New-York Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

FAVORABLE CUBAN REPORTS—OUTRAGES BY THE SPANIARDS—THE CASE OF INOCENZA CASSENOVA—THE RAM ATLANTA SOLD TO THE DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT—THE TEXAS ELECTION POSTPONED UNTIL NOVEMBER—RUMORED CHANGE IN THE CABINET—THE EXAMINATION AT THE ANNAPOLIS NAVAL ACADEMY—THE SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL ANNIVERSARY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 20, 1869.

A consular agent, who has resided in Cuba during the last fifteen months, has just arrived here, and to-day called upon the President for the purpose of informing him respecting the condition of affairs in that Island. The State Department has on file very full dispatches from him. His representations place the Cubans largely in the advantage, and he is of the opinion that the insurgents will eventually succeed. His reasons for so believing are that the mode of warfare adopted by the insurgents, that of not giving open battle in the field, but by detachments and bands, will greatly harrass the Spanish troops, and eventually bring them to terms.

Information from Cuban sources, received here by the friends of the insurgents, states that there is the most intense anger manifested on the part of the merchants, planters, and other business men of the island toward Count Valmaseda, on account of his order to put to death all persons over fifteen years of age found away from their homes. The merchants fear the system of reprisals. The late commander at Trinidad is the only Spaniard of note who circulates the proclamation. But its provisions are being carried out with terrible severity, and long lists of brutalities are being constantly reported. Six women, one child, and one editor were recently put to death in one day. The same information reports the success of the Cubans in the jurisdiction of Trinidad, and the defeat of the Spanish commander, Count Lesca[illegible] at Las Tunas.

Innocenza Cassenova had another interview with Secretary Fish, to-day, and urged that the State Department should aid in the attempt to obtain the restoration of the property of the family, confiscated by the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

The steam ram Atlanta, which was sold some two or three weeks ago by the Navy Department to parties in New-York, was supposed to be intended for the Cubans, but it appears she was neither for the Cuban nor for the Spanish authorities. She was purchased by the agents of Saluave for the San Domingo Government.

Several Texans are in the city, to urge upon the Administration the unsettled condition of affairs in that State, the constant danger to which loyal men are subjected in some localities, and urging delay in carrying out the provisions of Congress in respect to the elections. One of the gentlemen, Major Moore of *The San Antonio Express*, had an interview with the President to-day, and represented the hopelessness of carrying the State for the Republicans if the election should be held this Summer. The President authorized Mr. Moore to inform those interested that the election would not be held before November. Gen. W. T. Clark of Galveston, who arrived to-day, represents that the business of the State was never more prosperous, and that there are three acres of cotton and corn this year to one of last year, with prospects of a most abundant harvest.

An evening paper here has the following, which lacks confirmation: "It is reported that Gen. Rawlins will shortly resign the War Department portfolio, and retire on account of failing health; and rumor says that in the event of his retirement, Judge Holt will be tendered the War Office. This report comes from pretty high authority."

The annual examination of the Cadets at the Naval Academy at Annapolis began this morning, and will continue about a week. The Cadets will be examined by the Professors, in the presence of the Board of Visitors, in their various studies, comprising gunnery, machinery, navigation, &c. The quarters are also thoroughly inspected by the Board. Secretary Borie and Admiral Porter will be present during a portion of the ceremonies.

By order of the President, Secretaries Boutwell and Rawlins and Postmaster-General Cresswell have issued orders closing their Departments on the 29th inst., in honor of the memorial services over the soldiers' graves. The other Departments will also be closed. Gen. Meigs has directed Quartermasters throughout the country to afford all the aid possible to the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic engaged in preparing for the services. The preparations here are of an extensive character. Quite a number of churches will on Sunday, the 30th inst., have religious services in commemoration of the dead of the armies. Gen. Logan, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, is organizing his staff for the ensuing year. Comrade W. T. Collins, who has been Assistant Adjutant General during the past year, has been appointed Adjutant General of the organization. Comrade R. J. Hinton has been announced as Assistant Adjutant General. He will also edit, by order of Gen. Logan, the new volume of memorial services authorized by Congress. The volume prepared by Frank Moore is now going through the press. It is proposed to establish, as an official organ, a monthly magazine, to be known as *The Grand Army Record*.

The President and Cabinet, Gen. Sherman, the Heads of Departments, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and army and navy officers have been invited to be present at the decoration of soldiers' graves at Arlington, on the 29th inst. The music will be furnished by a chorus of 100 vocalists, supported by the Marine Band. Col. Fisher, Commissioner of Patents, will deliver the oration.

