

FOREIGN NEWS.

CUBA.

THE PROPERTY OF THE CUBAN INSURGENTS TO BE CONFISCATED—THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND THE VOLUNTEERS—MOVEMENTS OF THE INSURGENTS.

KEY WEST, Fla. April 12.—A private letter has been received here from a trustworthy source in Havana, which says that the Government there intends to confiscate the property of all suspected parties. The writer urges Cubans now in the United States to lose no time in placing their property in the hands of foreigners.

HAVANA, April 12.—The *Diario* reports that the insurgents at Sagunnes decapitated a young girl and shot two others. Brig.-Gen. Tetonis of the Spanish army has arrived at Havana. Capt.-Gen. Dulce, at a recent meeting of officers, made a speech in which he highly complimented the volunteers for their courage and zeal. The *Diario* says the woods surrounding Puerto Principe have been set on fire, and adds that the troops will soon clear the vicinity of rebels. Many on all lands of insurgents are operating near Cinco Villas. Their numbers are increasing in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, and it is supposed they are going to Cinco Villas, where they will mass their forces. This movement, it is thought, explains the recent disappearance of the rebels from the jurisdiction of Jiguaná. A report was in circulation yesterday that Cespedes had been captured, but it proves to be unfounded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT—THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE PARTY.

LONDON, April 12.—A meeting of the Conservative Members of Parliament was held to-night. Over 200 members attended. Mr. Darnley was present, and made a speech in which he indicated the future policy of the party on the Irish Church question, and announced the amendments which would be proposed by the Opposition to the bill now pending in the House of Commons. These amendments are in effect that grants made to the Irish Church since the Reformation are to remain intact; that glebe lands be retained by their present holders without purchase; and that the union of the Irish Church and the Church of England cease in 1873. Important modifications of the financial sections of the bill are also proposed, including the establishment of a capitalized sum for the support of the clergy instead of the granting of annuities, and the application of a large portion of the Church revenues to the support of public worship, and to defray the expenses of the management of the Church. Finally, an effort is to be made to have all the clauses in the bill referring to the Maynooth Grant and the *Episcopi Domini* stricken out. Mr. Darnley's plan was favorably received, and the proceedings of the meeting were marked by much enthusiasm.

ROME.

POLITICAL OFFENDERS PARDONED.

LONDON, April 12.—The Pope, on the occasion of the jubilee in celebration of the 50th anniversary of his accession to the papethood, granted pardons to a large number of persons, including many political offenders.

HUNGARY.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

PESTH, April 12.—The elections in Hungary and Croatia have resulted largely in favor of the Deak party, which will have a majority of 100 members in the new Diet.

PARAGUAY.

AN EXPEDITION INTO THE INTERIOR.

LONDON, April 12.—The latest advices from Rio Janeiro state that the Allies were preparing to send an expedition of 12,000 men from Asuncion into the interior of Paraguay in search of President Lopez.

ITALY.

THE NEW MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

FLORENCE, April 12.—Bertinatti, the Italian Minister to Constantinople, goes to Washington in the same capacity. Barbaleni succeeds Bertinatti at Constantinople. Calzavara has been appointed Minister to London.

SPAIN.

POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE REVOLUTION. A correspondent long familiar with Spain writes as follows from Madrid, March 27:

"There is a decided majority in the Committee to draft a Constitution which insists on a complete separation of Church and State, unlimited freedom of religious worship, and no sect to be maintained at the expense of the Government. Olozaga has come to reinforce the minority, and has been upon the point of carrying his plan, by which the Roman Catholic religion is recognized as the religion of the State, and maintained at the expense of the Government, while only a quasi toleration is to be extended to other faiths, so long as they use no external signs or manifestations repugnant to Catholics. Such a toleration would soon be no toleration at all in practice. The Cabinet has declared for it. The Bishops are admitted to the Committee room. It has been on the point of appearing triumphant as the Committee's article on that matter. All this week the struggle has been going on. There have been sessions of the Committee all night till 5 o'clock in the morning. The report on the Constitution has been announced over and over again as being about to be presented to the Chamber. They are not agreed yet. But the Reaction has been gaining ground in the Committee. Will it in the Assembly?"

"The people are getting very uneasy. The question of the conscription of soldiers for the army has moved them all over Spain. They begin to see that every one of the promises made to them at the outset of the Revolution are being broken by the men now in power, and who have manipulated the election of the majority of the Deputies. The Republican minority works hard—works manfully, and the honors of every debate are theirs. They gain something by their outspoken boldness, and loyalty to the Revolution. They make many of the members of the majority shake. They shake ministers, and are gradually wearing them away—destroying their prestige—getting the upper hand morally. But public opinion is not an organized entity. It has no machinery by which to make itself felt and obeyed. I think the course of things is not altogether bad. I think this glorious campaign of the Republican Minority in this Assembly is not lost upon the country. In one way or another its effects will appear, notwithstanding the present appearance of the votes in the Assembly. I do not exactly say that this minority will eventually defeat ministers, convert half the majority, and make itself supreme in the Assembly, though that result would not at all surprise me, and I should consider it logical and in order. But I do say that already, notwithstanding the immense numerical majority, there is no monarchy. Don Fernando of Portugal is the coming man but his coming is already impossible. There is no throne in Spain. Perhaps not more than 60 men in that Assembly of 220 are fully aware of the fact. But it is a fact nevertheless, and a controlling one. The thing will come to an armed struggle perhaps; indeed it may be looked upon as almost inevitable. But no man, not an angel from Heaven, could be seated on a throne as King in Spain to-day. Meantime, while things go halting and fretting along, a great lesson is being learned. Every month which passes thus opens the eyes of a multitude of robust Spaniards to the fact that the sun will rise and set, and that women in the provinces and in remote villages can give birth to child without there being a king on a throne at Madrid. That practical teaching is worth more and is doing more for the Spaniards than all the philosophical theories, and all the wise constitutions which were ever written. But the Clerical party are waking up to a comprehension of that fact—the Monarchists are getting deeperate. Nobody attacks them. Everything is tranquil, and the nation full of hope. Well tranquillity must be troubled, and hope dashed, or they are lost.

"The Republicans have made a great effort to reduce the force of the army by denying the conscription of the 25,000 men asked for by Prim. But the conduct of Prim and his followers, I am afraid, will

turn out to have been suicidal. I believe the army officers by a great majority to-day are retrograde—farther back than Prim—and on the first occasion would throw him overboard in favor of a restoration in the name of the Prince of Asturias, or, perhaps, Don Carlos. Why cannot these men see that their own preservation commands them to throw themselves fairly and squarely upon the people—to seek popular support and rely upon it, and let the army go to the wall? But Prim was bred a soldier, and bred in a country where it has always been recognized that a soldier was born to command, and a civilian was born to obey.

"The partisans of Don Carlos are sanguine, and are getting ready to put in the field an army of 15,000 men in the Northern Provinces to defend the rights of the legitimate branch, and the priests, and the holy hold of Rome over her hitherto most ignorant and submissive vassals."