

Mr. Curtin is exceedingly popular at St. Petersburg, both at the Court and in society, and Prince Gortchakoff told Mr. Burlingame that if he could have had his choice he could not have selected a better man. Their Excellencies, Sun and Tchih, were objects of great curiosity, and by the aid of the interpreters a lively conversation was kept up with them.

Mr. Burlingame passed a bad night, being first delirious and then unconscious. The physician was constantly in attendance, and declared the crisis passed about 6 this morning. Soon after a paralysis of the lungs set in, the breath gradually ceased, and by 7 he was dead, so quick and sudden was the termination of the disease. Mr. Curtin, who was sent for as soon as there seemed to be danger, arrived just as he died. The physicians were the best that could be had, and another doctor, sent specially by the Empress, said that the patient could be in no better hands.

As soon as Mr. Burlingame's death became known, the Emperor and Empress sent, through Prince Gortchakoff, an expression of their sympathy and condolence to Mrs. Burlingame, to which the Prince added a very touching tribute of his own. Various members of the Diplomatic body have already called with offers of service. During the short time he was here, Mr. Burlingame had already made many friends, for he was a very genial man, and inspired warm feelings in all with whom he was brought into close relations. A general and sincere sympathy and regret for his loss is expressed on all sides.

A cast has been taken from the face, which has resumed its usual quiet and pleasant look, and the body is to be embalmed in order to be sent to America. The funeral will be on Saturday at 2 p. m., at the English Church. The Emperor has intimated his intention of being present.

The Chinese, from highest to lowest, are deeply affected by the death of their chief, and are in great bewilderment and distress. The mission will, however, continue, and until news is received from Peking, Sun and Tchih will be at the head of it. Mr. Brown, who, next to Mr. Burlingame, was the most important man, is now in Ireland, but is expected here on Sunday.

I had long and frequent conversations with Mr. Burlingame before his illness, and it was easy to see that his heart was in his work. He considered it a crusade for reform and progress, as much so as the anti-Slavery struggle in America, and said that if he had not been schooled in that contest he should never have had the courage and energy to take up this. During his illness he said once that he was weary of fighting against all the world. But Mr. Burlingame, while interesting himself so deeply in China, was still a thorough patriot, and lost no opportunity of doing what he could for the United States. This loss to China is irreparable, for no foreigner will probably ever have that great, unwavering confidence which the Chinese reposed in him. Gen. Vlangally said this afternoon, very sadly: "We might as well stop now, I fear it is all over." And what Mr. Burlingame was trying to do for China, was a service equally to America and to the world.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WHY LORD CLARENDON'S NOTES ON MR. FISH'S DISPATCH WERE DISREGARDED—PROSPECT OF A RENEWAL OF CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—It was announced several weeks ago that all correspondence and negotiations in case of the Alabama claims had been suspended. Now, however, the matter has assumed a new aspect, and there is likely to be further correspondence, which may lead to new negotiations, and possibly an adjustment of the long-pending difficulties between the two Governments. Secretary Fish, it will be remembered, in a very able and elaborate dispatch on this subject, reopened the whole question, and took occasion to recapitulate the positions assumed by our Government, and the grievous wrongs sustained by our commerce. This dispatch was not well received by Her Majesty's Minister, as it presented a formidable array of facts and arguments. In answering this dispatch, Lord Clarendon respectfully declined, in a brief note, to continue the correspondence, which declination was read to the Secretary of State by Mr. Thornton. Accompanying this note was an elaborate document or statement which was neither dated nor signed, and which was not read to the Secretary of State. Some time after, Secretary Fish learned that the accompanying document was intended as an answer to his dispatch. Not having any official knowledge of this fact, he immediately addressed a note to Lord Clarendon through the British Minister to know whether the unsigned document was to be regarded as an official answer to the dispatch. No reply has yet been received. If the answer is in the affirmative, the Secretary will reply to it at once. The English Government is naturally anxious that the Alabama question should be adjusted; but the part taken by Mr. Thornton and Lord Clarendon in this matter is thought to be not creditable from present appearances.

HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.

ADMIRAL POOR'S INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT SAGET—THE LATTER CONSIDERS THE EXPLANATIONS OF THE ADMIRAL A MENACE, AND IS DISPLEASED.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Poor, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, dated at Cape Haytien, Feb. 12.

Admiral Poor has called upon the Provisional President, and after the usual interchange of civilities, acquainted him with the object of his visit to that port. The President summoned his Cabinet, and the Admiral explained the instructions he had received from his Government—namely, that negotiations were pending between the United States and San Domingo, and that while they were pending, the Government had determined with its whole power to prevent any interference on the part of the Haytian or any other government with that of the Dominicans; and if any attempt should be made upon the Dominicans during the negotiations under the Haytian or any other flag, it would be regarded as an act of hostility to the United States flag, and would provoke hostility in return. The President and Secretary of State expressed the hope that friendly relations now existing between Hayti and the United States would not be interrupted, and that while they were aware of their weakness they knew their rights and would maintain them to the best of their ability, and that they must be allowed to be the judges of their own policy. Admiral Poor afterward learned, unofficially, that the authorities were displeased with what they considered a menace on the part of the United States Government accompanied by force.