Mr. Shellabarger, Minister to Portugal, arrived here to-day, and had an interview with the President. He received his instructions at home, whither they were sent by the State Department. He sails from New-York on the 26th inst., accompanied by his wife and daughter, and by Mr. Neal, Consul at Lisbon, and his family.

Prof. Hall of the United States Naval Observatory has gone to New-York, with his instruments, and will sail thence for San Francisco, where a Government vessel will be ready to convey him and party to Norton Sound, Alaska, for the purpose of making observations of the eclipse of the sun, on the 6th of August next.

About 40 of the supernumerary army officers, detailed as Indian Agents and Superintendents have reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. They will receive their instructions very soon, and be assigned to their new duties.

The President, accompanied by Secretary Boutwell, visited the various bureaus of the Treasury Department to-day.

Postmaster-General Cresswell went to Baltimore to-day, and will probably be absent until Monday. Secretary Rawlins is also out of town.

About 20 clerks will be discharged from the Navy Department during the month of June.

THE TREASURY GOLD SALES—THE AMOUNT TO BE INCREASED TO TWO MILLIONS PER WEEK—IMPORTANT LAND DECISION—THE DISCRIMINATING TUNNAGE DUTIES ON SPANISH VESSELS ABOLISHED.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell gold hereafter, until otherwise ordered, to the extent of $2,000,000 weekly, instead of $1,000,000 as heretofore, on account of the surplus gold still accumulating in the Treasury.

Representatives Bingham, Loughbridge, Eldridge, and Kerr, the Sub-Committee of the Judiciary Committee, will leave Washington to-morrow for Montgomery, to examine into the charges against Judge Richard Busteed. The latter wanted the examination conducted in Washington, on the ground that his life is not safe in Montgomery, but the Committee denied the application for the reason that the Judge is now holding court at Montgomery without molestation.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has replied, in answer to inquiry whether the granting of the right of way to railroad companies by homestead settlers would affect their right under the law, that in his opinion such action does not affect the right, as he does not thereby alienate the land in such a sense as is contemplated in the Homestead Law.

Gen. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, wishes to inform the public that those who send out circulars offering to furnish exact copies of United States notes, and who inclose genuine 10 or 20 cent notes as specimens of counterfeits in which they deal, gain a living, not by infringing on the law of the United States against counterfeiting, but either by cheating their victims out of the whole amount sent them, or by returning therefor small photographs of United States notes or something similar, which cannot be passed as money. As the laws of the United States take no cognizance of such offenses, the Treasury Department cannot undertake to secure the arrest and punishment of the offenders, but must leave them to be taken care of by local laws and authorities. He makes this statement, not for the information of dupes who would otherwise send their money to swindlers, but to protect himself and the Department from the letters inflicted upon them by well-meaning persons, who, having received copies of the circulars in question, fancy they have unearthed some gigantic scheme of counterfeiting, and hasten to lay their information before the Departments.

The following circular to Collectors of Customs has been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 15, 1869.

You are hereby directed, on and after this date, to discontinue the collection of all discriminating tunnage duty on Spanish vessels entering your port from ports in the Island of Cuba and Porto Rico, in accordance with the provisions of the act for a repeal of the tunnage duties on Spanish vessels, approved March 1, 1869, this Department having been officially advised that on this date discriminating tunnage tax upon American vessels will cease to be collected in the ports of the Island of Cuba and Porto Rico. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Custom agents, under the newly-appointed plan of Secretary Boutwell, have nearly all been commissioned.

The President has appointed Samuel W. Harned to be United States Consul at La Rochelle.

W. Kryzanowski has been commissioned Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

The Superintendent of Printing has appointed his son, H. H. Clapp, his chief clerk, and Madison Davis preparer of copy.

The Collector of the Port of Philadelphia has been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to detain the steamer Florida, now lying at Chester, in the Delaware River, from leaving that port, it being suspected that the vessel is in the interest of Cubans.

Gen. Van Wyck left Washington to-night, with some friends, for a trip over the Pacific Railroad to California.

Commander W. E. Hopkins has been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-Yard as equipment officer, relieving Lieut.-Commander George M. Bache, who will report to Rear-Admiral Breeze for duty. Lieut. Charles W. Thomas has been ordered to the League Island Naval Station. Lieut.-Commander Morrell Miller has been detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Lancaster.

The Customs receipts from May 10 to the 15th, inclusive, are as follows: Boston, $332,972; New-York, $2,510,000; Philadelphia, $255,713; Baltimore, $259,857; San Francisco, April 19 to 30, $207,315; total, $3,505,858.

A REPORT THAT THE EIGHT-HOUR QUESTION IS SETTLED.

