

three hundred and seventy-five bozalss, which is the name here given to native Africans. These as that is understood by the law of nations poor creatures, for the most part very young, had been captured by Captain Herrera, off Cape that tureatens us; it is not civil or internal con thet, but it is an intended invasion from a San Antonic, in a condition which beggars all description. That officer, a most humane and foreign country, with which our sovereign is at peace, by a body of men whose acts will place high-spirited sailor, could not give any adequate them beyond the pale and protection of all naexpression to his indignation at the barbarous treatment inflicted upon the poor wretches. When he captured them, he counted more

than eighty dead bodies lying unburied, a prey to the ravenous and obscene birds of the Cape. On his way to Havana the captain came up with and captured the schooner Mathilde, having on board one hundred more *bozales*, purporting to be inwinily slaves, and the lawiul property of Don Francisco Marty y Torrens, more familiarly known as "Pancho Marty," and for many years notorious as one of the most cynical slave dealthe island. 'Ine Mathilds had papers by rapine and desolation, wholesale plunder and signed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Pinar del

has also a reserve of more availability, consist-ing of the entire Irish population of the United States, which will flock over the border at the tional law, and who cannot therefore be ex-pected to act in conformity therewith, or to acinstant that the cowardly Canadians threaten to show any interference. So that the fight will certainly be between General Sweeney's 55,000 knowledge any of its obligations. Their avowed notives include that of revenge upon England for the alleged wrongs of Ireland, and they pro-Fenians, and Sir John Michel's 10,000 regulars and 25,000 volunteers. This is the way the case stands at present. Let the Canadian journals pose to assall this province as a means of insult and aunoyance, more within their reach and easier compassed. Such action, conceived and executed in such a spirit, would, in all human probability, be an outlet for the most fiendish

preserve the figuers given above for future refer-ence, when Roberts and Sweeney march over the borders.—N. Y. World, JAMAICA.

ike Sweeney. But if the Canadians have a reserve, Sweeney

posed that she could never have been flogged with a military cat at all. The next day the same woman received twenty-five lashes from a cat, of which the lash was a soft bark.

MEN FLOGGED AND HANGED.

In Marshall's case, which forms the main charge against Gordon Ramsay, witnesses de-posed that as he was undergoing a flogging at Morant Bay, he writhed a good deal under the punishment, and cried out "Lord 'a mercy!" upon which Ramsay ordered him to be taken lown and hanged. A rope was put round his neck and he was partly shoved and partly dragged towards the court house steps. One witness described that he was dragged to the steps like a barrel up a ship's side; another that a rope was "rove" round his neck, and that he was "bowsed up." It has been deposed that Ramsay struck one prisoner two blows in the face; that the same man was afterwards flogged the numishing Ramsay asked him whether Gordon told him to kill, "buckra." The man said "No," and Ramsay then ordered the soldiers to strike him, and re-peated the question. He returned the same answer, and was flogged again. Ramsay then took out his pistol and threatened to blow out his brains.

THE RIGHT OF COLORED PEOPLE TO RIDE IN CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY CARS.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS-Justice Thomp son,-Marin A. White vs. The Frankford and Southwark Pinla telphia City Passenger Railway Company. This is an action brought to recover dismages for the ejection of the plaintiff, who is a co ored man, from one of the cars of the defendants. From the evidence it appears that the plaintiff, a non-commissioned officer in the 24th United States colored troops, in company with another non-com-missioned officer of the same regiment got on the frost pintform of one of the cars of the defendants, In April last, on their way to Carry William Penn, where they had been ordered to report at 7 o clock x from they had been on the car for a few moments the driver to d them that they must x of  $\vec{0}$ , as that was not the car for them. They refused to leave the car, and it was stopped, and the conductor came for the the set in particular the and the source the torward to assist in putting them off. They were then compelled to get off. The conductor in reply to the question of a passinger why they were but off, said that such were his orders. Honce the pre-

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19,-A despatch from Portland to-day says that George Bodiue, a noted gambler, was shot dead yesterday morning, it is supposed by Michael Gallagher, who is now under arrest.

