

THE REPORTED CUBAN EXPEDITION.

The New York Times of Thursday, contains the following with reference to the vessels that left that port for Cuba, as is supposed, on Monday:

There is no doubt that an expedition of warlike character sailed from this port on the 4th inst., as stated in our issue of yesterday, and there is little reason to doubt that its destination was Cuba. We gave, as fully as our reliable information warranted at the time, the facts of the departure of the steamers. We are enabled this morning to give a more circumstantial statement of the movement.

Active secret enlistments of men for this expedition have been going on in this city for some time past, and one or two drill rooms have been open for the purpose of drilling the recruits. A recruiting station or headquarters is said to have existed at No. 697 Broadway, under the care and supervision of an ex-officer of the Union army, who claims that during the rebellion he "pressed things" with Sheridan in the Valley. It is said that during the last two months this officer has recruited about 450 men, and the expedition which sailed on the 4th was composed of this force, and perhaps of others.

The attention of the authorities was directed by those having the management of affairs to the wrong ship. Reports were circulated to the effect that the steamer Arago had departed for the West Indies with warlike intentions, and that she carried about 1,000 men, together with an ample cargo of guns and cartridges. The new United States Marshal, General Francis C. Barlow, ordered his subordinates to enquire into the matter, and they ascertained that the Arago was cleared from the custom house for St. Thomas, W. I., on Friday last, and that she subsequently anchored at Gravesend Bay, on the Long Island course, nine miles distant from the battery, going from thence to sea on Monday afternoon, instead of the following day, as was announced in some of the morning journals. Her pilot was found by the marshal's officer, and he stoutly contradicted the statement that there were men and arms on board the steamer, pronouncing it false in every particular. He was corroborated by another pilot, who was a witness to the departure of the vessel.

The tug boats Yankee and Philip, belonging to the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, were mentioned in the reports as having conveyed troops on board the Arago. Captain Hazard, of the former boat, was visited last evening by our reporter, and furnishes a new and authentic version of the sailing of the expedition.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN HAZARD.

He says that he was coming up the Bay on Tuesday afternoon, when he was hailed by Mr. Waters, of the Wrecking Company, from the Battery, and told to go to the foot of Spring-street, North River, and receive a cargo of passengers. He accordingly did so, and found about seventy-five men on the dock awaiting his arrival. They had no baggage, and were apparently very anxious to get away. The most of them talked Spanish, and behaved in a manner calculated to excite suspicion.

After they came on board a man who acted as their leader requested the captain to put them on board the steamer Pierrot, which was lying near Governor's Island. On the arrival of the tug boat at the latter vessel, a large assemblage of dark complexioned men were discovered on her upper deck. About 125 of these were brought there by the tug boat Yankee from the foot of Eighth-street, North River. The steam tug Martha was also reported to have conveyed men on board, including the leaders of the expedition. She was seen lying alongside the Pierrot by Captain Hazard. The commander of the steamer, Capt. George Fletcher, in conversation with Captain Hazard, divulged to him the existence of a large cargo of arms and ammunition in the hold of his vessel. He said that they were obtained from Governor's Island, and that he had them transferred by a tug boat to his vessel on Thursday last, the latter lying at Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, at that time. Captain Hazard regarded this information as reliable.

The organizer of the expedition is represented to be General Domingo de Golsouria, who has devoted his whole life to struggles for Cuban independence, besides engaging in numerous filibustering movements. In 1850 he fought against the Spaniards under Lopez, and he afterwards participated with Walker in his raid on Nicaragua. He is described as a man of medium height, spare built, long gray beard, and very dark and piercing eyes. After the Pierrot had received the men from the tug boat Philip, she weighed anchor and stood out to sea. It was intimated to Captain Hazard that she would land her passengers somewhere along the Cuban coast, and that they would subsequently unite with the insurgents. He was not made cognizant of this fact, however, until it was too late to be of use to the authorities here. The Pierrot, it is alleged, is owned by Spofford, Tileston & Co., and is regularly run between this city, Havana, New Orleans and Galveston. The Arago, which left on Monday, is believed to be on her way to join a Peruvian squadron which is fitting out near New Orleans. She was formerly owned by the North American Steam Ship Company, but was sold by them on the 28th of April to parties unknown, the company giving a bill of sale in blank.