The Washington correspondent of *The Boston Advertiser* says:

At the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday there was a full discussion of the Eight-Hour law, and it was at last concluded that the sole intent of Congress in passing it must have been to reduce the hours of labor without reducing the pay. It was decided, in order to prevent a different interpretation of the law by the various Departments, that the President should issue an executive order or proclamation, stating that a full day's work for Government employes shall be eight hours, and that for this they shall receive the pay of ten hours' labor.

THE MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOUTHERN EMIGRATION BUREAU RECOMMENDED—THE REPEAL OF THE DIRECT LAND TAX ASKED FOR—A NEW PACIFIC RAILROAD SCHEME—SOUTHERN COMMERCE.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—The delegates to the Commercial Convention numbered about 1,100. Under the call of the States the following resolutions were read and referred, together with many not read: That the Standing Committees hold over until the next session, the chairmen of which shall have power to call them together at any time, and requires the railroads to furnish transportation; asking each State to hold Conventions, and appoint 10 delegates to the General Commercial Convention; for the Committee to ascertain an expeditious form of a permanent Convention to meet from time to time; asking aid for the Augusta and Brunswick Railway; for Government aid for the Selma and Memphis Railroad, and for a Committee of Five to memorialize Congress on all the subjects indorsed by the Convention. A resolution requesting the Southern railroads to hold Conventions for the purpose of establishing an Emigration Corporation, and taking means to systematize labor, was ably supported by Col. Cole of Georgia, and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Gov. Patton offered a resolution, which was passed under a suspension of the rules, to memorialize Congress for the repeal of the direct land tax of 1862.

The morning hour having expired, the Committee on the Southern Pacific Railway made the following report, which was unanimously adopted amid great applause:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the interests of the whole country, and especially the Southern States, could be served by a main trunk railway line from San Diego, Cal., through Junction River, Colorado, and the Gila, and along the valley of the the Gila, south of that river to El Paso, on the Rio Grande, and thence to a convenient central point near the 32d parallel of latitude east of Brazos River, in the State of Texas; from which main trunk feeder roads should lead from St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New-Orleans, and other points, all of which feeder roads having equal right of connection with their main trunk; while similar feeder roads from San Francisco and other points on the Pacific Coast should have similar equal rights of connection.

Resolved, That the President of the Convention be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the President and Vice-President of the United States and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and request them to present the same to the respective Houses of Congress.

The Committee which composed the Representatives from 17 States, including three members of Congress, give the following reasons for the report:

First: It is the shortest line connecting the Gulf of Mexico and Valley of the Mississippi with the Pacific; and

Second: It is the line, of all those now unoccupied, of most easy grades and cheapest constructed on permit.

Third: It passes through a less inhospitable and barren country, and over more fertile and hospitable lands than any other unoccupied route proposed.

Fourth: The line is touched by water transportations at three points, affording the greatest facilities for construction and consequently hastening and cheapening such construction.

Fifth: The line will open to the world the great mineral resources of Arizona and Sonora, and render more valuable the stock raising districts of Texas, New-Mexico, and Northern Mexico, and thus enjoy unrivaled traffic.

Sixth: It will inevitably attract numerous feeders from the neighboring Republic of Mexico, and thus not only stimulate enterprise there, but secure to our shipping ports a greater portion of the bullion which now seeks Europe by land and smuggling vessels.

Seventh: It will open the new cotton-growing area in Texas, New-Mexico, and Arizona, the lands for cotton growing being now useless on account of the lack of facilities for transportation.

Eighth: It is well known that some roads which would be among the feeder roads, referred to in the resolutions, have not only been projected, but are already in active course of construction, without waiting for Government subsidy or encouragement.

Ninth: The last, though not least, the construction of this route, more than all else beside, encourages what we feel to be the great necessity of the hour—immigration, and a direct trade with Europe.

The Committee on Direct Trade with Europe, reported in favor of the formation of steamship lines from the Southern ports, which should be encouraged by subscription. The said lines should be patronized by the planters and merchants of the South. They approved of the scheme inaugurated between Norfolk and Liverpool, organized at the Norfolk Convention.

Dr. Lindsay, of Alabama, presented a minority report, setting forth the claims of Charleston, New-Orleans, Savannah, and Mobile, which elicited a long debate. Adjourned.

