FOREIGN NEWS.

CUBA.

A SPIRIT AMONG THE CUBANS.

HAVANA, April 14.—Napoleon Arango and other insurgent chieftains are heading a party in the Central Department in opposition to Gen. Quesada, who, however, has the largest number of adherents. A council of Gen. Cespedes has been killed near Manzanillo. Advices from St. Thomas report the arrival there of one of the Peruvian monitors.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

The volunteers are organizing in the interior. The *Fer de Cuba* warns the public against over-confidence in the termination of the insurrection. The *Diario* says the Spanish war steamers are watching two expeditions which are expected from the United States. Cazanova has not yet been located. A detachment of 1,000 men is leaving of one thousand additional *guerdias* to protect the plantations of the Western planters, who are to pay them. The latest advices from Puerto Principe report the dearth of food. A convoy had arrived from Santa Cruz under guard of 900 troops. They encountered 2,000 insurgents in an intrenched position on the road, and after a desperate fight dislodged them. The loss appears to have been killed and 20 wounded. The insurgents in the vicility are numerous. They have beef and vegetables in plenty, but are without bread and powder. Santiago advices of the 9th report a fight on the Isabel estate—loss insignificant. Twelve hundred troops had arrived from Batabano. Advices from Sancto Spiritus of the 5th state that Gen. Pedio is here and acting as Governor. He has called the country states to be moved to the nearest town. Bagna dates of the 10th give information that the Governor had had a fight with Liebana, and that the losses were heavy on both sides. A dispatch from Trinidad, dated the 10th, says that thirty respectable citizens had been arrested and imprisoned.

A SPANISH OUTRAGE AGAINST THE AMERICAN FLAG—CITIZENS FORCIBLY TAKEN FROM AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Commander F. S. Fillebrown, commanding the United States steamer Narragansett, reports, under date of the 7th inst., from Havana, particulars of two passengers, Cubans, having been taken out of the American schooner Lizzie Major, ten leagues from the coast of Cuba, by the Spanish frigate Fernando Catalico, and imprisoned. The two persons were named Don Santiago A. Antible, and Don Ramon S. Rivas. It seems that they took passage on the Lizzie Major at Havana for New-Orleans. The schooner touched at Remedios, took in a cargo, and sailed on the 22th of March for her destination. She was boarded the same day by the Spanish frigate, as above stated, and prisoners were carried back to Remedios, and incarcerated. One of them is a lad about ten years of age. They were visited in prison by Mr. Stone, the United States Consular Agent at that port, who made a demand upon the Commandant of the Province for their release. This the Commandant did not feel authorized to do without orders from superior authority. The case being been made known to Mr. Hall, the United States Vice-Consul-General in Cuba, he has ordered a thorough investigation to be made. The ground of the arrest is said to be that the names of the passengers were not on the manifest of the schooner.

FRANCE.

THE PRESS ON THE REJECTION OF THE ALABAMA TREATY.

PARIS, April 14.—The *Presse* (newspaper) says the rejection of the Alabama claims treaty by the United States Senate will be the cause of great prejudice to the United States in Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PROPERTY BILL.

LONDON, April 14.—In the House of Commons this evening the Married Woman's Property Bill, introduced by the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, was read a second time.

THE NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.

Among the races at Newmarket to-day were those for the Column stakes and the Newmarket handicap. The former was won by the filly Martinique, and the latter by Mr. Savile's filly by Skirmisher. The following is a summary:

Column stakes of 20 sovereigns each, half forfeits for three year olds and fillies.

Lord W. Beresford's b. f. Martinique, by Macaroni out of Cocaine, 1 lb. 1

Mr. Lowe's b. f. Tomboy, by Buccaneer out of Auld Acquaintance, 1 lb. 2

Mr. Savile's ch. f. Cocoa, by Tormentor out of Sauffleur, 122 pounds 3

The betting before the race was even on the winner and Tomboy, and 4 to 1 against Cocoa. The Newmarket Handicap of 25 sovereigns each, forfeits and allowances, with 200 sovereigns added, for 3 years old and upward; second large to save his stake; one mile and a half; 60 subscribers.

Mr. Stables's br. skimbler, out of Bachelan's dam, 6 yrs old, 7 st. 7 lbs. 1

Mr. Ladbroke's ch. c. Alpenstock, by Rataplan, out of Mr. Leslie Foster, latest years old, 6 st. 11 lbs. 2

Mr. Hunter's b. c. Gaudeamus, 3 yrs old, 7 st. 7 lbs. 3

In Paddy by Monarque, out of Tinka, 111 pounds 4

The betting before the race was 8 to 1 against the winner, even on Alpenstock, and 5 to 1 against Gaudeamus. Twelve ran.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN—AN EMBROGLIO.

