

WASHINGTON.

MR. FISH AND THE CUBANS.

Extraordinary Facilities Accorded the Spanish Minister.

The Treasury Leak in Wall Street.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1869.

Leaky Clerks in the Treasury Department—

Wall Street Heads off Secretary Bout-

well.

There was a good deal of fluttering and anxiety in the Treasury department to-day concerning the "leak" which occurred in the Department on Monday, whereby the intention of the Secretary to change his policy about the sale of gold and the purchase of bonds was prematurely communicated to certain Wall street brokers. When Mr. Boutwell became Secretary of the Treasury, one of his first acts was to discover and stop these "leaks," which it was known were quite numerous under his predecessor. He thought he had succeeded in having every bureau well caked. As a preventive, he issued an order forbidding the clerks to receive visits from outsiders during business hours, or even to hold unnecessary communication with each other or going from room to room. Several "leaky" clerks, or persons suspected of that failing, holding positions which gave them access to important financial information were either removed or transferred to other bureaus. All this precaution, however, seems to have been insufficient to stop the "leaks." While the Secretary was enjoying himself at the Boston Jubilee the rats made new holes, out of which the information so much coveted by Wall street oozed last Monday. Mr. Boutwell received several letters from New York to-day from parties who failed to get in the ring, calling his attention to the existence of the "leak." He has instituted a strict investigation, with a view of tracing the matter to its proper source. The Assistant Secretary, Mr. Richardson, who was Acting Secretary at the time, does not understand how the news of the intended change of policy could have got out. It is but just to him to state that he had no hand in it. The order announcing the change of policy was sent by Mr. Boutwell, from Massachusetts, to Mr. Richardson, the Assistant Secretary, and by him communicated officially to the Assistant Treasurer at New York. By some means its existence was made known to the representatives of certain Wall street operators here before it had been an hour in the department. Of course it was at once telegraphed to New York. By two o'clock telegrams were sent by those who were not in the ring, further than to know that some new move was contemplated by the Secretary, to their agents here to know what the nature of it was. All this time the representatives of the public press, who were around the department in the legitimate pursuit of news, were kept in profound ignorance of the existence of the order, and it was not until after the department closed that it was communicated to the agent of the Associated Press.

The Spanish Minister Assured of the Prompt

Enforcement of the Neutrality Laws.

It is no secret that the Spanish Minister has been informed that, although the government and people of the country sympathize with the Cubans, the neutrality laws will be enforced, and as a proof of the honesty of the government in executing them the Spanish Minister has been placed in direct communication with United States attorneys and marshals, so that he can furnish them information, accompanied by proof, relative to secret military expeditions, in order that they may promptly carry out the instructions given months ago to intercept the sailing of hostile vessels. The recent arrests in New York were made on information furnished to the federal officers in New York through Spanish sources. The cause of action was owing to open boasting by Cubans of their success in landing men and arms on the island. The government has been selling surplus arms to all parties, without distinction, asking no questions as to their future use.

General Sickles' Views on the Cuban Question—Cabinet Disagreements on the Subject.

General Sickles left his hotel at nine o'clock this morning and proceeded to the State Department to have an interview with Secretary Fish. The General will leave for Spain in the course of two or three weeks. It is understood that Mr. Edward Buisse, of New York, will accompany him as his Secretary of Legation. General Sickles is sound on the Cuban question. He advocates recognition as the national policy, but Grant's Cabinet are still of the old opinion, that it is necessary to wait. Boutwell and Hoar are the fiercest opponents of recognition among the members of the Cabinet. Grant himself lately has become impatient of delay in extending the hand of aid to Cuba. He is strongly in favor of recognizing the Cuban patriots, but he is held back by Boutwell, Hoar and Fish. The latter, while strongly sympathizing with the Cubans and wishing them the greatest success, still thinks it would be inconsistent on our part to accord them belligerent rights while we are making so much fuss about England's course during the rebellion.

Arrival of the Cuban Envoy.

José Morales Lemus, the Cuban Envoy, arrived here this evening from New York, in company with M. Ruiz. He does not bring any credentials different from those he had when he first arrived here, nor does he propose to present any papers to the President or the Secretary of State. It is his purpose, however, to call upon President Grant, not in the character of an accredited minister. This evening he made a friendly call upon the Secretary of State.

Minister's National Instructions.