A new Democratic daily has just appeared. General McDowell is on his way back here rom Arizona.

A vigilance committee is organizing in Montana. It numbers 1600 members, and it is increasing. A perfect police system is maintained.

# FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Adjournment of the Missouri Legislature-Price of Cotton-Movements of General Officers, Etc.

Rio, Senor Menduina, the intimate friend and partner of a certain Colonel Arguelles, whose name, I think, Mr. Seward and Captain-General Dulce have heard before mentioned, and are likely, if they live long enough, to hear a good deal more of before they die. A- Senor Menduina played false to Arguelles,

in the affair of the quarrel between Dulce and that personage, he is still Licutenant-Governor of Pinar del Rio, and had he been in Havana could doubtless have dined with the great American "friend of humanity," on the occasion of the banquet recently offered to him in honor of his polite kidnapping of General Dulce's fugitive foe. Captain Herrera regarded these papers of Senor Menduina as mere subterfuges, and senzed the negroes in the name of the Crown of Spain, intending to restore them to liberty. But no sooner had the Neptuno arrived than, by an express order of Captain-General Dulce, these negroes, thus liberated by a Spanish naval officer, were handed over to "Pancho whose latest adventure was a partner-Marty. ship with one Andrews, just sentenced to trans-portation by the Eritish Government for kidnapping Indians in Yucatan and selling them

Whether acts of this sort can be put an end to, otherwise than by abolishing slavery itself, is much doubted both here and in Spain. But there is no doubt that General Dulce might have done much to ameliorate the condition of the negroes here, had he honestly attempted to carry out the Royal Decree of October last re-quiring all "emancipados" to be given up to the Government, and sent to Fernando Po.

These "emancipados" had previously been hired out to planters and the inhabitants generally, and the planters, it seems, petitioned General Dulce not to enforce the Royal Decree at least, until after the sugar crop had been gathered. Dulce's old enemy, Navasenes, whom he sent to Spain in disgrace, however, has recently demanded before the Spanish Parliament to know why the Royal Decree had not been carried out, and what right a Captain-General had to disobey the commands of the Queen. The consequence has been a sharp reprimand to Dulce, who on the 2d instant issued a decree ordering all "emancipados" to be delivered to the Government within fifteen days. This excited fresh consternation throughout the island; and finding that it would be impossible to exact the tultilment of this, another decree, as I have said, was issued on the 10th, com-pletely annulling the former. The Royal Dopletely annuiling the former. cree sent here by Senor Canovas del Castillo was a wise and humane one, and tended to strike at the roots of the criminal abuses which multiply

There are families now living in Madrid in Iuxury and splendor by means of "emancipa-dos" given them by Government officers—fre-quently one hundred to one person; these are bound for seven years (something as the Freedmen's Bureau with us are binding them for five), and receive three dollars per month, or, rather, the Government receives this sum for them. hired out at seventeen dollars per They are hired out at seventeen dollars per month, so that any favorite of a Captain-General who obtains one hundred can live in Madrid at the court with an income of seventeen hundred dollars monthly-without once thinking of poor creatures who sweat and sigh in the fields of fire of Cuba. The greater portion of the Government employes get them as perquisites, and are extremely liberal of them to their triends and favorites.

It is to be hoped that with the advent of Dulce's successor, whoever he may be, Cuba will begin to see the end of a state of things so scandalous and so full of peril to all her best interests .- N. Y. World.