THE LATE VOTE IN SAN DOMINGO.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—One of the journals of New-York has a letter from a correspondent at San Domingo, dated the 20th, which states that Azua, Santa Cruz and Seybo had gone strongly in favor of annexation. It is strange that such intelligence should have been received from Seybo, because that place is in the interior, at least 110 or 120 miles from San Domingo, and to reach it would require a travel of at least three days on horseback. The people of Seybo could, by no possibility, have ascertained that the election was to be held so early as the 19th, though the partisans of Baez may have been advised beforehand. It may be well asked, How could the news of the result get back to the capital even before the notice of an election could have reached Seybo? There are no lines of telegraph in San Domingo. No polls were opened, for the election was being held in the capital by merely taking the names of those who favored the project.

CUBA.

GEN. GOICOURIA'S ESCAPE—THE FREEMASONS. HAVANA, March 12.—Gen. Goicouria and some of

his followers have escaped from Camaguey and gone toward Las Tunas. The Government troops in the vicinity of Trinidad have recently killed 100 insurgents. A judge yesterday illegally released the Masons who were in jail. Capt.-Gen. de Rodas thereupon placed the judge in Moro Castle and ordered the Masons to report themselves to the city jail as under arrest.

INQUIRY IN THE CORTES AS TO PROPOSITIONS FOR THE SALE OF THE ISLAND—GEN. PRIM'S EXPLANATIONS.

MADRID, March 13.—In the Cortes, yesterday, a Deputy asked if there was any foundation for the statement made by a New-York journal that Senator Sumner said he had received propositions from Gen. Prim for the sale or cession of Cuba to the United States. Gen. Prim pronounced the statement utterly false.

An interpellation regarding the granting of political privileges to Cuba having been addressed to the Government by the Cortes, Gen. Prim replied that no election for Deputies to the Cortes had been held in that island, the authorities reporting that the time had not yet arrived, and the troubles were not all ended.

THE CIGARMAKERS AT KEY WEST.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Supervisor Kryzanowski writes to Commissioner Delano from Key West, Florida, that he has been informed that the Spanish authorities at Havana have given notice to several of the proprietors of the cigar factories at Key West, who have also branch houses at Havana, that if they continued to employ Cuban refugees or native Cubans in their factories, their property in Havana would be confiscated. The Supervisor has been instructed to obtain more explicit information on the subject. The attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the matter.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE—FAILURE OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT TO KEEP ITS PROMISES—REPRESENTATIONS OF GEN. SICKLES.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Fish received a mail from Gen. Sickles, Minister at Madrid, to-day, and it is understood that the Spanish authorities are as far as ever from keeping their promises with the Government in relation to emancipation in Cuba, and the speedy release of American citizens, and satisfaction for executions of American citizens without trial. There is no doubt that the correspondence now in progress between this Government and the Spanish authorities will prove highly interesting when made public.

THE CUBAN LEAGUE—ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A meeting of the Cuban League was held at Delmonico's on Saturday evening. Among those present were Gen. Allen, Hayes, Graham, Downing, Duryea, Morris and Avery; Col. Ethan Allen and Purdy; Capt. Raymond; the Hon. T. C. Stewart and B. Casserly; Messrs. Douglas Taylor, W. R. Hoos, J. N. Knapp and Col. Macclae, and several other members of the Cuban Patriotic Junta. It was announced that \$300 was in the treasury, and that a mass meeting will be held at Cooper Institute on the 4th of April. Gen. Allen read the following address:

To the People of the United States: The people of Cuba are battling for independence. They have been so far persevering, self-sacrificing, heroic. The recital of their wrongs should awaken for them the sympathy of Christendom. The blood of their martyrs, already shed in vindication of their rights, has consecrated the "Spartan struggle" to the historians of future generations. Cuba looks to the people of the United States for such aid and comfort as may be found in the open acknowledgment of sympathy. She asks but little, very little, no more than a hearty "God speed you," from those whose fathers have trod the same terrible path. Shall she look in vain for this good cheer? Shall we, by refusing to the patriots of Cuba the support of a public expression of our good will, on the plea that as neutrals we can have no interest in their cause, thus stigmatize as wanton meddlers in the affairs of others, the names of Lafayette and Kosciuszko? Because of the intimate commercial and social intercourse between the people of Cuba and of the United States, because of their near relationship geographically, and, more than this, because of the bond of brotherhood which should unite those who have achieved, and those who are striving for self government, Cuba has the right to expect from us the hand of friendship; and to deny this right, or to be false as a friend, after having lured her people to their present condition by the force of an example, is to brand ourselves as the lackeys of Republics. How stands the record at the present time? And have our natural obligations to sustain, by all legal means, the oppressed against the oppressor been fulfilled?