LONDON, April 11.—Advices from Japan to the 6th ult. have received from Yokohama and Hong Kong. Civil war was raging again with increased violence in the Japanese empire. The Northern party, or opponents of the Mikado, had a stronger force under the command of the former anti-imperialist of the Tycoon, and had their headquarters in the island of Yezso, of which they held complete possession. They have since captured Nodosima, an important island on the West side of Nippon, from which they can make hostile inroads into the mainland. An earthquake had been felt in the Japanese islands, but up to the last dates no loss of life or property is reported, and the shocks were slight. The news from Chiba is strange, it has thus the pretensions of native Christians instituted.

SPAIN.

GEN. PRIM AND CUBA.

MADRID, April 11.—It is reported that Gen. Prim will proceed to Cuba as Captain-General, accompanied by large reinforcements of troops for the suppression of the insurrection.

THE NEW SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

The following are the most important sections of the proposed Constitution presented on March 30, and referred to a special Constitution. It has undergone little change:

The Spanish nation will be to name the Cortes constituent selected by universal suffrage, according to existing law, to secure to the Spanish security, and to the Spanish the good name of the nation, and to assist in Spain and sanction the following:

CONSTITUTION.

CHAPTER I.—*Of the Spaniards and their Rights.*

ARTICLE 1. The Spaniards are those born in Spanish dominions. 2. Children of Spanish father or mother, shall only be a citizen of Spain. 3. Foreigners may be naturalized in Spanish dominions. 4. Those who without this article are Spanish citizens by any provision of the law, and. 5. The rights of Spaniards are acquired, preserved, and lost in conformity to the law.

ART. 6. No Spaniard can be arrested for imprisoned, except in criminal cases.

ART. 7. All arrested must be delivered to the judicial authorities within 24 hours, and within 48 hours the detenus will be taken to prison, and will be tried, at the latest, within 72 hours from the time of having been arrested, or be set free.

ART. 8. No Spaniard can be imprisoned except in virtue of a mandate of a competent authority.

ART. 9. No one may enter into the house of a Spaniard, or forcibly open his letters or papers, without his consent, except in the case of fire, inundation, or other disaster of a dangerous character, or in the case of an order issued from within, or in the case of a mandate issued by a competent authority, in the manner and under the conditions which the existing laws determine and the regulating the papers and other effects therein. This shall only be done by day and never by night.

ART. 10. No Spaniard can be compelled to change his domicile or residence, except in virtue of a sentence of law.

ART. 11. In no case can the Government authorities open or detain correspondence entrusted to the post, nor detain the telegraphic dispatches, nor the publication of authority, correspondence of such kinds may be detained, and be opened in presence of the party proceeded against.

ART. 12. All acts of imprisonment, of registration of domicile, of detention of letters or telegrams, must have a cause. When the act is wanting in this character, or when the motives on which it has been based are found to be defective, or insufficient, or illegal, the Spaniard injured, or his wife, if he has been arrested, or whose acts has not been in conformity with the provisions of the 11th and twelfth articles, shall be arrested by warrant, or whose correspondence has been detained, will have the right to obtain from the officer who has dictated the act, an indemnification proportioned to the damage caused, but never less than 250 reales. The Spaniard will have the right to demnification, regulated by the judge, the agents of public authority which they receive or retain in prison any person without having the act signed by the judge, or reason, or when the act has not been ratified within the legal time.

ART. 13. No Spaniard can be tried or sentenced except by the magistrate or tribunal to whom, in virtue of the law, it belongs to take the investigation, and no other form than that and laws prescribe. No extraordinary tribunal or commission shall be created, nor can it take cognizance of any criminal.

ART. 14. No one can be temporarily or perpetually deprived of his property, nor can he be disturbed in their possession, except by virtue of judicial sentence. Public functions, and those of a character of a judicial inscription will be personally responsible for the damage caused. There will be excepted from this cases of fire, inundation, or other disaster of a dangerous character, the state of occupation which increase danger to the properties or possessions, or extend an evil which it is feared might supervene.

ART. 15. No Spaniard in the full possession of his civil rights can be deprived of the right of the vote in the election of Senators, deputies to the Cortes, provincial deputies, and municipal councilors, or the right of publishing his ideas and opinions by word of mouth, by writing, printing, or any other mode; 2d, of the right of peaceful meetings; 3d, of the right of associations for the objects which are not contrary to public morals; 4th, of the right of addressing individual or collective petitions to the Cortes, the King, or the authorities.

ART. 17. All public meetings will be subject to the general police regulations. Extraordinary meetings and manifestations can only take place by day.

