

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

THE TROUBLES IN ANDALUSIA—MOVEMENTS OF THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, March 19.—The troubles in Andalusia still continue. At Jerez de la Frontera, the opposition to the military conscription culminated in a battle between the insurgents and troops. The engagement was of short duration, but was very fierce. The insurgents were defeated and routed. Six hundred of them were taken prisoners. Meramon, at the head of 500 Carlists, had appeared at Patema, in the mountains near Almeria. Troops have been dispatched to that neighborhood.

AUSTRIA.

JURY TRIAL FOR PRESS OFFENSES.

VIENNA, March 19.—An Imperial decree has just been published, establishing trial by jury for offenses against the press law.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN OFFER FOR CARRYING THE TRANS-ATLANTIC MAIL.

LONDON, March 19.—The National Steamship Company have made an offer to the Post-Office Department to carry the mails between Great Britain and the United States for one penny per ounce. It is objected, however, that the steamers of this line are too slow.

GERMANY.

ANOTHER POLAR EXPEDITION.

BERLIN, March 19.—Dr. Petermann is preparing to send out a new Polar expedition, which will sail in June.

EGYPT.

THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

ALEXANDRIA, March 19.—The waters of the Mediterranean have been successfully admitted into the Bitter Lakes through the Suez Canal.

JAPAN.

END OF THE CIVIL WAR.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 13, via London, March 12.—The foreign ministers have announced the termination of the civil war in Japan, and withdrawn their proclamations of neutrality.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY—LOPEZ COLLECTING ANOTHER ARMY.

PARIS, March 19.—Later advices have been received from Rio Janeiro. The war news was unimportant. President Lopez had collected an army of 4,000 Paraguayans, and was fortifying Grasse, a town in the interior.

CUBA.

BURNING OF PLANTATIONS—ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM SPAIN—THE SPANIARDS CLAIMING SEVERAL VICTORIES.

HAVANA, March 19.—On Thursday, the English bark Loochee, laden with coal, from Troon, Scotland, went ashore at Cojimar. The amount of damage is not stated.

The insurgents have burned five of the largest plantations in the jurisdiction of Sagua La Chica, one near Cienfuegos, and another near Macagua. It is positively asserted that the insurgent Generals are carrying out the deferred plan of burning everywhere. A detachment of insurgents had left Alvarez, well mounted, to burn the plantations in the vicinity of Jabacon. The planters are terrified. Authentic information from insurgents admit that many plantations have been burned within a week.

Another steamer has arrived from Spain with troops. Gen. Buceta and the famous Gen. Arnabe Escalante were passengers. The troops have gone to Nuevitaa. An engagement took place between the troops and insurgents, yesterday, near Alvarez. The insurgents were routed, and, dividing, one force fled toward Macagua, and the other toward Jocuiri Grande. An engagement has taken place at Guaraabulla. The official account reports 136 insurgents killed, and only one Spanish soldier wounded. The insurgents are active near Bolondron. Troops from Matanzas have gone there. When the battle of Sierra Calbita was fought, Quesada was sick with the small-pox. Ortega commanded. The insurgents are carrying off the slaves from the plantations, and making them soldiers. The number of insurgents in the Sagua and Remedios districts is estimated at from 7,000 to 9,000. The Esquerria plantations near Trinidad have been burnt. The five places burnt in the Sagua district produced 9,000 hogsheads of sugar yearly. The insurgents have destroyed the railroad and telegraph between Alvarez and Macagua.

ORDER RESTORED IN SANTO ESPIRITU—THE SUGAR CROP.

Order is being restored in the jurisdiction of Santo Espirito. Gen. Puella is moving toward Puerto Principe. The situation at Cienfuegos is unchanged. The disturbed condition of the surrounding country prevents sugar from reaching Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Remedios, and other markets. It is generally estimated that the sugar crop this year will fall short by three-eighths that of last year. Sugars at the outports are firmer. There are rumors of an engagement near Holguin; but nothing definite is known of the affair.

PRISONERS SENT TO FERNANDO PO.

