

FOREIGN NEWS.

CUBA.

AN ENCOUNTER NEAR CIENFUEGOS—DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—Official information has been received here that an engagement between the Spanish forces and the rebels took place at the mouth of the Damojil River, in the Cienfuegos District. The troops were victorious. The steam-tug which the rebels had seized on that river was recaptured.

MUTINOUS SPIRIT OF THE VOLUNTEERS—ALL PRISONERS TO BE SHOT.

The Volunteers for the past few days have shown a mutinous and dangerous spirit. Gen. Dulce to-day assured their commanders that justice would be done to traitors. Orders have been given to troops in the field to take no prisoners in arms, but to shoot them all. The Government at Spain is much incensed at the conduct of the Cubans in refusing to accept its conciliatory proposals; and it has now determined to crush the rebellion if it takes 50,000 troops to do it. The Volunteers have become quiet.

MOBILIZATION OF THE VOLUNTEERS—ORDER OF A CUBAN GENERAL CONCERNING THE SPANISH PLANTATIONS.

The volunteers, who have been mobilized, are preparing to take the field against the insurgents.

Some merchants from Cienfuegos are here, and have purchased arms for the defense of the city. The Government has also supplied them with rifles and artillery.

The authorities at Havana refuse a clearance to the American brig J. D. Lincoln, which has arrived here with molasses from Sierra Morena, because that port has been declared closed. A dispatch from Matanzas to-day, says the volunteers are being mobilized. From Trinidad, on Tuesday, it is reported that the troops who have been operating against the insurgents have returned with a number of prisoners. Advice from Cienfuegos of Wednesday says the artillery column has returned, having whipped the insurgents on the River Daming. Many were wounded, and a Mexican General who was captured was shot. The towboat which has been in use by the insurgents on the river was recaptured.

A letter from Santiago de Cuba, dated the 25th, says the insurgent Gen. Gomez has ordered the distribution of the estates of Spaniards to prevent them from applying their funds to the arming of volunteers. The estates of Cubans and foreigners are to be respected.

THE EMIGRATION FROM CUBA.

Feb. 27.—The *Diario*, in a leading editorial to-day, seeks to discourage the emigration of Cubans. It says this movement is not viewed in the true light by the American journals, which hear only the Cuban side of the question. These emigrants create abroad an adventurous and dangerous spirit, which has no respect for the laws and rights of nations, and is instigated by unlawful ambition and a thirst for gold and blood.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A letter from Trinidad, of the 12th, states that the rebels near Camagavagua have good horses, and that the sugar-mills of the former neighborhood continue in operation.

The *Fox de Cuba* names six ships which were bringing reinforcements to Cuba to the extent of 6,000 men. Some have already arrived.

More than 3,000 Spaniards are reported to have attended a meeting in Matanzas in favor of the Government.

The leader of the Jagney rebels is said to be a Mexican Colonel, aided by the master of a neighboring plantation.

The Government claims to have dispersed the rebels at Manicuaragua, killing thirty. No prisoners are yet reported.

Embil, Mendive, Bollo, and some other well known men of Havana remain in prison. Ponce de Leon, José Armas y Céspedes, Juan Clemente Zenea, are among the most distinguished of the exiles. Miguel Aldowa is still at his plantation, and, it has been said, intends to sue the Government for damages done to his house during the late massacres.

The directors of the Spanish Bank of Havana have offered the Government \$15,000 to sustain a force of 500 volunteers for three months. Sixty-five tobacco merchants have offered \$13,500 for the same term. Other Spaniards doing business in the city have given arms to the authorities.

The *Fox de Cuba*, a Spanish paper noted for its savage hostility to the cause of the Cubans, complains that the Government censor has been marking its articles with the red pencil. Never, it says, were the rules governing the press more severe.

A letter from Cardenas says: "Many families have gone to the country. The casino is infirm; the lyceum enervated, the cafés solitary, the theater abandoned, the streets deserted."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE COBDEN CLUB GOLD MEDAL—ELECTION OF THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Cobden Club gold medal has been awarded to Dr. Joshua Leavitt of New-York. The Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster-General, has been elected to the House of Commons from Radnor.

