

FOREIGN NEWS.

CUBA.

MOVEMENTS OF SPANISH TROOPS—REPORTED VICTORY OF GEN. QUESADA OVER THE SPANISH.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—It is reported that the insurgents huddled in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba have again cut the aqueduct, causing much inconvenience to the citizens. Official information has been received that Gen. Lesca, strongly reinforced, is pushing his way into the interior from La Guanaja. The insurgents were stationed in force on the road near Magarabomba. It was expected that the troops would soon attack them. Gen. Puello has arrived at Cienfuegos with reinforcements. The troops there will be divided into three detachments. One, under Puello, will go to Santo Espirito; one, under Letona, to Villa Clara, and the remaining division, under Paez, will march to the Sierra Morina and Macagua. An engagement took place between the Spanish troops and the insurgents at Coloma de St. Domingo, in the province of Sagna la Grande. Many were killed on both sides. The result of the battle is not known. Reports from Cuban sources say that a fight occurred between the rebel forces under Gen. Quesada and the army of Gen. Lesca, on the road from Guanaja, and assert that the Government troops were routed. The emigration of the Cubans is undiminished. Every steamer that leaves the port is crowded with passengers.

Additional supplies of troops are needed from Spain to occupy the whole island, and drive out the insurgents. The troops now here can do no more than hold their own. Meantime, the people in the country are suffering all kinds of privation and distress, and their complaints are heartrending. Thousands are leaving their homes, and seeking refuge in the cities.

The steamer Cuba sailed to-day for Baltimore.

REPORTED LANDING OF REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CUBANS—WHAT THE CUBANS EXPECT FROM GEN. GRANT.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—Rumors are circulating in the city to-day that expeditions from the American shore to aid the insurrection have landed near Remedios and Guadalupe.

Fifteen hundred soldiers left to-day for the Central Department.

Some of the Cubans declare their belief that as soon as Gen. Grant is inaugurated President he will recognize the belligerent rights of the Revolutionary Government in Cuba.

Cuban accounts contradict Government dispatches announcing that Gen. Lesca is making a triumphant advance from La Guanaja.

Mr. Hall, the efficient Consul of the United States at Matanzas, will assume the functions of Consul-General at Havana.

The steamer Mochizuma has arrived here, bringing the crew of the American schooner Nellie True of Portland, Me., lost on Punta Mulas.

FRANCE.

LOANS FOR PARIS IMPROVEMENTS.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, M. Rouher, the Minister of State, after defending the conduct of M. Haussmann, the Prefect of the Seine, introduced a bill to authorize direct loans for the improvement of Paris. Subsequently, in a speech, M. Rouher referred to the inconvenience of the Government having control of certain financial societies, and intimated that the Government would probably introduce a bill to abolish such control.

DEATH OF M. TROPLONG.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—M. Raymond-Theodore Troplong, President of Senate, died yesterday, aged 62 years.

PRUSSIA.

MONEY GRANT TO FRANKFORT.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The Prussian Diet proposes to grant 2,000,000 florins to the Municipality of Frankfort, to which the King will add 1,000,000 from his private purse, in the hope that such action will draw closer to the Monarchy and Crown the hearts of the inhabitants of that city.

GREECE.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.

ATHENS, Feb. 27.—The Grecian Government has officially announced the re-establishment of friendly relations with Turkey.

SPAIN.

A NEW MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A report is current that the present Spanish Minister to England has received instructions from Madrid to proceed to Washington to settle any difficulty which may arise in consequence of the Cuban insurrection.

AN INSURRECTIONARY ATTEMPT IN BARCELONA.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—An insurrection was attempted last week in Barcelona, but it was quickly suppressed. About 40 persons connected with the conspiracy have been arrested. The city is now perfectly tranquil.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM HENRI DE BOURBON.

