

THE DEAD JURIST.

Universal Sorrow at the Death of Chief Justice Chase.

EXPRESSIONS OF LOVE, HONOR AND RESPECT.

Announcement of the Sad Event in the Courts by the Leading Members of the Bar.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL.

Ohio Mourns the Loss of Her Favorite Son.

DISPLAY OF BUNTING IN THE CITY.

Speculation as to the Coming Chief Justice.

Funeral Services in New York and Washington.

THE LAST RESTING PLACE.

The death of Chief Justice Chase caused a feeling of profound sorrow throughout the city yesterday. Manhattan Island was in grief. The weather sympathized with the painful thoughts which were rife among all classes of the community, and the feeble attempts at rain rendered the day dismal, bleak and dreary. While the body of the dead jurist was being prepared for the imposing funeral to take place tomorrow, almost every tongue was sounding his praise, fame and spotless reputation. People could hardly realize that the last of the great statesmen of the period of emancipation had passed away—that Chase could live to do no mere acts of beneficence and humanity; but leaves behind him a name that will live as long as the sun and moon, and that will be remembered by all who are true to the principles of justice and equity.

Among the colored population the expressions of regret were many and sincere. They recognized that a man who had fought for them the battle of their race, when that race needed defenders, was no more. The partisan journals which had pursued Chief Justice Chase with bitter criticism after his election to the highest judicial post in America saw the sunny side of his character alone. His defenders became his enemies, his rivals the eulogists of his public and private life. While fame is young, too weak to fly away, every name for like some bird of prey; but once on wings of fame, it soars to the heights, and every name is glad to be at peace. Seldom, indeed, has the memory of any American statesman been the theme of so much DISCRIMINATE PRAISE.

Lawyers and judges remembered him as an upright and dignified jurist; as possessed of a commanding presence, a clear and eminently judicial mind, and a calmness of reason and an inflexibility of logic that never yielded to the vulgar intimidations of the mob. Politicians said that while he swung and wielded them he never descended to the lower planes of partisan tactics. Bankers recalled the early days of the war, when Mr. Chase as SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY made his appearance in Wall street, a beggar for \$500,000, with which to float the credit of a dissolving Union. They spoke of him as the founder of a new system of finance, as one who, with marvelous success, had responded to the call of "Money money" as Stanton did to the demands for fresh levies. Christian men found that he had been a man of piety, and gentlemen that he was a model of urbanity and grace in high positions, too often soiled by an exaggeration of republican simplicity. It is safe to say that no great American of this century has won, as he closes his career in death, such universal applause. It is only at the brink of the grave that the American people have discovered that Salmon P. Chase was no greater man to be President of the United States. As men are ordinarily judged he was hardly measured yesterday, and though it is difficult to define the grief of a great nation at the death of her favorite son, it seemed as if the figure of Destiny were weeping that the statesman and jurist had but one life to live on earth.

PLACES WERE HOSTED AT HALF-PAST; our halls of justice rang with the solemn eloquence of legal gentlemen who had long striven to emulate his great career; telegrams from intimate friends of the late Chief Justice poured in from all quarters of the Union, and his relations in the city were mourning over the melancholy surprise which had removed the most distinguished member of their family. But few visitors called at the house of Mr. Hoyt, No. 4 West Thirty-third street, during the day. Among those who were received were Mr. John J. Cisco, Mr. Charles A. Tappan, Mr. Nelson Clemens and Mr. Roland G. Mitchel. A person was permitted to view the remains, which were lying under the care of the serving man, Joyce, in the second story back room.

Among the telegrams received yesterday the following were from THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO: WILLIAM T. HOYT, New York.—Ohio profoundly mourns the death of the Chief Justice, and all our people tender heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family. Great man has fallen and the nation is in sorrow. EDWARD F. HAYES, Governor of Ohio. The second despatch was as follows:—Will the Chief Justice be buried in Ohio? Cannot Ohio co-operate in preparation for the funeral? W. F. HAYES.