Three hundred and fifteen prisoners leave on Monday for Fernando Po, a terrible place in Africa. Among them are the wealthiest of Havana. A good chance to give it to the Spaniards. Dulce exiles them; but if the volunteers had it their way, they would kill them.

ADDRESS OF THE INSURGENTS TO THE SPANIARDS IN CUBA.

The following is a translation from a proclamation, addressed to the Spaniards residing in Cuba, issued in behalf of the revolutionary movement:

To the Spaniards residing in Cuba: Your own as well as our interests call for a conference and an understanding between us at a moment when the fortune of arms is still pending upon this country which to us gave birth, and to you a hospitable reception. The servile instruments of a corrupt Government, and the numerous satellites interested in the existing order of things, endeavor, as the only means of prolonging tyranny, and continuing degradation, to sow hatred and malice in your hearts against the incipient task of our redemption. Afraid that you may discern calmly and see clearly into the depths of the grave question that moves us, they bandage your eyes to prevent your feelings, and stir up your enthusiasm to misguide it. Playing upon the tender chords of your patriotism, they inspire you with the false notion that it is both a virtue and a duty to devote your blood and fortunes to maintain a cause not your own nor that of Spain, but which is only belonging to a swarm of immoral and greedy officials, who, through the length and breadth of the land, weigh heavily upon the people, whom they impoverish and fleece, and drain to the very dregs of their sufferings. They make you believe that this war is the war of justice; they tell you that hatred of you has inspired it; and they will persuade you that your special interests and the honor of Spain call upon you to risk your lives and kill your brethren. They repeat continually that the triumph of the revolution wounds the honor of the Spanish nation; that it will deprive you of your properties, and expel you from a country overthrown by destruction and ruin.

Spaniards! do not listen to those deceitful words. Remove from your sight a picture glowing with perfidious tints; be not deceived by those vain and pompous declarations; be not scared by those lugubrious and senseless prophecies. The noble ambition, the heroic attitude of a people which fulfills its destiny and rises in arms to break the chains that fetter it for three centuries, its determination, its sacrifices, the certainty of an early and undoubted triumph which will be consummated for its welfare, entail neither shame nor disgrace nor reproach on the old colors that float over the castle and forts of the island. The honor of nations depends not on the success of battles, nor are their colors glorified or dishonored by the chances of war. If it were so, which of the nations of the earth could show immaculate banners! That which affects, which impairs honor, which stains the flag, is the streamer that hides in its folds despotism, oppression, and tyranny.

Spaniards! in speaking the language of truth we have fulfilled our indispensable duty. To-day, yet may give you aid to despotism, but to-morrow, impute the consequent evils to others; yours will be the guilt, if you turn your arms against the country that gave birth to you, hospitality to you—if you reject the friendly hand which is tendered to you, in the name of all Cubans, by yours,

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

CHARLESTON AND CUBA.

We find the following in *The Charleston News* of March 19:

NO! FOR CUBA.

STARTLING STORIES ABOUT THE FILIBUSTERS.

There are so many persons in Charleston who are now or who have been engaged in the Cuba trade, that great interest has been shown in regard to everything that relates to the progress of the Cuban insurrection. We cannot say that the popular feeling has altogether been on the side of the "Rebels," for men have contrasted the mercenary manner in which the Southern "Rebels" were treated, with the expressions of profuse sympathy which the North can find for the "Rebels" in Cuba and China. Yet there has been a restlessness

