. Fort Forterman is south of the Platte River. We cannot remove it now. We believe it is as much protection for the Indians as the whites in that country, to stop people from going into the country from both ways. We know soldiers sometimes make mischief, but if we bring them all away there will be more trouble than ever before. We have them there to keep both sides peaceable. We have not yet got from the Great Council all the money we want to make presents. Gen. SMITH will have a good deal to buy presents on the way for you and your families, but we have not yet got the seventeen horses you ask for. You will have everything we can give you to make you comfortable, and presents to take home and show. We mean to treat you kindly. We have plenty for that purpose. If you shall stay quietly in the home assigned to you we shall keep adding to your presents. The treaty I read to you the other day named a good many things, costing a great deal of money. We will add more from time to time. I do not want to promise you anything that we will not do, and therefore we are stingy in making promises. I do not want to say anything you will not find true when you are going home determined to be our friends, and that we will never have another quarrel with the Sioux people. When we feel that all your people are really our friends, we will be more generous to them. You will see how kindly all our people are toward you. We hope you will have a safe and pleasant journey home, and when you reach it, you will send us word by telegraph. We will remember all you have said in council here.

A DESIRE FOR PEACE.

RED CLOUD, after a pause, replied:

I know you will remember what I have said, for you have good memories. If I had not been, for peace I should not have come to my Great Father's house. Tell your children to keep the peace. I do not say to my father, go to my country and scare the game away. Tell him to keep them away. I will not do wrong. If you had kept your people across the Platte you never would have had any trouble. You have your land fenced in and do not want us to come on it. We have our land fenced in and do not want you to intrude on us. All nations are around us. I do not want to make war with the Great Father. I want to show I go away peaceably. I want to raise my children on my land, and therefore I want my Great Father to keep his children away from me. I was never raised by my father on horses. The Mexicans showed me how to ride them. I want good horses, the same as you gave to SPOTTED TAIL. I am not mad with you. I have got a better heart. I am going home. God Almighty raised me naked. I am much pleased with your offer to give me presents, but I do not want any.

The council here terminated. RED CLOUD and the other warriors shook hands with the Secretary and the Commissioner, and then hastily left the room, followed by a large crowd of palefaces. They will leave Washington today.

THE VISIT TO NEW-YORK.

RED CLOUD and his party will leave Washington for New-York to-morrow. They are greatly disappointed at the non-success of their mission.