THE PALL-BEARERS who have been chosen for the occasion are as follows:—Mr. John J. Cisco, Mr. Whitlaw Reid, General Sherman, Mr. Gideon Welles, Mr. William M. Everts, Mr. Charles O'Connor, Mr. Hamilton Fish, Mr. Wm. Cutler, Bryant, General McDowell, Mayor Havemeyer.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL. The Rev. John Hall will deliver the funeral oration at St. George's church, Stuyvesant square, on Saturday, at three o'clock P. M., and Dr. Tug, Sr., will read the service. The remains will lie in state from eight A. M. to one P. M. to-morrow, at the foot of the main aisle and directly in front of the chancel. Throughout yesterday Mr. Oulyer, the sexton of Dr. Hall's church, was in attendance at the Hoyt mansion making arrangements for the funeral. He has prepared a magnificent rosewood casket and the body will be placed therein to-day and it is expected that the remains will be removed to the church this evening. On Saturday evening they will be taken to Washington, under escort, and be placed in the mansion of Governor Sprague until Monday, when a second funeral will take place at the Metropolitan Methodist church, after which they will be interred in a temporary vault at Oakhill Cemetery, Georgetown, D. C.

But little change has been observed in the expression of the Chief Justice's face. It is painless and there is every indication that he saw the last of earth without a struggle or a pang.

THE EVERTS CONNECTION. It is said that the Chief Justice left a fortune bordering on \$200,000, and that in his will, written some years ago, he devised considerable sums to charities besides bequests to Dartmouth College, and a fund to endow a college for colored people at Worthington, Ohio. As yet no investigation of his private affairs has been made by his natural heirs.

THE COMING CHIEF JUSTICE. There was much speculation among legal gentlemen and politicians as to the successor of the deceased Chief Justice. The first name in all mouths was that of Mr. William M. Everts, it is

well known that President Grant is a strong personal friend of Mr. Everts and that he has often acknowledged to Mr. Everts the great services which the eminent jurist-consult performed in the Geneva arbitration. It was pretty generally understood that Mr. Everts could have been nominated to the position of Secretary of State at the close of his recent European labors if he would have accepted the position. But his friends assert that he could not become a member of the Cabinet officers are believed to be under the administration. They say now that Mr. Everts is the only eminent lawyer now in complete sympathy with the policy of President Grant, and that his chances are very good for the high dignity. Among other names mentioned are those of Senator Conkling, Senator Oliver P. Morton, Caleb Cushing, Noah Davis and Mr. Justice Swayne.

ACTION OF THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court. The United States Courts of this city were adjourned yesterday in consequence of the death of Chief Justice Chase. The deceased of this eminent jurist has evoked an expression of regret all through the country. When the United States Circuit Court was opened yesterday at the usual hour, eleven o'clock, Judges Woodruff, Blatchford, Smailley and the newly appointed Judge, Nathaniel Shipman, took their places on the bench. Several members of the bar were also present.

Mr. George Bliss, United States District Attorney, in moving the adjournment of the Court, said it was with much regret and grief that he had all heard of the death of Chief Justice Chase. He (Mr. Bliss) was qualified to speak of his eminent abilities as a statesman, a lawyer and as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, nor was that the time or place to do so. He would simply move the adjournment of the Court till Monday next out of respect to the memory of the distinguished man who had just been taken away from them by the hand of death.

Mr. William M. Everts, briefly seconding the motion, observed that news had been sent him in advance of the public that Chief Justice Chase lay in a very dangerous condition. He (Mr. Everts) immediately went to the place where the Chief Justice was staying and ascertained that the fears concerning him were only too well founded. It was appropriate that the members of the Bar should have an opportunity to express in a more public way the sorrow they felt at the loss of Chief Justice Chase—a man eminent by his abilities as a lawyer, statesman and judicial minister of the government of this great country. There was great personal dignity in the character of the Chief Justice. All of the distinguished men who occupied the high position of Chief Justice had contributed to give it dignity, but none of them had contributed to it more than the eminent man whose death they now so sincerely lamented.

Mr. S. P. Nash, supporting the motion, remarked that it had been well said the Bar should have an opportunity of expressing in a more public manner the great grief felt by the Bar and the nation at the death of the Chief Justice.