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ELMIRA, N.Y., May 20.—On Tuesday last, John Field and George Mathews sold a lot of railroad ties to the agent of the Northern Central Railroad at Bodine's Station, in Lycoming Co., Pa., about 20 miles north of Williamsport, the proceeds to be divided. Mathews received the pay for them, and on the same evening his wife took Field's share to him. Field said he should have more, and abused Mrs. Mathews. She asked her husband to go and quiet him, and he went to do so. After some words, Field struck Mathews over the head with an ax, injuring him very badly. This morning, Constable Charles Grey arrested Field while the latter was plowing, but permitted him to enter his house. Field soon returned with an ax, struck Grey with it, and fled to the woods. He has not yet been recaptured, but some 25 or 30 men are in pursuit, and will search the woods thoroughly. Mathews's condition is critical. He will probably not recover. Grey is badly hurt, but may recover.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 20.—A fire broke out in the Winthrop House, a frame building, about 4 o'clock this morning, and it was entirely destroyed. A man named Wilkinson was burned to death, and several others severely burned, one supposed fatally. There were 30 or 35 persons in the house at the time who escaped by jumping out of the upper story windows; the fire originating under the stairway, thus cutting off this means of escape. The loss is estimated at $10,000. Insured for $2,900.

A CANAL-BOAT CARRIED OVER A DAM—TWO LIVES LOST.

TROY, N. Y., May 20.—The canal-boat M. G. Wetherbee, of the Whitehall Transportation Company, went over the dam across the Hudson River, near Fort Miller, last evening. Capt. Chase's wife and child were drowned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BOAT RACES.

LONDON, May 20.—The Oxford crew have commenced to practice for their contest with Harvard. The four men selected are Benson (bow), Yarborough, Tinne, and Darbyshire (stroke). Neilson will probably be the coxswain. The London Rowing Club have challenged the Harvard Club to a match.

PETITION OF ORANGEMEN AGAINST DISESTABLISHMENT.

DUBLIN, May 20.—The Grand Lodge of Orangemen of Ireland have petitioned the Queen against the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTORAL EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, May 20.—The elections in France continue to be attended with more or less disorder. Since the 12th inst., 149 persons have been arrested in Paris for creating political disturbances, and of these only seventeen have been discharged. A popular demonstration is reported at Nimess, where the people sang the Marseillaise. At Bourges the prison was forced by a crowd of political agitators, and one of their leaders, who had been arrested, was released. In the Department of Aube, during the electioneering tour of M. Pereire, a riot took place, in which blood was shed.

EXCITEMENT IN MARSEILLES—DISORDERS AT THIERS.

The election excitement in Marseilles is very great. A private meeting was held their yesterday, at which M. Gambetta was present and made a strong speech. Crowds in the streets sang the Marseillaise, and made other unlawful demonstrations. Many arrests were made by the police. At Thiers, a town in the Department of Puy-de-Dome, disorders are also reported. At the electoral meetings the people shouted "Viva Ledru Rollin, vive Barbès."

SPAIN.

THE ADHERENTS OF ISABELLA THREATENING AN INVASION.

MADRID, May 20.—Dispatches have been received here announcing that about 2,000 of the adherents of Queen Isabella, under Gasset and Pezuela, have assembled at Perpignan, a city in France, on the Spanish frontier. At last accounts they were nearly ready to cross the border. The Government has taken the necessary steps to prevent such invasion, if possible.

SPEECH OF CASTELAR IN FAVOR OF A REPUBLIC.

Señor Castelar made a great speech to-day in the Cortes in favor of establishing a republic. He eloquently referred to the example of the United States, and praised their form of government with enthusiasm. There is great agitation in Barcelona and Saragossa in favor of a republic.

PORTUGAL.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

LISBON, May 20.—The financial measures proposed by the Government are not well received by the Chambers, and will probably be rejected, unless they are withdrawn or greatly altered.

AUSTRIA.

THE SCHOOL BILL SANCTIONED BY THE EMPEROR.

VIENNA, May 20.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has given his sanction to the Public Schools bill passed by the Reichsrath.

BAVARIA.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

MUNICH, May 20.—The elections recently held here have resulted generally in favor of a union of North and South Germany.

CUBA.

REPORTED LANDING OF FILIBUSTERS.

HAVANA, May 20.—The reports of the landing of fillibusters which are in circulation cannot be traced to any authentic source. No expedition has landed near Sagua. The steamer Salvador has gone to some other point. It is impossible for expeditions to effect a landing at any point on the coast between Havana and Nuevitas, as the Spanish cruisers are very numerous all along that line, and in any other part of the island it would be difficult for expeditions to find a foothold, owing to the watchfulness of the Government. Sympathizers with the revolution complain of Admiral Hoff's dispatches, published in the New-York papers. But the intelligence given in those dispatches is as trustworthy and correct as can possibly be obtained under the circumstances, and can be objected to only because it discredits the exaggerated reports which are set afloat by Cuban partisans. Admiral Hoff enjoys the unlimited confidence of the American residents here. The report is officially confirmed that the rebels have burned the town of Manicaragua. The Savanilla railroad is again in running order.