-A son of Mr. G. Lane Fox, a gentleman hold-ing large estates in Yorkshire, England, has become a convert to the Church of Rome, and he has sought pricet's orders; but Archbishop Manning has declined to grant his request, on the ground that he will be more useful to his new faith as a layman than as an ecclesiastic,

unrestricted licentiousness. But the sound-ing of the alarm throughout the province was instantaneously tollowed by the gathering of willing thousands to defend our altars and our homes. The country, which was, as it were, slumbering in peace, has roused itself into activity, and presents the aspect of a vast extended camp; and, while relying, as heretofore, on the co-operation of the mother country, the Canadian people, from Sarnia to Gaspa, sprung to arms for self-defense. If forced to employ them, they will strike in a good cause, and in the humble hope of the protection of Divine Providence. There can be but one reception for the invaders, and stern and pitiless opposition to repel the aggression-striking for Queen and country, for law and liberty, wives and children-and may God defend our rights."

passions of the most abandoned of those asso-

ciated in it, whose success would be accompanied

The volunteers are drilling to-night in largely increased numbers. There are no new disposi-tions of the forces. - N. Y. Hera.d-

## The Fenian Army of Invasion.

The Roberts wing of the Fenian Brotherhood have removed their base of operations to their new headquarters, No. 106 Broadway. The Civil Department, under the superintendence o Mr. O'Sullivan, the energetic Secretary for Civil Affairs, have effected a retreat from the Jones House, and promise to remain at their present quarters until accommodations have been procured for them at Halilax, Quebec, or Montreal, The War Department, under the authority and control of General T. F. Sweeney, will also re-move to the same building in a few days, with the staff. The entire floor, one hundred leet in depth by twenty-five, will be used by the Civil and War Departments. Money is pouring in fast to the coffers of President Roberts. Ten to fitteen thousand dollars a day is the average. committee of two gentlemen, Mr. Shields, extoreman of Forty-one Hose, and Mr. Mooney, waited upon Mr. O'Sullivan to inform him that a subscription was about to be made by the drivers and conductors of the avenue B and D lines of railroad, for the purpose of purcha-ing arms and munitions of war. From Maine to Oregon communications are being received by General Sweeney, asking for the proper authority to raise companies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, to serve in the field against Canada or any of the British North American possessions. General Sweeney turns the communications over to General Tavis, who has the requisite power to raise the companies, and when organized they are mustered in by Colonet Michael Murphy, Commissary-General of Musters. That officer has his hands full of business. In the cavalry regiment organized by Colonel Murphy, twelve companies, the proper strength of a cavalry regiment, have been increased to twenty-two, so great is the enthu-siasm to have a slap at the British Lion, Colonel John Warren's regiment of infantry is quite full, and another regiment in pro-gress of organization. Officers of all grades, from the major-general to the beardless second lieutenant, offer their services daily, and are accepted by General Sweeney. Whenever General Sweeney makes a movement, it is certain that he will have the support, advice, and military judgment of the best military minds in America. The Canadian journals made a great fuss about the "Sweeney raid," as they termed which their distempered brains had conjured up for St. datrick's day. Now, General Sweeney keeps his own counsel, and it would be nothing less than sheer madness in that officer to make an attack upon a certain part or point of Canada, or elsewhere, just at the moment when the British authorities were prepared for and expected him. Besides, the Governor-General of Canada has no special reasons for believing that Sweeney will ever attack Canada at all. the other hand, to show that there is such a thing as a Fenian army organized and under the command of General Thomas Sweeney, we will simply give the number of men mustered into the service of the Fenian organization, under officers who have served in the armics of the United States and other Governments. We

"TRYING TIMES" IN THE ISLAND. The British West India Fleet Ordered to Halifax, N.S.

# Strong Feeling in Favor of Annexation to the United States.

PROGRESS OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY-FACTS ELICITED.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 7.-The Royal Commission still sits at Sparish Town, daily wading through an immense mass of evidence concerning the late outbreak, and the condition of the island generally. We can only guess at the impression made on the minds of the Commissioners by this testimony, and the conclusion they are likely to arrive at. There is abundant evidence to prove that the outbreak was not a riot, but a deliberately planned insurrection.