The Washington correspondent of the Times has the following with reference to this subject:

The Spanish Minister to this country has repeatedly, within the last four or five weeks, called the attention of the State Department to the fact that ships laden with guns and material of war have left United States ports under American colors, their ultimate destination being some obscure bay or harbor in the Island of Cuba. The American agents of the Cuban insurrection appear to have conducted their operations with the utmost discretion, and up to this time there has not been, so far as either our own or the Spanish authorities are aware, the slightest infraction of international law. The reports that large expeditions have either sailed or will sail in a short time, are very greatly magnified.

Some ten days ago Colonel Roberts, the representative of the Spanish authorities here, waited on Secretary Fish and handed him a list of eight small vessels which recently left New York with arms and ammunition. Said Colonel Roberts, "I know, Mr. Secretary, that I cannot complain of this. These vessels have cleared from New York for Nassau, where they hoist the English colors and watch a chance to slip across and land their cargoes. I merely bring you the list to assure you that I am correctly informed. In a few days we shall hear of either the landing of these vessels or their capture by our gunboats." Colonel Roberts talked much more on the same subject, but at present there is no reason to apprehend any entanglement between the United States and Spain. A gentleman in high official position here expressed the opinion to-night that, on an average, about one vessel a week leaves New York for Nassau, but the resources at the command of the revolutionary agents do not enable them to accomplish any more than this.

There is not the slightest doubt that the United States authorities are anxious to maintain a strict neutrality, and will call the full force of the Government, if necessary, into operation to prevent a violation of the laws. No statute of the United States has been broken so far, and consequently no complaint has been made to the Executive. That the Cubans are hard pressed for money may be judged from another fact. Some weeks ago a prominent rifle manufacturer, a New England man, was given a large order by the insurgent agents for breech-loading rifles. The order was promptly filled, the arms were packed in cases, but the manufacturers refused to deliver them until their full value is paid. No information whatever, official or unofficial, has been received at the State Department to-day relative to Cuban affairs.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

One important fact regarding the probability of our Government interfering to prevent the departure of war material for the Cubans has transpired to-day. It is, briefly, that our Government has resolved not to prevent the departure of any vessels, whether loaded with arms or not, provided their apparent destination is not direct for Cuba. In other words, vessels cleared for Nassau, Jamaica, Mexico, or any other place with which we are on friendly terms, will be allowed to leave, no matter how much war material nor how many passengers they may carry. In reply to inquiries from parties interested, including, it is said, the Spanish Minister, our Government has declared that such war material must be regarded as merchandise, and the people on board such vessels as travellers or persons leaving our ports on legitimate business. This is a very important announcement, as it will enable the Cubans to send off as many men and as much war material as they choose without embarrassing interference. Information derived here to-day is to the effect that two formidable expeditions left New York for Cuba yesterday.

The New York World, of Friday, asserts most positively that the account given by it on Wednesday of the departure of reinforcements to the Cuban insurrectionists by the steamer Arago from that port was correct, notwithstanding the report to the contrary made by Capt. HAZARD, of the Yankee, who asserted that the troops were conveyed to a vessel named the Pierrot. The World declares there is no such vessel as the Pierrot, but that the men on board the tugs Yankee and Philip were transported by them to a fast sailing vessel, from which they were transferred to the Arago, which was all ready, with ammunition and arms, out at sea, or, more properly speaking, inside of the Capes, waiting under command of her officers. All the arms and ammunition had been placed on board the Arago a week before. Every thing up to the embarkation of the men had been done in the most secret manner. The Arago then proceeded on her voyage. The World then gives the following additional information in relation to the affair:

For the first time we are enabled to give a complete inventory of the arms and ammunition which were placed on board of the Arago a week before she put to sea. They are as follows:

10,000 stand of arms, 6,000,000 rounds of fixed

ammunition, 12 six-pounders, 6 twelve-pounders, 2,000 saddles, and 2,000 bridles.