TWO CIRCULARS OF PRESIDENT CESPEDES—THE NEW MINISTRY—DIVISION OF THE ISLAND INTO FOUR DEPARTMENTS.

The Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico in this city have received the following documents:

I. It is necessary in all things to establish a fixed order for their proper administration, and this becomes especially indispensable in the offices of the Government the affairs of which cannot be duly dispatched if no provision is made for their regular transmission. To this end, I have divided the administration into four principal sections, namely: The Department of War, Commerce, State or Foreign Affairs, and Interior, the administration of which is henceforth intrusted to the citizens, Francisco V. Aguilera, Eligio Yraguirre, Cristobal Mendoza, and Eduardo Agramonte, in the order in which the Departments have been enumerated. For the purpose, therefore, that the order which I aim at, may be observed, I desire you in future to direct to them your communications, as this is the regular way in which communications have to reach the Executive Power, or to descend from the latter to the chiefs and subaltern officers of the Departments and Bureaus. Country and Liberty!

Guaimaro, April 14, 1869. CARLOS M. DE CESPEDES.

II. I have the great satisfaction and pleasure to notify you of the successful realization of an act which is of great importance for the triumph of our holy cause—as important, indeed, as the rising in La Demajagua, which is commonly called the rising of Yara. If the latter initiated the glorious era of our emancipation from long years of disgrace and tyranny, the former is the complement of the aspirations which must animate the heart of every true patriot.

The union of the free people of Cuba is already an accomplished fact, as throughout the Island the democratic Federal Republic has been established, and the provisional Constitution has been ratified. The country has been divided into four Departments, called the Eastern, Camaguey, Las Villas, and the Western. The most important offices have been distributed as follows: *President of the Republic*, Carlos M. de Cespedes y Castillo; *President of the Chamber of the Chamber of Representatives*, Salvador Cisneros; *Secretaries*, Antonio Zambrana and Ygnacio Agramonte; *Minister of War*, Francisco V. Aguilera; *General-in-Chief*, Manuel de Quesada. The other officers which are necessary for the administration of the Government will be filled without delay by gentlemen who inspire confidence.

Being convinced that disinterestedness as well as respect and obedience for the law is a most estimable quality, the undersigned who has been honored with being appointed General-in-Chief, made haste, previous to his recent definite election, to divest himself of his titles and insignia, and he recommends to you to do the same. For the present you will continue to discharge the duties of the office which you so worthily fill, until the new system and organization shall be firmly established, and the proper place in which the country demands your services shall be assigned to you. I have, finally, to notify you that our flag has been agreed upon for the defenders of liberty in this country, and that it be the one which was displayed by Lopez, Aguero, and other martyrs, as a token of gratitude and veneration to their memory. Country and Liberty!—*Guaimaro, April* 12, 1869.

CARLOS M. DE CESPEDES.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT CESPEDES.

To the People of Cuba.—Compatriots: The establishment of a free government in Cuba, on the basis of democratic principles, was the most fervent wish of my heart. The effective realization of my wish was, therefore, enough to satisfy my aspirations and amply repay the services which, jointly with you, I may have been able to devote to the cause of Cuban independence. But the will of my compatriots has gone far beyond this by investing me with the most honored of all duties—the supreme magistracy of the republic.

I am not blind to the great labors required in the exercise of the high functions which you have placed in my charge in these critical moments, notwithstanding the aid that may be derived from other powers of the State. I am not ignorant of the grave responsibility which I assume in accepting the Presidency of our newborn Republic. I know that my weak powers would be far from being equal to the demand if left to themselves alone.

But this will not occur, and that conviction fills me with faith in the future.

In the act of beginning the struggle with the oppressor, Cuba has assumed the solemn duty to consummate her independence or perish in the attempt; and in giving herself a democratic government she obliges herself to become republican.

This double obligation contracted in the presence of free America, before the literal world, and, what is more, before our own conscience, signifies our determination to be heroic and to be virtuous.

Cubans! On your heroism I rely for the consummation of our independence, and on your virtue I count to consolidate the Republic.

You may count on my abnegation of self.

CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES.

Guaimaro, April 11, 1869.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. QUESADA.

Citizen Chiefs, Officers, and Soldiers of the Liberating Army of Cuba: When I returned to my country to place my sword at its service, fulfilling the most sacred of duties, realizing the most intense aspiration of my life, the vote of the Camagueyans, to my surprise, honored me by conferring on me the command of their army. Notwithstanding my poor merits and capacity I accepted the post, because I expected to find, and did find, in the Camagueyans civic virtues well established, and this has rendered supportable the charge of the responsibility which I assumed.