JUDGE WOODRUFF'S REMARKS. It is a great satisfaction that, upon an occasion of this kind, nearly all the Judges of this circuit are present. The Court receives with deep emotion the announcement of the decease of the distinguished head of the judicial Department of the government—the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. When one honored great man dies it is fitting that others should pause and consider the conditions which entitle to honor and responsibilities of life are held and by how frail a tenure, and draw from this reflection the lesson that it is especially fitting, as a just tribute to the high character of the eminent dead, and a testimony of our appreciation when a life devoted to the public interest and the welfare of the nation and the well being of his fellow men, is suddenly terminated. To the distinguished subject of the motion now addressed to the Court was devoted from his earliest manhood. That devotion bore him on to place and power until the public sense of his worth and talents placed him in positions of high honor and responsibility. He was a man of high character and a man of high ability. He was a man of high character and a man of high ability. He was a man of high character and a man of high ability.

United States District Court. The United States District Court was also adjourned upon the motion of ex-Judge W. R. Beebe, seconded by Mr. Knox.

United States Commissioners Court. United States Commissioners Betts, Osborn, White, Shells and Stillwell adjourned all criminal proceedings pending before them in consequence of the death of the Chief Justice. Throughout the national flag was at half mast on the federal buildings.

Supreme Court—General Term. At the opening of the General Term of the Supreme Court motion was made by counsel and duly seconded that the Court adjourn in respect to the memory of Chief Justice Chase.

Chief Justice Ingraham said:—In consideration not alone of the eminence of Judge Chase as a statesman and jurist, but also of the purity and high excellence of his private character, I direct that this Court stand adjourned to Monday next.

Supreme Court—Special Term. This Court also adjourned in memory of the deceased statesman and jurist.

Judge Van Brunt said:—It is no more than a proper mark of respect, not only to the highest dignitary in the country, but probably the highest dignitary in the world, that the country has lost one of its most distinguished citizens in the death of Chief Justice Chase, and one whose place in the Supreme Court is most difficult to supply—one of the most distinguished citizens, and one whose services to the country during its most trying period will be fully appreciated. I therefore direct the Clerk to enter an adjournment, out of respect to his memory, in the minutes of the Court.

Supreme Court—Circuit. This Court was yesterday adjourned after the usual formalities.

Judge Barrett, in granting the motion, said:—The Court entertains the motion with the most heartfelt sympathy. It is eminently fit that the loss of so great a man should be publicly recognized and that respect and sorrow should be exhibited by the Court, when we consider that this distinguished man was at the head of the judiciary of the United States. This is no place for making any extended remarks in reference to so great and good a man. Still, the Supreme Court readily adopts the motion, and will direct the Clerk to make the proper record in the minutes.

Common Pleas—General Term. In the General Term of the Common Pleas an adjournment was moved and seconded and granted by Chief Justice Daly.

Common Pleas—Trial Term. Judge Leary, in granting the motion for adjournment, said:—I had but slight personal acquaintance with Chief Justice Chase, but admired his character very much. He was a man of high ability, an esteemed jurist and most worthy citizen. I order that this Court stand adjourned to Monday next.

Marine Court—Part 1. At the opening of the Court it was moved by W. McAdam, and seconded by Mr. Byrne, that the Court adjourn out of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. In ordering the adjournment Justice Shea said:—

I expected that a suggestion like this would have been made as a matter usual, but on the present occasion peculiarly becoming. Mr. Chase was at the head of the judiciary of this country, and his death is a great loss to the Republic. His membership; one that, by the confession of all parties, eminently and efficiently contributed to laying the broad foundation for the union of all phases of opinion throughout the States. To myself it is another link lost among those social friends who were an inheritance to me from my own father, and with whom I was long and intimately associated. History now claims him, and even what was imperfect history has become perfected by his death. He was a man of high ability, and so historical a theme that it is not to be considered in any light but that of a man of high ability, and so historical a theme that it is not to be considered in any light but that of a man of high ability.

know, Christian attributes. It is proper, of course, that this Court should adjourn out of respect to his memory. It is a great loss to the Republic. His membership; one that, by the confession of all parties, eminently and efficiently contributed to laying the broad foundation for the union of all phases of opinion throughout the States. To myself it is another link lost among those social friends who were an inheritance to me from my own father, and with whom I was long and intimately associated. History now claims him, and even what was imperfect history has become perfected by his death. He was a man of high ability, and so historical a theme that it is not to be considered in any light but that of a man of high ability.