The Spanish Bourbons do not, it is universally admitted, stand very high in public estimation, and some of the family's own members seem bent on sinking it lower. Here is the fashion in which Don Henri, Duke of Seville, Infante of Spain, speaks of his cousin and sister-in-law, Queen Isabella, and of his brother, Don Francisco, in a letter which he has sent to the editor of the Paris *Revue*:

SIR: The manifesto of Queen Isabella which was addressed to you must be apocryphal. I am just assured of the fact, and it gives me pleasure, as it was very ill advised, for it was drawn up in the same fanatical spirit and with the same Oriental pride which the Court of Spain has always been reproached with. The unfortunate deposed Queen is represented as not profiting by the lessons of exile. I think, on the contrary, that exile must have opened her eyes and her heart. In that bad and self-laudatory document the Queen is made to say that "she had been the happiness of the Spanish people; that she had extended their commerce and their industry, which incapable and heretical men have endangered, precipitating the nation from the high rank in which she had placed it; that she had been very tolerant and very gentle, and that she was the symbol of liberty." If all this be true, the poor Queen would have no reason to complain of the dense fog of Paris, as she sadly takes her stand at the window of the furnished house called the Pavillon de Rohan. Under the domination of the priests and that of their impudent witch, the non-Fatouche—under that dishonest and fatal domination to which the King has had the weakness, from the very first days of his marriage, to subject and deliver over the Queen—Spanish industry has produced nothing but roses, wax candles, and so-called holy images for superstition. Spain has passed through many evil days, and the bitter tears, now of a widow, now of a mother or of an aged man, now of a brother or a poor orphan, have fallen upon the cold corpses of the victims who had been just executed. If this be called political mildness and faith in God, I curse that policy and that religion of lies and blood. Though the Queen may, unfortunately, be flattered, and though she may still be ill-surrounded, I think I can repeat that her manifesto, in the form it has appeared, is apocryphal. After the horrible assassination of Burgos, she would not dare to protest against the just measures of the Provisional Government touching the inventories of the churches, which are properly belonging to the nation, and by no means to clerical capidity. There are people about the Queen who do nothing to her person but her money. And if she gives them money she would do better to remember that for family of her husband, after having been deposed and crushed through her bad policy, are at this moment sunk in misery. I do not speak for myself, for though I am very poor I will never accept a penny from their black magister, but I speak on behalf of my sisters, who are in a state of destitution. I conclude by expressing an idea which it would be useful to follow out. It is this: The best manifesto which the Queen can draw up in the Pavillon de Rohan is to send her coarse confessor, the famous Father Claretta, about his business; it is to put an end to the favoritism which the King accords to the mysterious Meneses; and it is to separate herself from the all-powerful Marquis. If the King and Queen resolve to do this, they would show that they have at last entered on the good path. Receive, &c.

HENRI DE BOURBON.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

Parliament re-assembled on Tuesday, the 16th inst., after the Christmas vacation. The members of the Lower House, with the Speaker at their head, having appeared at the Bar of the House of Lords, the following royal message was read by the Lord Chancellor:

My Lords and Gentlemen: I recur to your advice at the earliest period permitted by the arrangements consequent upon the retirement of the late administration. And it is the special interest that I commend to you the resumption of your labors at a time when the popular branch of the Legislature has been chosen with the advantage of a greatly enlarged enfranchisement of my faithful and loyal people. I am able to inform you that my relations with all foreign powers continue to be most friendly, and I have the satisfaction to believe that they cordially share in the desire by which I am animated, for the maintenance of peace. I shall at all times be anxious to use my best exertions for the promotion of this most important object. In concurrence with my allies, I have endeavored, by friendly negotiation, to effect a settlement of the differences