Now, the legislative power of the Republic has filled me with greater surprise, promoting me to the command in chief of the liberating army of Cuba. The want of confidence in my own resources naturally moves me anew upon stronger ground, although they also strengthen the conviction that the patriotism of my brethren will supply the insufficiency of my capacity.

Camagueyans! You have given me undoubted proofs of your virtues. You are models of subordination and enthusiasm. Persevere and extend your discipline.

Soldiers of the East! Initiators of our sacred revolution! Veterans of Cuba! I salute you with sincere affection, counting on your gallant chiefs in order that they may aid me in realizing the eminent work which we have undertaken, and I hope that union will strengthen our forces.

Soldiers of the Villas! You have already struggled with the despot. I felicitate you for the efforts made, and invite you to continue them. You are patriots. You will be victors.

Soldiers of the West! I know your heroic exploits and venerate them. I am well aware of the disadvantage of the situation in which you find yourselves, in contrast with our oppressors, and it is our purpose to remedy this.

Accept the homage of my admiration and the succor of my arms.

Citizen chiefs, officers, and soldiers of the Cuban army! Union, discipline, and perseverance.

The rapid increase which the glorious revolution of Cuba has taken frightens our oppressors, who now are suffering the pangs of desperation, and carrying on a war of vengeance, not of principles.

Cubans! If you would save your honor, and that of your families; if you would conquer forever your liberty—be soldiers. War leads you to peace and to happiness. Inertia precipitates you to misfortune and to dishonor.

Viva Cuba! Viva the President of the Republic! Viva the Liberating army! Patria and Liberty.

Guaimaro, April 13, 1869. MANUEL QUESADA.

A SUPPOSED SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR FIRES ON AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

Capt. Bunker of the schooner Eva L. Leonard, recently arrived at this port, reports that he sailed from the Island of Jamaica, for New-York, with a cargo of sugar, wood, &c., and that in latitude 23.25, logitude 83.30, to the westward of Havana, he sighted a bark-rigged steamer, showing no colors, but which he supposed to have been a Spanish man-of-war, which kept in sight of him from the forenoon of the 30th of April till 10 p. m. on the 1st of May, and when about a mile distant from the vessel she sent up two rockets, and with these fired a gun, the shot ricocheting across the schooner's stern. Capt. Bunker brought his vessel to, expecting to be boarded, but, upon finding that the steamer steamed away, he put his vessel on her course, and was not again molested.

ST. THOMAS.

THE PERUVIAN MONITORS.

By the arrival of the bark Kedar at this port yesterday, we have dates from St. Thomas to the 8th inst. The Kedar brings the crew of the Peruvian transport Reyes, formerly the steamship Monterey, run into during a heavy northerly gale on March 9, off the east of Cuba, and sunk by the Peruvian monitor Manco Capac while towing the latter vessel. The two Peruvian monitors, Atalupet and Manco Capac, are now at St. Thomas waiting the arrival of the steamship Arago, which, it seems, has been purchased by the Peruvian Government, and is to take the place of the Reyes. They will then proceed to Martinique, from thence to Barbadoes, Rio Janeiro, &c., at which place they will call for supplies and coal.

ANNIVERSARIES AT BOSTON.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

BOSTON, May 20.—A business meeting of the American and Foreign Bible Society was held in Tremont Temple to-day, the Hon. D. M. Wilson of New-Jersey presiding. The receipts of the year amounted to $30,186, and the expenses $29,630. The Committee on the subject reported in favor of transferring the entire Bible work to the Publication Society, the name of the joint organization to be selected after the union. The report was adopted. The Board of Managers was instructed to obtain suitable legislation to secure bequests, etc., and to report at the next anniversary to the Publication Society.

THE BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

The American Baptist Publication Society also met to-day, the President, Wm. Phelps of New-York, in the chair. The receipts of the Society in all departments amounted to $272,169 63; of this sum $227,093 88 were received in the Business, and $45,076 75 in the Missionary Department. The increase over last year in the business is $25,973 31. The increase in the missionary work is $1,774 69. The total gain in the two departments over the receipts of the previous year is $27,748. The Society accepted the basis of the union with the Bible Society unanimously; and addresses were made on the subject of the general work of the Society by W. C. Van Meter and others.