among the people which betokens the awakening of the old spirit of adventure and romance. This is particularly the case among the young men, and for weeks past it has been rumored that expeditions in aid of the Cuban insurrectionists were fitting out on the Georgia and Carolina coast. We have not been able to obtain such information as would justify us in saying positively that any of these expeditions have actually reached their destination. Indeed, a too great publicity would awaken the vigilance of the Spanish spies, and make a successful landing difficult to any but such men as those who ran the blockade of Charleston so often during the late unpleasantness. We may, however, without compromising any one, say that Capt. Frank Bonneau, one of our most skillful mariners and bravest men, has safely arrived at Cuba. Of him no more must be said at this moment. A few days ago some surprise was excited by the arrival in Charleston of Gen. Jordan, formerly chief of staff to Gen. Beauregard. This officer moved about very quietly, and no suspicions as to his real object were entertained until it was found that he had disappeared from the city. The report is, and we have no reason to doubt its correctness, that Gen. Jordan has sailed for Cuba. But this is not all. From what has leaked out since the departure of Gen. Jordan it is understood that he is in full accord with President Grant, and is acting with his knowledge and consent. The new President has already said that Spain is entitled to no consideration at the hands of the United States, and he is known to be strongly in favor of the acquisition of more territory. Cuba would be a dainty morsel for the Radicals. There would be half a million of negroes to vote, and legislate, and play "Old Harry" with the prosperity of the island; and there would be as many white men to rule by martial law, to New-Englandize, and, finally, to reconstruct. No wonder that Grant should be in haste of acquiring Cuba. It is true that there may be a lion in the path, but an excuse may be found for the suspension of diplomatic relations. This could not better be done than on the plea that Spain was insulting and injuring American citizens. This may be the reason why Gen. Jordan, it is said, has been assured by President Grant that if he falls into the hands of the Spaniards no hair of his head shall be injured, and that no American who takes part in the insurrection shall be improperly treated by the loyalists. This is the story as it comes to us, and we should not be surprised if there were more startling developments in the course of the next few weeks.

MEXICO.

THE LATE PRONUNCIAMENTOS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAVANA, March 13.—An eminent citizen of Mexico, one whose opinion has been always received with respect in the United States, writes as follows to a friend in Havana. He describes the situation at present in Mexico, as more hopeful than is generally predicted in the correspondence and telegrams sent from this quarter and Vera Cruz:

The political condition of affairs has improved of late. Negrete's revolt ended very easily as soon as the Government troops were able to reach him. His men disbanded almost without fighting, on the 23d instant. All the material of war he had with him was captured. Luis Mado, the officer commanding the squadron which rebelled at Puebla, was killed in the engagement. Esteves, second in command, and several others, were captured, and the affair is altogether ended.

The parties who started another rebellion at Apam, were also routed and dispersed. So was Servando Canales, in the State of Tamaulipas, by Gen. Escobedo's forces.

All these events will necessarily contribute to consolidate public peace in Mexico. The malcontents see now that they cannot succeed any more in their machinations against the peace of the country, and it is not likely they will rise again. The people are really tired of war, and quite anxious to consolidate peace.

The opposition to the Government, formed of a very few persons who sympathized with the rebellion, have been clamoring for a change of Cabinet. As their motives for asking this are not patriotic and noble, and they cannot, in any manner, represent the country, their desires have been complied with.

The commercial prostration unfortunately prevails, as the natural consequence of the long war we have suffered.

These statements are borne out by the newspapers received from Vera Cruz. The Government has met and defeated the second general rising of Pronunciados in the past year. Several papers lament with reason the general commercial and social suffering of the country; but there was no report of a Cabinet crisis. Gen. Riva Palacio has written a long article in the little comic paper called the *Oryzista*, demanding a change of Cabinet; but Palacio is not a revolutionary or party leader, nor do his countrymen generally believe that a new Cabinet can work altogether as well as the present. The victory won by Governor Doria, late chief of Escobedo's staff and President of Congress, is particularly lauded by the papers of the capital. It was achieved against the united robber-bands of the notorious Puchuc United.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST—ESCAPE OF PRISONERS—MOVEMENTS OF GEN. LOZADA AND GEN. VEGA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Maratlan advices to March 8, have been received by steamer. The United States steamer Resaca was in port. Trade was languishing, and the future prospects were discouraging. The steamer brings 207,000 in treasure from Mexico. Col. Pelaez, who was one of Martinez principal officers, and started the revolution against Gov. Rndt, with nineteen other criminals, had escaped from the Mazatlan prison. Information from Tepic states that Gen. Lozada was placing his army of Indians on a war footing.

The rumor that Gen. Placido Vega sailed from San Francisco with arms and ammunition, and is expected to land some where on the coast, created considerable excitement at Mazatlan.

The Custom authorities of Mazatlan seized an American vessel, and attempted to extort export duties on a cargo of dye-woods. The vessel was only released on the bond of the American Consul that such duties should be paid, if according to law.