ART. 18. All associations whose members commit delinquencies through the means the association affords will incur the penalty of dissolution. The governing authorities will have the right to dissolve the association, giving the offenders immediately to the competent magistrate, associations the object of which shall not compromise the security of the State may be dissolved by law.

ART. 19. The right of petition cannot be exercised collectively by any class of the armed forces, neither can an individual of the armed forces exercise it, except in accordance with the laws of the institution.

ART. 20. The nation obliges itself to maintain the worship and the clergy of the Apostolic Roman.

ART. 21. The public and private exercise of any other worship is tolerated, and no person shall be molested, without other limitations than the universal rules of morals and of right.

ART. 22. In any Spaniards profess any other religion than the Catholic, all the dispositions of the foregoing paragraph will be applicable to them.

ART. 24. Every spaniard may found and maintain establishments of instruction, or of education, without previous authorization, and under the direction of the competent authority for reason of health or morality.

ART. 25. Everything is free in Spain which is not expressly prohibited by the constitution and the laws.

CHAPTER II.—*Of the Prime Powers.*

ART. 28. All powers emanate from the nation.

ART. 33. The form of government of the Spanish nation is the Monarchy.

ART. 34. The power to make the laws resides in the Cortes. The King sanctions and promulgates the laws.

ART. 35. The executive power belongs to the King, who executes it by means of his Ministers.

CHAPTER III.—*Of the Legislative Powers.*

ART. 38. The Cortes are composed of two bodies co-legislative, viz., Senate and Congress. Both bodies are equally the representatives of the nation, except in the cases provided for by the Constitution.

ART. 39. The Congress is to be totally renewed every three years. The Senate is to be renewed by fourth parts ever three years.

ART. 40. The Senators and deputies are the representatives of all the nation, and not exclusively of the electors who nominate them.

ART. 41. No Senator or Deputy can admit from his electors any imperative command.

CHAPTER IV.—*Of the Judicial and Faculties of the Cortes.*

ART. 42. The Cortes will meet every year. It will belong to the King to convoke, suspend, and close the sessions, and does not belong to the legislative bodies to do the same thing.

ART. 43. The Cortes will meet for at least four months in the year. The King will convoke them, at the latest, by the 1st day of February.

ART. 44. The Cortes will necessarily meet whenever the Crown may be vacant, or whenever, by any cause, the Chief is incapacitated, or the succession to the throne.

ART. 45. Each of the colegislative bodies will have the following faculties: 1. To form their respective rules for their interior regime. 2. To examine the validity and legality of the elections and the legal aptitude of the members elected to compose them. 3. To elaborate and constitute its presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries, which officers will discharge their functions during the period of the legislature.

ART. 46. Goes of the colegislative bodies cannot be assembled but in the other's hall, except in the case when the Senate is constituted into a tribunal.

ART. 47. The colegislative bodies cannot deliberate jointly nor in the presence of the King.

ART. 50. The Senators and Deputies cannot be prosecuted and arrested for the opinions they have emitted without the respective permission of the bodies to which they belong, unless they are taken in *flagrante* but even in this case, and in the case of the presumed guilty being seized when the Cortes are closed, account must be given to the respective bodies as soon as they meet. No sentence may be dictated against a senator or Deputy in any process carried on without the permission referred to. It cannot be executed without the authorization of the body to which he belongs.

ART. 51. The Senators and Deputies are irrievable for the opinions and votes they emit in the exercise of their charge.

ART. 54. In addition to the legislative faculties, there belong to the Cortes—1. To receive from the King the oath of fidelity to the Crown, the Royal Family, and to the Constitution and the laws. 2. To settle any doubt of fact or of right which may occur in the course of the succession to the throne. 3. To elect the Regent and nominate the tutor to the King when he is age. 4. To make the responsibility of the Ministers effective.

SECTION II.—*Of the Senate.*

ART. 60.—The Senators will be elected by Provinces. Every provincial electoral will elect by universal suffrage a number of *compromissarios* equal to the sixth part of the senators which correspond to the province. In the municipal districts where the number of councilors does not amount to six will elect one *compromissario*. Those *compromissarios* will meet with the provincial deputation, and constitute the electoral junta. They will proceed to elect, by secret ballot, the senators of the province of the actual junta.

ART. 61. The senator in future may be the territorial deputation, the number of senators prescribed in this Constitution can never be altered.