THE NATIONAL THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The National Theological Institute Association met to-day in the First Baptist Church, the Rev. J. D. Fulton in the chair. The annual report shows that 20 students were obtaining an education at the Washington School, 30 of whom were in the Theological Department. The Richmond School has 195 pupils, with two Latin and two Greek classes. These, with the schools at St. Helena, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., are in a thriving condition. Special instruction has been given by the Rev. Dr. Parker to 388 colored teachers and preachers in several places. The Treasurer reported his receipts at $14,615. The following board of officers were elected: President, E. H. Gray of Washington, D. C.; Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. G. M. P. King; Recording Secretary, Z. Richards; Treasurer, Henry Beard. A resolution was adopted concurring in the unification of the work under the direction and control of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, and recommending that the Institute at Washington, D. C., be adopted and sustained by the society.

THE BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

BOSTON, May 20.—The American Baptist Home Mission Society has chosen the following officers: President—The Hon. L. M. Hoyt of Cleveland, Ohio. Vice-Presidents—William Bucknell of Philadelphia, William McPherson of St. Louis. Treasurer—Ebenezer Cauldwell of New-York. Auditors—Wm. Phelps of New-York, Albert B. Casswell of Brooklyn. Corresponding Secretaries—The Rev. J. S. Backus, the Rev. E. L. Taylor, the Rev. J. B. Simons.

Freedmen's Department.—Recording Secretary—The Rev. Wm. Hague of Boston. Managers (First Class)—D. M. Wilson of Newark, N. J.; J. B. Wyckoff and the Rev. Thos. Armitage of New-York; the Rev. J. D. Fulton and the Rev. L. A. Grimes of Boston.

The Society held a social gathering and festival last evening in the Tremont Temple. It was attended by some 1,800 ladies and gentlemen.

DISTINGUISHED BRITISH TRAVELERS IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 20.—Francis Clare Ford, Mr. Fane, and Capt. Ward, attachés of the British Legation, arrived to-day from the oil regions, and will start to-morrow on a tour of inspection through the Pittsburgh manufactories. Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, and Baron Lederer, the Austrian Minister, separated from the company at Wilkesbarre, and returned to Washington. A formal reception has been tendered the visitors by the Mayor and citizens. Mr. Ford is collecting industrial statistics and information for the British Government.

RESUMPTION OF WORK IN THE COAL MINES.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 20.—The Shickshinny, Grand Tunnel, Union and Harvey Mines, in the lower Wyoming region, resumed work yesterday. The Green Ridge Colliery in this city will resume to-day.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—D. N. Stanton of Boston, President of the Wills Valley Railroad from Chattanooga to Meridian, Mississippi, arrived at Cincinnati yesterday. He will submit several important propositions before the Southern Railroad companies.

ALBANY.

DISPOSAL OF ALL THE BILLS BY GOV. HOFFMAN—THE CONSOLIDATION, SCRIP, DIRECTORS', AND DEPOT BILLS SIGNED—HIS REASONS FOR DOING SO.

ALBANY, May 20.—Gov. Hoffman has disposed of all the bills passed at the recent session of the Legislature. Thirty-seven bills have been sent to the Secretary of State not signed, each one accompanied by a brief statement of the Governor's objections. The total number of bills vetoed during the session, and of those retained since, not approved, is 62. The total number of bills signed is 920. Among those signed to-day are the Consolidation, Scrip, Directors', and Depot bills. In view of the public attention which these four bills attracted, the Governor has thought proper to file with the Secretary of State a brief statement of his reasons, as follows:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, May 20, 1869.

I have retained until now the several bills relating to the Central, Hudson River, Harlem, and Erie Railroads, in order to give opportunity for the reception of objections. I now transmit them to the Secretary of State, signed. They are four in number:

First: "To the Consolidation bill." No objections have been presented. The railroads affected by it, or some of them, have for some time been practically consolidated, and in my judgment the public good will be promoted by their legal consolidation, as it will tend to economy and a cheapening of transportation, and likewise to prevent combinations for diverting trade from our own to other States.

Second: "The Central Scrip bill" provides that the New-York Central Railroad Company may, with the consent of two-thirds of its stockholders, increase its capital stock 80 per cent, and extinguish thereby certain scrip certificates issued in December, 1868. No remonstrance has been presented. I am aware, nevertheless, that opposition exists on account of the alleged haste and secrecy with which the scrip dividend was made. The past action of the Directors affords no sufficient argument against authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the Company, with the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders, if warranted by the condition of its affairs. This was properly a subject of legislative investigation, which was made. The Legislature decided that the increase is warranted. There is no constitutional objection to the bill, nor is it in conflict with any general, State, or public policy. The general railroad law authorizes the increase of capital stock for improvements to be made. This bill authorizes such increase to represent improvements which have been made with moneys taken out of the income of the Company, to represent which the stockholders have for years claimed that they would be entitled to additional stock.