It has been proved to a certain extent, and further proof can be had, that a kind of military organization of the negroes, throughout the counties of Middlesex and Surrey at least, existed. No greater proof can be offered than that squade ot men met for drift repeatedly in various parts of those counties. Within less than a mile from where I am sitting is a field where the Kingston "volunteers" drilled three or four times a week. Numbers of persons are familiar with the fact that these organizations had their field and staff officers. A squad of these men was dispersed only five or six weeks since, while in the house of one of them one hundred and eighty ball cartridges were found. This, too, as late, as last anuary

Then the conduct of Paul Boyle, who instantly assumed command as general-in-chief, and whose authority as such was as instantly recognized by his deluded tollowers, who ad-dressed him as "My Lord." Threatening ex-pressions used by negroes as far back as last May, and the proven fact that the insurrection was looked for in August, are additional proofs of a deliberately laid plan. So strongly am onvinced of this, that I cannot conceive how the Commissioners can arrive at a different con-

It is equally plain that the object of the insurrection was to murder or drive out of the island all the white inhabitants. The murder of a tew colored people was one of Bogle's blunders. It was never intended to murder them indiscriminately; for it well known that the original plot was the work of "brown men," as a certain class of colored persons here are called, a class re-garded as the most dangerous in the island, because more intelligent, cunning, and designing than the unthinking and indolent negro.

I do not know whether this latter point could be proved to the satisfaction of a jury, or to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, but it is the opinion deeply and firmly entertained by the white and most respectable colored inhabitants of Jamaica.

It is announced in to day's papers that the Commissioners will leave for England on the 26th instant.

#### TRIAL OF INSURGENTS.

Thirty-seven of the Morant Bay insurgents were placed on trial day before yesterday, all pure blacks, as far as 1 could discover by look-ing at them. Four of them are women, and the whole set are decidedly poor specimens of the "educated" *proteges* of Exeter Hall. The trial of these people will last several days.

## DEPARTURE OF THE BUITISH FLEET.

Admiral Sir James Hope, commanding all the West India fleet, received a despatch last Satur-

#### MORE WOMAN-WHIPPING.

Two special constables deposed that when the soldiers came up at Stony Gut, a black man named Levison turned to run, upon which he was shot in the shoulder by an artilleryman. Levison, however, escaped into the bush. His wife remained behind, and Ramsay ordered her to be flogged because she would not, or could not tell him where Paul Bogle was. After the logging, as she did not tell, Ramsay said he would hang her. By his direction a rope was placed round her neck, and there it continued a whole day, during which time, as the witness said, she looked "like a beast ready for slaughter-" The troops let her go on the Thurswhen Mr. Ramsay went away.

William Christie, a man residing on his own property at Font Hill, testified :--

woods. They used momenta is hands on the post, stripped her stark naked, and flogged her. They gave thirty lashes. I was on a hull not far off. I counted them myself, and when I came in she told me "

## WANTON CRUELIY BY AN OFFICER.

George and Mary Bryan told a story which attributed to a British officer an act of the most wanton and shocking crueity. Mary Bryan was married to a negro of the same name, Ned Bryan, and they lived, along with her brother George and her brother-in-law James Bryan, at Long Bay, not far from Manchioneal, occupying three "small settlements" of their own. On the 4th of October George and Ned went to Kington, where they remained over the 11th, the day of the outbreak, and did not retarn to Long Bay till the 15th. On the morning of the 16th a detachment of black soldiers came along the road. A Dr. Morris seemed to be in com-mand. They took Ned and James Bryan, who were sitting down in the road. Ned said:--"What have I done? I have just come from Kingston." The Doctor had a pistol in his hand, and said:--"No cheek! If you are just from Kingston come along with me, and I will inquire about it." They went a fittle way along the road, and then Dr. Morris ordered the two brothers to be tied to a tree face to face, and three of the black soldiers shot them. Mary stood by with a child in her arms and witnessed the execution. "I bawled out" (cried), she said, "and one of the black soldiers said to me, 'It is that child who has saved you this morning !