CONVENT LIFE—AN INTERESTING LAW CASE.

In the case of Sauria agt. Starr, during the trial of which exposures were made of convent life in England, a verdict was to-day rendered for the plaintiff, who is awarded damages to the amount of £500.

TURKEY.

THE SULTAN THANKING THE GREAT POWERS.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Sublime Porte has issued a circular to the Great Powers of Europe, thanking them for the attitude taken in the late difficulties with Greece.

FRANCE.

AN UNLAWFUL LOAN.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, M. Rouher, the Minister of State, acknowledged that loans to defray the expenses of the improvements in Paris were not raised in strict accordance with the law. Satisfaction was generally expressed by the members with the avowal and explanation of the Minister.

NEW ZEALAND.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The War Office has received official dispatches from New-Zealand, announcing further successes over the rebels. The troops have carried by assault the Maori stronghold, Napatapha. The natives made a desperate defense, and lost 200 killed and wounded, while the British loss was 23.

SPAIN.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO BE REPRESENTED IN THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—It is expected that the modifications which are to be made by Marshal Serrano in the Provisional Government will in all probability provide for the introduction in the new Cabinet of a representative of the Radical element.

OPENING OF THE CORTES—SPEECH OF MARSHAL SERRANO—ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS—AN IMPORTANT DECLARATION IN FAVOR OF EX-KING FERDINAND OF PORTUGAL.

The following is an abstract of the speech delivered by Marshal Serrano on opening the Cortes on Feb. 11:

He welcomed the new ideas triumphant after an incessant contest of sixteen years. He said that the Government to which he belonged had earnestly advanced religious liberty, the liberty of the press, liberty to unite and associate. To the Cortes belonged the task of regulating them without diminishing them. If the Government had taken some apparently restrictive measures, it would have been for the safety of the revolution. There existed powerful associations, full of the spirit of the ancient régime, which opposed the revolution. They must be driven out. The Government has had to contend against ancient parties and impetuous men. It has been obliged to defend itself with energy; but, after the victory, it had permitted no executions, which formerly had been a custom. A crime unguessed in cruelty and the fear by fanatical has reverted the fate reserved for the country if the eternal and irreconcilable enemies of our liberty should again get in power.

The Marshal continued, saying: A new Spain must be built up. The task is difficult, but it is not beyond our powers. Everything depends on your union, your patriotism, and your energy. The interests of the public debt, the army, and the navy, form our principle expenses. The Spanish nation is too noble to refuse to pay what she owes, and too far-seeing to remain unarmed before the internal complications which may arise.

In regard to Cuba, Marshal Serrano said that insurrection is the heritage of no former Government. He counts on the valor of the army, on the decision and tact of its chief, and on the

support of volunteers to overcome the insurrection. Peace will be established on the firm foundation of liberal reforms which are demanded, and finally the fetters of the slaves will be broken, but with care not to destroy the pearl of the Antilles by an ill advised haste.

The fall of a secular throne has not altered the good relations of Spain with foreign Powers. On the contrary, the sympathies of some have increased. Many sovereigns who had delayed for many years to recognize the fallen power have immediately recognized the change recently accomplished.

Marshal Serrano stated that this radical revolution has been accomplished without a moment of anarchy. The Government was preserved intact, and now transfers to the Cortes the sacred trust of authority, of liberty, and of order. All this, and he in closing, proves that Providence has blessed the holy work happily commenced by the revolution, and which the Cortes now has finished. On the 12th inst., the Chamber elected M. Rivera (Dem.) President by 174 votes, against 50 cast for M. Orense, M. Vaca-Arenjio (Liberal Union), Martin (Democrat), Cantón (Progressist), and C. Valero (Democratic Progressist) were chosen Vice-Presidents.

On the day before the meeting of the Cortes, the deputies declared in favor of the election of ex-king Ferdinand of Portugal as King of Spain.