Third: "The Director's bill," so called, a law of last year, forbade a stockholder in the Erie Railroad being a Director in either of the other three great roads, and vice versa. This bill adds, by way of amendment, that the Directors of the several roads may so classify themselves by lot or otherwise, that one-fifth only shall go out every year. This amendment is copied from a law passed by Pennsylvania, this year, providing for a like classification of the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, with a view to secure permanency in its management, and to guard the road against the danger of being controlled by rivals, to the injury of the interest of the State. This amendment was passed in the Senate of New-York with only one dissenting voice, and in the Assembly, which had it under consideration for several weeks, it received more than two-thirds of all the votes. No serious opposition was made to it in either House. The stockholders in the several roads have not presented objections either to the Legislature or the Executive, with the exception of two, representing a small amount of stock in one of the Companies. Personal opposition from any source to any of the present Directors ought not to have weight with me in deciding whether I shall interpose executive power against legislative will. The public at large have more interest in the stability of the management than in the question of who shall manage these great roads, and care but little for the strife of those who are speculating in their stocks. I can see no reason, therefore, for withholding my assent from a law which the Legislature thought it wise to enact, in pursuance of the same policy which has been adopted by a neighboring State for the protection of her interests.

Fourth: "The Depot Bill." Property-owners in the vicinity object to the proposed closing of a portion of the streets. I have personally examined them. They are now practically closed by the operations of the railroads. General travel on them is impossible. Provision is made by the bill for compensation to the city, and others for the land to be taken. The proposed improvement will be a benefit—not an injury—to surrounding property. New-York City, in its railway depot accommodation, is behind all the great cities of the world. The convenience and interest of the city and county alike demand a great central depot for all roads terminating in New-York, and it cannot be built unless this bill becomes a law.

THE SUCCESSFUL RAILROAD JOBS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL 80 PER CENT BILL.

AN ACT authorizing the increase of the stock of the New-York Central Railroad Company.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. The New-York Central Railroad Company is hereby authorized, with the concurrence of two-thirds in amount of all its stockholders, procured in the mode provided for by section nine of the act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, to increase its capital stock to the amount of 80 per cent of its present capital.

SEC. 2. The increase of capital stock authorized by the first section of this act shall be used only in exchanging the same for the interest certificates of said Company authorized by the Directors of said Company at their meeting held Dec. 19, 1868.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

ERIE PERMANENT DIRECTORY DODGE.

AN ACT amending an act in relation to the Erie, New-York Central, Hudson River, and Harlem Railway Companies.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section three of the act entitled "An act in relation to the Erie, New-York Central, Hudson River, and Harlem Railway Companies," passed April 21, 1868, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: No stockholder, director, or officer on either the New-York Central Railroad Company, the Hudson River Railroad Company, or the Harlem Railroad Company, shall be a director or officer of the Erie Railway Company; and no stockholder, director, or officer of the latter Company shall be a director or officer of either of the three first-named companies. The Board of Directors in each of the said companies shall so classify the members of such Board, by lot or otherwise, that, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of their number shall go out of office at each annual election; and at the next election of directors in each of the said companies, directors shall be voted for only in place of those whose term shall then expire under the classification aforesaid.

THE CONSOLIDATION JOB.

The first section provides that it shall and may be lawful for any railroad company or other corporation, organized under the laws of this or any other State, operating or owning a railroad or bridge, to merge and consolidate its capital stock, franchises, and property with the same of any other company or companies organized under the laws of this or any other State, whenever the two or more railroads so consolidated shall or may form a continuous line of railroad.

The second section sets forth the conditions, provisions, and restrictions under the contract so framed, and the powers conferred by the same. *First*: The Directors of the companies proposing to consolidate may enter into a joint agreement prescribing the terms and conditions and the mode of carrying the same into effect; the name of the new corporation; the names of the first directors and officers; the number of shares of capital stock and the par value on the same, and such other details as may be deemed necessary. *Second*: Said agreement shall be submitted to the stockholders of each company at separate meetings; due notice of the time, place, and object of the said meeting shall be given to each and every stockholder at least 30 days before the time of holding the same, and also by a general notice, published daily for at least four weeks, in some newspaper printed where such Company has its principal office. At said meeting of stockholders the agreement shall be considered and decided upon by a vote by ballot, each share entitling the holder thereof to one vote, which can be cast personally or by proxy, if two-thirds of all the votes of all the stockholders are in favor of the agreement, the fact shall be certified by the Secretaries, and the agreement, or certified copy thereof, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Section third provides that upon perfecting such agreement, complying with the requirements as above stated