Besides these articles of contraband, there were carriages for the guns, lots of pork and beef, medical stores, crackers, and a large quantity of rum to cheer the patriots.

NEW-YORK'S CONTINGENT OF FILIBUSTERS.

To show the extent and secrecy of this movement against the Spanish Government, we will now give the names of the officers in command of the different bodies of men who sailed from this city during the past three weeks, in such a manner as will convince those people who are still incredulous. It was necessary to keep back this information as long as possible from the public, in order to avoid implicating those who gave it to the journal. The vessels sailed as follows, in the following order, and with the following number of men on board:

First vessel, commanded by Col. J. B. Johnson, carried 552 men.

Second vessel, commanded by Frank B. Spinola, (not the General F. B. Spinola, of Brooklyn,) 300 men.

Third vessel, name of officer in command withheld, 632 men.

Fourth vessel, commanded by General French, 580 men.

Fifth vessel (the Arago), commanded by General Thomas Jordan, formerly Chief of Beauregard's staff, 420 men and eighty-four officers, of all ranks. Of this number of officers, four belonged to the French army, on leave of absence in this city, and no one hindering, they took French leave for Cuba. There were also seven English officers of high rank, who were in the batch of eighty-four.

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS.

It was impossible to get a list of all the officers who went in the Arago under General Jordan, but we give all the names we could get, and it will be easy for those who are acquainted with them in this city, where they are all well known, to deny the fact that they have gone on the Arago if they choose to do so. Among the officers were:

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Charles May.

Lieutenant J. F. McGill, of the British Artillery.

Lieutenant Edouard Barre, French Cavalry.

Major George Inman, Seventh Rhode Island Infantry.

Captain L. C. Bailey, Formerly of the Fifth United States Cavalry.

Lieutenant Thomas Fitzgibbons, Quartermaster.

Major E. B. Martin, of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Colonel Warren is to have the command of the body-guard of General Thomas Jordan, who is to command the entire revolutionary army. The body-guard will be selected from the eighty-four officers.

Colonel Charles Reid.

Colonel Charles Lester.

GEN. JORDAN, THE COMMANDER OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

General Thomas Jordan, who has gone out in command of the expedition to Cuba, is an old West Pointer, and one of the most accomplished officers of the late Confederate army. He served as chief of staff to General Beauregard during the first three years of the war, and was with him at Charleston and Vicksburg, and in Virginia. During the Shiloh campaign, General Jordan conceived the idea that Jefferson Davis, the Confederate President, was hostile to General Beauregard, and he resented an alleged slight to his chief then and after the close of the war. When the Confederacy fell, Jordan, like many of his brother officers, came North. His fortunes were entirely broken by the contest, and he sought to obtain a livelihood here in writing for the press. His old grudge against Davis took form in an article in Harper's Magazine, which attracted considerable notice at the time. General Jordan also wrote upon military, agricultural, and political subjects both for the magazines and the metropolitan newspapers. He has been living in New Jersey, near the city, until the beginning of the Cuban outbreak. Since then, his presence at various places on the coast, and particularly at Charleston and New Orleans, has been noticed, and always in connection with some rumored movement in favor of the Cuban cause.

General Jordan is a man of medium height, spare in form, and with a quick, nervous manner. He has an intellectual head and features, and fine eyes, and when off duty is exceedingly courteous in demeanor. During his military days in the South, though, he was often accused of brusqueness and had the reputation in the army of being a martinet. That he is a thorough soldier by instinct and education cannot be questioned. He saw and participated in some of the hardest fighting of the late war, and, aside from his own merit, had the advantage of a long personal intercourse with General Beauregard, who was certainly one of the first military engineers of the war. If Jordan has half of a chance in Cuba he will make himself famous.

STATE NEWS.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT.—The Georgetown Times of Thursday says:

We have had delightful weather since our last issue. Occasional showers have come to the rescue of our suffering gardens and fields, with better prospects. The past two or three days have, however, been unusually cool for the season, too much so to advance vegetation, and the winds have been rather more of the nature of March than April.