In the evidence of a magistrate at Bath, Mr. Kirkland, we find the following confirmation of the testimony concerning the use of the cats :--

man was flogged severely, and he got forty lashes. The people were punished in my uncle's vard in Bath. There was some wire used in the cats, but only for the men, not for the women. No military officer saw the cats. The only magistrate was my uncle and myself. He gave directions for the making uncle and myself. He gave directions for the making of the cats, but he left it to Bruse, I saw the cats. I saw four fully. All those used for the mon con-tained wire. The only order Bruce got was to make them according to the army pattern. There were about four knots in each thong. Only two man I saw were punished much; whether from tenderness or skin or not I can't say, but they bled more than others. I only saw one man get one hundred lashes. He was afterwards hanged. Only one man was flogged before he was sent to Morant Bay, but that was a mistake. There were about one hundred and

It was sought, on behalf of Eyre, to palliate the atrocity of woman-whipping by the plea that the women were not dogged with wire; but the evidence given above shows that this was a falsehood. The London Daily News, commenting with just severity upon the cruelties proved to have been sommitted, remarks:--"It will be no longer pogebje for us, after this official testi-

sent action. The defense set up is that the defendants as a rail-way corporation created for the purpose of carrying presengers, have the right to m ke such rules as will scenre the comfort and convenience of their pasengers, and for that purpose may exclude par-icular persons and classes, and in the exercise of that right may exclude black people. That in the beginning of 1985 the Company passed resolutions allowing colored people to ride in all their cars, but that it met with so much objection from their passengers, that four weeks late: they were obliged to repeal the same and pass other reso-lution restricting the right of colored people to ride

lution restricting the right or colored people to ride to every fifth car

case is a very interesting one, from the fact that the object of the present solion is to test the right of the Passenger Raiway Companies of the city to exclude colored people from the cars. The iol-lowing points for the instruction of the Court to the jury were presented on behalf of the plaintiffs.

The following are the plaintif's points :---The learned Judge is requested to charge the

1. The plaintiff, although a colored man, had the same right of passage in a railway car of the de-fendants which the law gives to any other person, and the defendants had no right or authority to reiuse to convey him as a passenger to an point on the line of their road to which he desired to go if he

was willing to pay his lare. 2. If the jury is satisfied from the evidence that the plaintiff got on the car for the purpose of being car-ried as a passenger, and intending to pay his fare. and the conductor refused to carry him, the plaintif is entitled to recover damages in this action. 8. If the plaintiff was ordered by the conductor to

leave the car, and did so in order to prevent a breach of the peace, his compliance with the order is not to be considered as a voluntary act on his part, which deprives him of his right to recover damages n this action against the Company. 4. The defendants are a corporation created for

the purpose of constructing and operating a railway In purpose of constructing and operating a rait way for the conveyance of passengers. Their powers are limited by their charter, which conters upon them no right to make regulations whereby colored per-sons are excluded as passengers from particular cars. Such regulations are in violation of the law, and the corporation is liable in damages to the plaintin if they were enforced against him by the conductor or access of the Compare

plantin if they were emored against him by the conductor or agent of the Companys 5. It was the cuty of the conductor, if the car was in motion to stop it and receive the planthif on board, when notified in the usual manner that he desired to take passage, upless the car was already filled with passengers; and if the pirintiff conducted himselr with propriety and decency and was ready and willing to use his few mean annihild for it way himself with propriety and decency and was ready and willing to pay his fare when applied for, it was the duty of the company to carry him in the car to his point of destination on the line of their railway. If the conductor relaxed either to receive or to carry the plaintiff as a passenger, under such circum-stances, he is entitled to recover damages from the company on this action