HAYTI.

AFFAIRS AT AUX-CAYES—PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION IN THE NORTH—IMPROPER USE OF THE AMERICAN FLAG—OUTRAGES ON BOARD DUTCH VESSELS—COMPLAINTS OF FOREIGNERS—SALNAVE OFFERED A MONITOR BY A NEW-YORK FIRM, ETC.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamer Georgia, from Port-au-Prince, we are in receipt of Haytian dates to the 9th inst.

The town of Aux Cayes had not yet been taken by Salnave, although the forts had been bombarded, and an attack made upon the place by the Government troops. The bombardment seemed to have done little damage, and the troops were repulsed. The port was blockaded by one of Salnave's steamers, and the citizens, threatened by famine, would be compelled shortly to submit to the Government. The towns of Jeremie and Jacmel were also reduced to terrible suffering, and would have to yield soon.

The rebels were preparing to renew their attack upon Gonaves, having received several rifled guns and a good supply of ammunition from St. Marc. The town was to be defended to the last extremity. The women and children were being sent away to Port-au-Prince, and every man capable of bearing arms, who could be spared from the capital, was being dispatched to Gonaves. To obtain men, the conscription was being rigidly enforced at Port-au-Prince, the result of which was that all the Haytian stores in the place were closed, every one trying to conceal himself in order to avoid being conscripted.

The fortifications at St. Marc—held by the insurgents—had been strengthened, and several heavy rifled guns mounted on them. St. Marc had not been molested by any of Salnave's cruisers. Everything was progressing favorably at that place for the insurgent cause, and more good business was being done there than at any other port in the island.

The steamer Henry Lloyd Aspinwall had arrived at Port-au-Prince, from New-York, and was to be added to Salnave's navy. The American steamer Mount Vernon had been converted into a man-of-war for the Rebel service; but the United States steamer Yantic was after her for having entered the Port of St. Marc flying the American flag, to cover a lot of arms and ammunition which she carried to that place for the use of the Rebels. Salnave's cruisers had been picking up all the small coasting vessels in the South, the consequence of which was that for some time previous to the investment of Aux Cayes there had scarcely been any arrivals of coffee coastwise at that place, and freight could not be found for foreign vessels.

Three or four Dutch schooners from Curaçoa, bound for Aux Cayes, had been prevented from entering that port by the war steamers of the Government, and several Haytians who were passengers on the schooners had been taken off by Salnave's orders and made prisoners of. It was expected that this outrage would lead to demands from the Government of Holland. An English schooner had been captured by the cruisers, but on the remonstrances of the commander of H. B. M. war steamer Jason, was subsequently released, the Haytian Government promising to pay an indemnity for her detention.

The foreign merchants residing at Aux Cayes had addressed a letter to the Acting British Vice-Consul at that place, stating that they feared representations sufficiently forcible as to the sad state of things at that place, and the perils in which foreigners there were placed, had not been made in the proper quarter, and threatening to represent their grievances to the public through the columns of *The London Times*, with the view of inducing some interference in Haytian affairs, or at least remonstrance with Salnave, or the part of foreign powers.

Gen. Chevalier, in command at Gonaves, had apologized to the French Admiral for his rude conduct toward the commander of a French war vessel which visited that place some time ago, disavowing all intention of insulting the French flag.

It was reported at Port-au-Prince that a wealthy banking firm in the city of New-York had offered Salnave to send out a monitor to assist the Haytian Government in suppressing the rebellion.

Capt. Higgins, the commander of the steamer Salnave, left in the Georgia to return to the United States. M. Kacelot, the Haytian Minister at Washington, had been recalled, and M. de la Roche appointed as his successor. Salnave had changed all his Ministers, and the new men had entered upon the duties of their respective offices. The change had caused a great deal of dissatisfaction at Port-au-Prince.

The troubles of the country were having a very injurious effect upon business. Exchange had risen to 210, and it was rumored that the Government had not sufficient means on hand to pay the crews of the war vessels their arrears of wages.

During the month of February, 334,473 pounds of chewing tobacco were shipped, in bond, from the city of Richmond.