which have arisen between Turkey and Greece, and I rejoice that our joint efforts have aided in preventing any serious interruption of tranquillity in the Levant. I have been engaged in negotiations with the United States of North America for the settlement of questions which affect the interests and the international relations of the two countries; and it is my earnest hope that the result of those negotiations may be to place on a firm and durable basis a friendship which should ever exist between England and America. I have learned with great grief that disturbances have occurred in New Zealand, and that at one spot they have been attended with circumstances of atrocity. I am confident that the colonial Government and people will not be wanting either in energy to repress the outbreaks or in the prudence and moderation which, I trust, may prevent their recurrence.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for the expenditure of the coming financial year will be submitted to you. They have been framed with a careful regard to the efficiency of the services, and they will exhibit a diminished charge upon the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen: The ever-growing wants and diversified interests of the Empire will necessarily bring under your consideration questions of public policy under your review. The condition of Ireland permits me to believe that you will be spared the painful necessity which was felt by the late Parliament for narrowing the securities of personal liberty in that country by the suspension of the habeas corpus act. I recommend that you should inquire into the present modes of conducting parliamentary and municipal elections, and should consider whether it may be possible to provide any further guarantees for their tranquillity, purity and freedom. A measure will be brought under your notice for the relief of some classes of occupiers from hardship, and the proposed ratification of a treaty, which I deem it desirable to direct your attention to bills for the extension and improvement of a education in Scotland, and for rendering the considerable revenues of the endowed schools of England more widely effectual for the purposes of instruction. A measure will be introduced for applying the principle of representation to the control of the county rate, by the establishment of financial boards for counties. It will be proposed to you to recur to the subject of bankruptcy, with a view to the more effective distribution of assets and to the abolition of imprisonment for debt. The ecclesiastical arrangements of Ireland will be brought under your consideration at very early date, and the legislation which will be necessary in order to their final adjustment will make the largest demands upon the wisdom of Parliament. I am persuaded that in the prosecution of the work you will bear a careful regard to every legitimate interest which it may involve, and that you will be governed by the constant aim to promote the welfare of religion through the principles of equal justice, to secure the action of the undivided feeling and opinion of Ireland on the side of loyalty and law, to efface the memory of former contentions and to cherish the sympathies of an affectionate people. In every matter of public interest, and especially in one so weighty, I pray that the Almighty may not cease to guide your deliberations, and may bring them to a happy issue.

COLOMBIA.

THE DARIEN CANAL TREATY—FURTHER OUTRAGES OF THE AUTHORITIES ON THE TAX QUESTION—PROPERTY OF THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY SEIZED—PROTECTION DEMANDED BY UNITED STATES CITIZENS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PANAMA, Feb. 20.—The principal item of interest from the interior is the publication of the treaty between the United States of America and Colombia, in reference to the proposed Darien Canal. The press of the capital is somewhat divided as to the merit of the treaty, but it seems probable that it will receive the sanction of Congress, which is at present assembled. You will doubtless ere this have received from Washington the text of the treaty, and hence do not give a translation of this important document.

The unjust and arbitrary action of the authorities here in regard to taxation is constantly becoming more glaring and unbearable. Not content to impose heavy taxes upon the merchants residing and doing business here, they now go a step further and endeavor to make the agents of the various foreign companies on the isthmus pay an export tax on the cattle and live stock which are taken on board for the voyage. This Government does not now, nor has it ever assumed the right to impose export duties; but here they ask the Agent of the Pacific Mail Company to virtually pay for every head of cattle that is taken on board their steamers the sum of \$250, and for every hog \$150 a head export duty. The live stock taken on board is not at all consumed within the jurisdiction of Colombia, but on the high seas on the way to San Francisco, and hence they cannot impose the tax for consumption. The agent, Mr. Corwine, has very properly refused to pay the impost, as being an outrageous swindle to be perpetrated in the name of law and justice. The authorities have been informed of the injustice of their demands, but they insist upon the fulfillment of their petty laws and decrees. The consequence has been that a number of head of cattle were seized by the authorities, on the refusal of the agent to pay the tax. Mr. Corwine laid the matter before Consul Smith, who has taken the matter very actively in hand.

On the 30th of January there was an earthquake in the State of Santander, which caused serious damages at Socorro, San Jil, Villavicencio and several other towns. The churches of Pinchoche and La Robada, and many houses there and elsewhere, were knocked down. On the 1st inst., and subsequently, the shocks were repeated, causing water to spring up in various places. The Government has taken the matter into consideration. The hill of La Robada was coming down in large pieces, and caused great consternation among the inhabitants. Fears are entertained of the whole Cordillera breaking up and descending in large masses of rock.

HAYTI.

THE FRENCH DEBT—CONVENTION FOR ITS PAYMENT—THE BLOCKADE AND FOREIGN VESSELS—TERMS ON WHICH THEY MAY ENTER THE PORTS—MINISTER HOLLISTER AT JACMEL—AUX CAYES ATTACKED BY SALVAGE.