We, the people of the United States, are arraigned before the world as wanting in ordinary charity to Cuba. The indifference with which we hear of the misfortunes of her patriots, of her helpless women and more helpless children, changing their homes from the palace to the cave, suffering, starving and dying for their devotion to a principle, convict us on this indictment.

We are arraigned on the charge of helping the strong against the weak, of falsely embracing, when we should smite, and of smiling where we should embrace. The presence of 30 Spanish gunboats in Cuban waters, all made and armed in the port of New-York (our neutrality to Spain), and the seizure of the Little Hornet in the harbor of Wilmington (our neutrality to Cuba), forces us to a confession of the truth of this indictment.

We are charged with impotency in not protecting our own citizens against Spanish violence on Cuban soil, and in hushing our indignation at unnumbered cruelties in Cuba. Fellow-countrymen, it is due to ourselves, as well as to Cuba, that this record should be reversed. This has not been our record heretofore with other struggling nationalities, and we are persuaded will not remain so now, when our citizens are brought to a knowledge of the facts as they are.

We do not propose, nor is it necessary, to violate our laws. But, we owe to Cuba, charity, good-will, and above all, impartial neutrality, and if the laws stand in the way of meeting this debt, then change the laws. We, the people, are the source of power, and may dictate the law, and cannot therefore shield ourselves behind statutory phraseology from the odium of not fulfilling our natural obligations toward a people struggling to be free. Let us so speak that the Executive of the nation, and our Representatives in Congress, shall extend belligerent rights to the patriots, and all will be well. We are not required to raise or to equip battalions of men, or to furnish ships of war; we are only called upon to say that the heart of the nation is with the oppressed Cubans, and to demand of those who represent us, that a neutrality which is really impartial shall be observed. With such a neutrality secured, the 40,000 unarmed Cuban heroes may obtain for themselves the equipments of war, when Spain obtained her gunboats, and after that, "a fair field and no favor, and God defend the right."

The "Cuban League of the United States" is organized to give practical consideration to the sentiment of American citizens, and the moral support of the same in securing to Cuba, by all legal means, the inalienable right of self government. It is proposed to so arouse public sympathy, by mass meetings and through the press, that the rights of belligerents shall be secured to the patriots.

The League will hold a grand mass meeting at Cooper Institute, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of April next. It is desired that branch organizations be formed throughout the country, and as far as possible, on the same night of the meeting in this city, that meetings be held in other prominent cities of the Union. Friends throughout the nation, who may read this address will assist materially if they will organize at once, and report progress as well as apply for information to the President, No. 218 Broadway. We earnestly request the cooperation of all philanthropic men and women in this cause. This address is issued to all classes and conditions of citizens, whatever may be their political or religious opinions. In grateful recollection of those who crossed the ocean to help our fathers, nearly a century ago, let us do now what is necessary to encourage those who are repeating the story of Washington and his compeers. From the North and from the South, the East and West, let one united voice proclaim belligerent rights to the Patriots, and young Cuba, at once powerful, because of such rights, will scourge the assassins from her soil and take her place with us in the family of Republics.

Respectfully,

ETHAN ALLEN, } Committee
WM. H. MORRIS, } on behalf
T. E. STEWART, } of the
A. DURYEA, } Cuban League
J. M. MACCLAE, } of the
J. J. BARTLETT. } United States.

New-York, March 12, 1873.

MEXICO.

THE DISORDERS IN SONORA.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A letter just received by R. C. McCormick, delegate from Arizona, has the following regarding political affairs in the State of Sonora. The elder Gaudera, ex-Governor of Sonora, is reported to be on the Rio Mayo with a large party of Mexicans and Indians, prepared to fight Gov. Pequeura and his troops. To meet him, Pequeura is impressing men into the service, and many of the people are fleeing to the mountains, and to Arizona and California, to avoid the draft. Young Miguel Gaudera is in command of the force acting for his father.

THE NATURE OF THE LATE GRANT OF AMPLE POWERS—REVOLUTIONARY COMPLAINTS—MR. SEWARD'S COMPLIMENTS.

MEXICO, Feb. 14.—The act passed by Congress, granting to the Executive "ample facilities" for six months, decrees the suspension of the guarantees designated in the Constitution; authorizes the occupation of all personal property if public interest requires it, and the necessity be urgent; subjects the liberty of the press to the law of 1855 with respect to writings which might affect, directly or indirectly, the public order or the prestige of the Government, the latter having the right