HOBART DISTRICT.—The Horry News of the 7th instant contains the following items:

We notice with deep sorrow the death of Captain W. C. DuBois of this county, who died at Little River on the 26th ultimo of congestion of the lungs. He was Captain of Company M in the noble 10th South Carolina Regiment during the war.

A great excitement prevails at Little River, occasioned by the unusual arrival of a whale on the beach of Watels Island, about a mile from the mouth of the river. His "whaleship" measured fifty feet in length, and sixteen feet fluke. He is being tried up by the fortunate discoverers.

On Friday night of the 3d instant the store of Thos. W. Gore, at Little River, in this County, was entered by burglars, and his safe, containing about seventy-five dollars in money, and a large amount of notes, taken to a distance of about one hundred yards, broken open and rifled of its contents, besides other articles from the store amounting to about seventy-five dollars. The villains first entered the blacksmith shop and obtained the necessary tools to effect their nefarious scheme. The safe, one of Herring's, weighed 720 pounds, proving the depredators to have been in force.

An infant child of Samuel Bellamy (colored) was cruelly killed a few days ago by several children of its own color.

ORANGEBURG DISTRICT.—The Orangeburg News of Saturday says:

The past has been a busy week for Orangeburg. Crowds of farmers, with wagons, horses, vehicles of every description, except the velocipede, flocked to the town on Monday last, and the "bustle of business" has scarcely diminished during the week. Any one, even the loafer, could see that there was life in the county yet, and money and healthy trade in the town.

The Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas met on Monday, at three o'clock P. M. His Honour Judge Carpenter looks well, and commenced the business of the session with his usual expedition, courtesy, and knowledge of the law, which have already commanded for him the respect of the Bar and the community, both here and in Charleston. His impartial dispensation of justice, and his eminent ability as a jurist and lawyer, are certainly distinguished causes of gratulation to the people of our county. Attorney-General Chamberlain, is present, and attends to his business with a tact and ability, which eminently fit him for his office. The Criminal Docket has been pretty well disposed of, and the Civil Docket, quite a large one, has been commenced. This will probably occupy the Court for two weeks longer.

Real Estate sold here last Monday at a tremendous advance. Land that would not have brought 50 cents an acre twelve months ago, sold for three and four dollars an acre. We are glad to see it and to know that these prices were paid by farmers, not speculators.

BARNWELL DISTRICT.—The Barnwell Sentinel of Saturday says:

Sales day passed off unusually quiet, and owing, we suppose, to its being Barnwell's "last showing," but a slim crowd were in attendance. Considerable property was offered for sale, and good prices obtained.

The "Howell Mills," containing 1,000 acres was sold for \$9,250. A tract containing 375 acres sold for \$850. A tract containing 400 acres sold for \$1,800. The following tracts of land were sold by the Sheriff: 361 acres of land sold for \$590; tract No. 2 sold for \$248; tract No. 3 sold for \$400; tract No. 4 sold for \$700; tract No. 5 sold for \$1,015; 340 acres sold for \$1,200. 300 acres of J. W. Riley's sold for \$500; purchased by Felsner, Rodgers & Co. 81 acres of James Gill's land sold for \$90; purchased by W. V. Gill. 181 acres of J. W. Flowers' land sold for \$25; purchased by W. B. Warren; 250 acres of J. W. Flowers' land sold for \$50; purchased by W. B. Warren. 362 acres of W. T. Rouse's land sold for \$300; purchased by B. M. Badger.

The Journal, of the same day, contains the following items:

Mr. Strong, who killed Belium a few weeks ago, at Colcock's store, has just been tried in Beaufort, and was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung on the third day of June.

We regret to learn that Master John Holly, son of Mr. Martin Holly, and grandson of the late John Holly, accidentally came to his death, a few days since, by the discharge of a gun in his own hands.

Since our last issue the weather has been quite cool and windy, and we learn that in the upper part of the county there was considerable hail. The young cotton has been somewhat damaged, but we sincerely hope not seriously.