Advises to the 17th inst. have been received from Port-au-Prince: The French Admiral had succeeded in obtaining important concessions from the Haytian Government relative to the debt owing to France by Hayti, and the blockade of the rebel ports. As regards the debt, it has been agreed by the Haytian President and his advisers to give up to the French Government for the present twelve months all the duties on the Customs receipts at all the ports having a foreign commerce, those actually held by the insurgents as well as those in possession of the Government, toward the payment of the debt. The sums collected in the latter ports are to be handed over to the Consul-General of France in Port-au-Prince, and those collected in the rebel ports are to be deposited with the French Consular Agent at such place, and at stated periods all these several amounts are to be paid in a lump to the French Government. It is further agreed that if the French Government find it necessary to do so it shall have authority to exact 25 per cent instead of 12 1/2 per cent of the duties in the ports occupied by the rebels. The whole arrangement is to continue until the country has been entirely pacified, after which the liquidation of the debt will go on according to the provisions of the old treaty between France and Hayti.

With regard to French merchant vessels trading to Hayti, the Haytian Government has agreed not to prevent French vessels from entering the ports occupied by the insurgents, either to land cargo or to take away produce; but it requires that all such vessels arriving from abroad shall go first to Port-au-Prince, or to some other port in possession of the Government, in order that its cargo might be inspected, and that the authorities might satisfy themselves that there are no prohibited articles on board. After this it is to be at liberty to go into any port of the Republic, or to anchor off the coast, with its cargo, the captain or supercargo will be required to obtain from the French agent of the place a certificate of the nature and value of the cargo, in order that the portion of customs dues falling to the share of the Government might be ascertained and received. Vessels arriving in ballast are exempt from the above regulation.

The convention with France is published in the official organ of the Government, the *Monitor*, and in the same number that contains it appears a notice to the effect that the Haytian Government being desirous of maintaining its good relations with all the Powers friendly to the Republic, and with the French Republic equal in rights to their commerce with the country, extends to the vessels of all nations having a commercial relation with Hayti, the same rights and privileges as are accorded to French vessels by the foregoing convention.

Minister Hollister had visited Jeremie and Jacmel in the *Nipic*. At the latter place he had an interview with the Committee of Public Safety, whom he assured of the deep interest felt by the American Government in the fate of Hayti, telling them at the same time that his Government highly disapproved of the improper use that had been made of the American flag by the Haytians, which they trusted would not be repeated. The Committee had issued a decree forbidding all Haytian vessels of bearing arms to leave the country of Hayti. Those attempting to leave, if captured, were to be shot, and the property of those making good their escape was to be confiscated to the use of the revolution.

In the North the insurgents were still holding their ground. They had attacked Gonaves, and succeeded in getting into the town, but the arrival of one of Salvau's steamers compelled them to evacuate it. The steamer Mount Vernon had arrived at St. Marc, and after discharging her cargo there, proceeded to Inagua, and towed back to St. Marc a steamer said to be loaded with arms and ammunition.

LATEST.

Before the steamer Zodiaque left Port-au-Prince for New York, news was received that Salvau had attacked the Fort at Aux Cayes, and after cannonading them had effected their capture, and had drawn off to Port-au-Prince, the ammunition of the Fort having been exhausted. He had sent to Port-au-Prince for a fresh supply of ammunition, and would return to Aux Cayes as soon as he received it, and renew his operations against the place.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

DISASTERS IN GUATEMALA—AN EARTHQUAKE IN SAN SALVADOR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PANAMA, Feb. 20.—The steamer Salvador, from Central American ports, has just arrived in time to connect with the steamer Alaska. The principal item of news is the reelection by the House of Representatives of Guatemala of Don Vicente Cerua as Constitutional President for the term of two years and seven months, of which December 31, 1872, Gen. Cerua was a candidate and had secured a large number of adherents. On the day of the election, made some very significant demonstrations, which later in the day took the character of a general riot. The Government promptly intervened, and called on the military to quell the disturbances, which was finally effected, but not until a number of persons had been killed and wounded. The following day, the 13th, the capital was perfectly quiet, no demonstrations having been made by the populace. It is feared that the seeds of a revolution have already been sown, and that the peace of the Republic will not long continue. Gen. Cerua is not the popular choice, and he will probably never see the end of his term. His election seems to have been a blunder. A strong earthquake was felt at San Salvador on the 23 inst. at 7:10 p. m. The atmosphere at the time was very still, and air harrowed with vapor. The shock was of momentary duration.