ART. 62. The senators will be—1. Twelve Spaniards; 2. Forty years of age; 3. In possession of civil rights; 4. Not in possession of civil rights; 5. Having conclusions of Doctor or having been President of the Cortes, or deputy elected in three general elections, or once for Cortes Constituentes; 6. Bishops; 7. Ambassadors; 8. Senior Colonel of staff, of the Supreme Tribunal, or of the Upper Tribunal of Justice; 9. Senior Colonel of the Army of Admiral, Lieutenant-General, or Vice-Admiral; 10. Academic Counselor of state; Magistrate of the supreme Tribunals; Ministers of the Crown; Ministers of Justice; Plenipotentiary during two years; Archbishop or Bishop; Director of the Bank of Spain; 11. Senior, perpetual *termos*; President of the Spanish academies of history, of moral and political sciences, of exact sciences, and of the science of Jurisprudence; Senator of Madrid; 12. Chief treasurer; Provincial deputy four times, Alcalde twice in population of 50,000 inhabitants.

ART. 64. Also will be eligible the fifty largest payers to territorial taxes, and the twenty largest contributors to industrial and commercial taxes in each electoral district.

SECTION III.—*Of the Congress.*

ART. 67. The Congress will be composed of one deputy at least to each 50,000 souls of population elected according to the electoral law.

ART. 68. To be deputy requires: 1. To be a Spaniard. 2. 25 years of age. 3. Possession of civil rights.

SECTION IV.—*Of the Regular Cortes.*

ART. 71. Only once in each legislature can the King assemble Cortes, without the consent of the same. In any case the Cortes will not be allowed to be assembled within the time fixed in Art. 43.

ART. 72. The Cortes will need to be authorized by a special law. 1. To alienate, cede, or exchange any portion of Spanish territory. 2. To incorporate any other Spanish territory. 3. To alter the Catholic religion of the kingdom. 4. To ratify treaties of alliance, especially of those which have for their objects to subscribe to foreign powers, and all those which individually affect Spaniards in case they may enter at the time of a treaty despatch the personal rights, to make or sanction the political independence. 6. To contract matrimony himself, and to permit the contract matrimony of his personal relatives, in subjects, have the right to succeed to the Crown, according to the Constitution. 7. To abdicate the Crown.

CHAPTER V.—*Of the Crown and of the Royal Succession.*

ART. 77. The Royal dignity will be hereditary. The succession to the Throne will follow the regular order of primogeniture, always preferring the nearest in consanguinity, and, in equal degree, the male to the female, and in the same sex the eldest to the youngest.

ART. 78. In the case of a minor which is called to the position of the Crown, the Cortes will proceed to a new choice, as any instant the nation.

ART. 79. If the Royal Family which is called to the position of the Crown, the extinct, the Cortes will proceed to a new choice, as any instant the nation.

ART. 80. The Prince of Asturias will be called to the Constitution and the laws in the same mode and in the same order as the Prince of Asturias for the throne, as the Tutors succession to the Constitution. The Prince of Asturias will take the same oath and will be subject to the same rules.

ART. 80. The Cortes will exclude from the succession to the throne persons who have taken part in a revolution against the Crown, or who, being called to the head of the right to the throne.

ART. 82. When a female reigns, her husband will have no part in the government of the kingdom.

ART. 83. The Queen Consort will be a Spaniard.

ART. 84. When the Ministers shall be called to the Cortes, and to impeached only recognized by the Cortes, the Cortes will have the right to accuse the Ministers, the Cortes will name for the Government of the kingdom a Regency, composed of one, three, or five persons.

ART. 85. Until the Cortes names the Regency, the kingdom, the Queen Consort, the Prince of Asturias, the tutor of the King, and the Princes, by the number and in both their models, if they are of the Royal Family.

CHAPTER VI.—*Of the Ministers.*

ART. 86. The Ministers are responsible to the Cortes for delicts committed by the Chief of their functions. To the Cortes belongs the right to send to the senate to judge the Ministers, and to the senate belongs the exclusive right of the Ministers, the penalties to which they are subjected, the mode of procedure against them.

ART. 87. The Ministers will be—1. Spaniards.

ART. 107. Every the Constitution to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, when these have taken their seats in the Cortes.

SOUTH AFRICA.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN SOUTH AFRICA—DEVASTATION OF THE GOLD MINES.

The news from the Cape of Good Hope is almost confined to accounts of a terrible fire, caused by the long continued heat and drouth, which is said to have devastated a tract of country 400 miles long, and 100 miles in breadth, and which fire had first broken out on the 9th of February, when the heat throughout the colony was unprecedented. Has experimentally known. In a few hours hundreds of pounds' worth of property was destroyed, the European colonists and Tribes alike suffering, and in the majority of cases the sufferers bearing all they possessed, several persons were also burned to death, the station fire in a country of cases occurred to the 10th of March, and the 12th of March, in the mines. These fires had to take shape if in the 12th of March, in the mines, and the 12th of March, in the mines, by which they were burning scorched. The Kaffirs have caused great destruction.