2. That the right to make such rules extends to

authorize such corporation to exclude particular individuals or classes of individuals. 8. That in the exercise of such right the said corporation may exclude from particular cars negroes

or black persons That the right to decide upon such exclusion is 4. That the right to decide upon such exclusion is with the Company; and if they exclude such persons from a conviction that if they are admitted such ad-mussion will cause persons of other cases to leave the cars or refuse to enter them, then they have ex-ercuted the right upon such considerations as the Court will not interfere to set aside such rul- of ex-

clusion. Justice Thompson declined to answer all the points of the plaintiff, except the fourth, which he answered in the negative, saying that the evidence was that the defendants had provided certau cars for the conveyance of colored people, and that the plaintiff was not on one of them; that the Com-pany had the right to make this restriction, and the conductor of the car in question committed no receases in electing the plaintiff, and that the and the conductor of the car in question committed no trespass in cjecting the plantiff, and that the verdict of the jury shou a be for the defandants. The defendant's points, after this charge, were not pressed. The jury roturned a verdict for the co-lendants. The case will now go to the Supre-Court in Banc for final settlement. Churles cito-bons Esq. ap eared for the plaintiff, and E. Oim-stead for defendants.

-When were there only two vowels? In the days of no a (Noah) before u and i (you and I) were born.

ST. LOFIS, March 19.-Tac Legislature adjourned sine die to-day. Generals Brisbin and Wade reached Cairo yesterday, en route to their commands in Arkansas.

General Gorman arrived at Kansas City from the Plains en roule for Washington.

Cotton sells at 35c. for middlings. Flour and grain dull, heavy, and unchanged. Mess Pork easy at \$26.50@27; Prime Mess, \$23.50. Bacon unchanged. Lard steady at 16]@174c.

# FROM NEW ORLEANS

The Municipal Election Squabble-Mayor Mouroe Not Installed, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.-All the newly elected city officers were duly installed to-day except Mayor Monroe and Alderman Nixon, whose functions have been temporarily suspended as coming within the exceptions to pardon made by the President's proclamation. Mr. J. Rossier has been installed Mayor pro tem., by order of General Canby.

Cotton is depressed; sales of 3700 bales at 40 to 42 cents. Sugar and Molasses-Nothing doing Gold, 1274. New York checks, | discount. Ster ling bills, 361@37.

Celebration of St. Patrick's Day at Nashville-Brutal Assault, Etc.

NASHVILLE, March 19 .- Dr. Samuel Wolfe wa brutally assaulted on Saturday night on Church street. His wounds are serious but it is believed not of a fatal character. His assailant has not bedn identified.

A large fire has occurred at Hutton's station but no particulars have been received.

The celebration of St. Patrick's day was a small affair. The Feniaus say that that all their ablebodied troops were sent to the frontier over a week ago.

There will be a Fenian ball at the Music Ha to-night.

# FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

# Railroad Facilities for the Eastern Shore -A Steamer Libelied.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, March 20.-Important meetings have been held here, one of them yesterday, urging upon the Philadelphia, Wilmlugton, and Baltimore Railroad Company the unportance of giving the people of the Eastern Shore of Maryland better intercourse with Baltimore, over the Delaware Railroad, than is now enjoyed. The Vice-President of the railroad above named has promised the desired facilities.

The steamer Coquette, formerly belonging to the Rebel Government, now lying here, has been libelled for violation of the neutrality laws. She was built in Scotland.

### Markets by Telegraph.

New Yong March 20 - Cotton dult; sales at 41c. Flour dull, 4500 harrels sold; State 56 75@8'15; Ohio, \$8 15@10; Wettern, \$6 75@8'10; Southern grooping, 400 harrels sold at \$8 70@15.50; Canadian declining, 350 harrels sold at \$7 30@1125. Wheat dull with a declining feedeney. Corn steady, 23,000 bushels sold at 78@75e. Pork unsettled; Mess, \$25 75@25'87. Lard irm at 17 @19. Wolky dull.

-The Prince of Wales proposes to expead thirty thousand dollars in the improvements of the Royal Lodge in Windsor Great Park, in order to adapt that residence to the requirements of his establishment.

THE CATS AGAIN. "Many were flogged, about fifteen a day; only one

was a mistake. There were about one hundred and firty sent down to Monant Bay under Maroon guard. Those flogged at Bath were let go."

"When the soldiers came my father went to the