

## WASHINGTON.

**Disappointment in Store for Some Cuban Claimants—True Nature of the Convention with Spain—The Macartney Defalcation Case—Columbian College Law School—Miscellaneous.**

**Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.**

WASHINGTON, June 11.—There are two or three classes of Cuban claimants against Spain who are not at all suited by the provisions which our Government made for the Spanish Commission. A statement of the terms of the Convention raising the Commission, and of the nature of the cases of the dissatisfied claimants, will explain sufficiently their trouble. Spain agrees in the convention which Mr. SICKLES concluded, to pay all manner of claims, which could be sustained by proper evidence, of American citizens. But the agreement is explicit that claims shall be allowed to those who are bona fide citizens of the United States. Cases essentially like the following arise: A claim is put in clearly made out in all particulars, in which are presented naturalization papers obtained ten, fifteen or twenty years ago. To our Government and to any person who sees the case as presented, it seems plain that it must be allowed. But when it comes to be pressed on the Spanish Government, it turns out that in the very next month after the naturalization papers were made out, the claimant went back to Cuba on a Spanish passport obtained from the Consul in New-York, registered himself as a Spaniard, took oath that he was a Spanish subject, and came back to the United States and traveled in Europe all the time on Spanish passports, and was perhaps an officer in Cuba, for which one qualification must be Spanish citizenship. Claimants of this class are not pleased with the Commission. Being alternately Spanish and American citizens, however convenient on some occasions, is not a help in speculation upon the difficulties of two nations. Another class of claimants who will not get anything out of the Commission are they who cannot prove that they were ever naturalized, or of whom just the reverse is established, whose complaint justly stated is that the United States will not interfere to prevent Spain from inflicting injustice. It she has inflicted it, upon her own subjects, a kind of business which, if engaged in against the world, would give our Government lively employment. The statement in cases where public complaints have been made, is that certain claimants' property is embargoed by the Spanish authorities, instead of confiscated outright, and that the award of the Commission will not release it. In the cases of real American citizens the award of the Commission will release the property and secure proper damages for its use while held in embargo. But pretended American citizens, merely, who are the only ones from whom is heard any dissatisfaction, say truly that the Commission will not do them any good. Señor ROBERTS, the Spanish Minister, has taken all the cases of property embargoed belonging or alleged to belong to American citizens, and has secured the release in a great many cases; but he only advises, not dictates. Native Americans have not experienced much difficulty in these cases, though several of them will have valid claims for damages prior to the time of release.