

WASHINGTON.

Report of Ex-Consul Reintrie on Cuban Affairs.

No Election in Texas Until November.

THE IMPERIALIST PARTY ORGANIZING.

Two Millions of Gold to be Sold Weekly Hereafter.

Mrs. Dr. Walker Once More in the Breach.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1859.

Reliable Information from Cuba—Report of an American Consul—Favorable Prospects for Cuban Independence.

Mr. La Rientrie, formerly Vice Consul at Havana, who has just returned from Cuba, had a lengthy interview with the President to-day on the condition of affairs in Cuba. He tells quite a different story from that so persistently related in the despatches of Admiral Hoff to the Navy Department. This probably arises from the fact that Mr. La Rientrie has been in the interior of the island and has had an opportunity of observing the doings of the insurgents himself. He informed the President that if the leaders of the Cubans pursued their present course they would certainly succeed, and this was admitted by the Spanish authorities. The harassing policy adopted by the Cubans of avoiding an open fight and keeping the Spanish army following them was operating disastrously upon the latter. Large numbers die on the march, of which no public mention is ever made, while hundreds are being cut off by disease. Mr. La Rientrie informed the President that the Spanish reports of the losses of the Cubans in the various engagements or skirmishes which have taken place are the merest exaggerations and almost entirely devoid of truth. Upon being questioned as to the prospect of ultimate success in securing their independence, Mr. La Rientrie replied that depended altogether upon the ability of Spain to keep reinforcing the Spanish army in Cuba. The present army there would soon be so far reduced as to be ineffective for even pursuing the Cuban bands from place to place. The Cubans were still expecting aid from the United States, the leaders of the revolution regarding our government as a sort of natural ally. Mr. La Rientrie says the President listened very attentively to his narrative, frequently interrupting him to ask questions.

The Case of Mr. J. Casanova.

The following are the principal points mentioned in the case of Mr. Casanova, who was so severely ill-treated and imprisoned by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and which will be submitted to Secretary Fish:—Ever since the commencement of the revolution Mr. Casanova was made an object of suspicion, chiefly because he had become a naturalized citizen of the United States, as had also his two sons, and never approached the Spanish government in any manner. The reason given by the Lieutenant Governor of Cuba for issuing the order for his arrest was that Mr. Casanova kept an armed force of some 400 men, with which he intended to join the insurgents. The body of men alluded to really consisted of eighteen farm servants, who formed the fire brigade of the locality, and were uniformly dressed in colored shirts and felt hats. Notwithstanding a pass, issued under the date of December 29, a charge of treason was instituted against Mr. Casanova's son under the date of the 27th of the same month. In the beginning of February his youngest son, Rafael Casanova, was imprisoned for an article which appeared in his paper; but when brought before the tribunal he was ordered to be set at liberty by the president. This, however, the Alcalde refused to do, asserting that he had express orders from Captain General Dulce. In March fresh persecutions commenced against his son, Joseph Casanova, and his engineer was taken off the works and shot, although he carried a free pass in his pocket. Mr. J. Casanova escaped on board of one of Admiral Hoff's vessels, but his estate was hunted through for fifteen days and partially burned by the soldiers. When Admiral Hoff and the American Consul demanded the reason of these persecutions, they were informed by Captain General Dulce that it was because "a Mr. Casanova had been implicated in the affair of the steamer Comanditario." Furthermore, property valued at one million dollars was seized, besides \$40,000 in cash, deposited in a bank in Havana, belonging to the firm of Casanova Brothers. Since December 10, of last year, the loss entailed on the firm by the continued persecutions are estimated at three millions of dollars.

Filibustering Expedition Stopped.

The Collector at the port of Philadelphia has been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to detain the steamer Florida, now lying at Chester, in the Delaware river, from leaving the port, it being suspected that the vessel is in the interest of Cubans.