Part 3 of this Court, presided over by Judge Cross, was also adjourned, on motion, and after eloquent and most appropriate remarks by counsel and the Judge in respect to the memory of Chief Justice Chase and his great services to the country as a statesman, and latterly as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Russell addressed the Court as follows:—

THE COURT PLEASES THE COURT.—Since the adjournment of the Court, yesterday, we have learned of the death of the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, the Chief Justice of the United States. Although his death was not altogether unexpected, it has filled the nation with mourning. He had served the country long and faithfully. He had filled many and high positions of trust and honor, and to them all he brought great abilities, the most zealous fidelity, the highest honor, the most ever alleged against him was "the last infirmity of noble mind." He came to the office of Chief Justice late in life, in the maturity of his powers, with the wisdom garnered from a long experience. It is not too much to say that every day that he spent in his office has great ability and noble honor lent additional lustre. I respectfully move that out of respect to his memory this Court do now adjourn.

Mr. Eldridge T. Gerry seconded the motion of the District Attorney in a few eloquent remarks. Judge Sutherland said that he agreed with all that had been said in reference to the late Chief Justice Chase, and thought it was entirely proper that the motion should be granted. His Honor directed the Court to be adjourned till this morning.

The Tombs Police Court. Judge Hogan, at twelve o'clock adjourned the Tombs Police Court, out of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase.

Brooklyn Courts. A meeting of members of the bar will be held at noon to-day in the United States Court room, for the purpose of taking action with reference to the death of Chief Justice Chase. Business in all the Courts will be suspended. A calendar has been prepared in the City Court, but no cases will be tried.

ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL. In response to a communication from the Mayor, announcing the death of Chief Justice Chase, the Common Council yesterday adopted the following:—

The members of this Board, having learned, through a message from His Honor the Mayor, of the death of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a judicial minister of the government of this great country, and being desirous of expressing their appreciation of the distinguished services rendered by him to the country, and his high character, and his eminent position as a statesman, lawyer, and jurist, and his high character and a man of high ability. He was a man of high character and a man of high ability. He was a man of high character and a man of high ability.

A CURIOUS CATASTROPHE. Three Men Successively Descend Into a Lime Kiln and are Overpowered by Noxious Gases—Two of Them Dead—One Survives—A Dear Attempt at Rescue.

EASTON, Pa., May 8, 1873. The story of a most melancholy and terrible catastrophe comes from Nazareth, Lehigh county, by which two leading citizens met their death in a horrible manner. A lime kiln belonging to one of them, named Lichtenwalner, had become choked, and on Monday evening last he, with a neighbor named Haldeeman, mounted the kiln, and with a long iron rod forced a hole down through the lime. When the passage was made a jet of sulphurous gas rushed upward, and Lichtenwalner was overpowered by its fumes before he could get away. His companion, to his horror, saw him pitch head first into the kiln. Supporting his head with his balance, Haldeeman rushed to the spot where Lichtenwalner had stood to render him aid by getting out. There was a large quantity of lime in the kiln, and Mr. Haldeeman, seeing his companion lying upon it, bent forward and actually succeeded in getting hold of him. As he raised up, the sulphurous fumes struck Haldeeman in the face, and he instantly lost all consciousness, and fell after Mr. Lichtenwalner into the kiln. Theodore Walters, a man living on the Bath road, was driving by at the time Haldeeman ran up to the top of the kiln. Attracted by his actions Walters started up to see what was the matter. Before he reached the top he saw Haldeeman fall into the pit. Walters made all haste, and seizing a ladder that was near the kiln, ran to the top and lowered it down to where the men were lying. Seeing that they both were unconscious, he threw down the ladder and, seizing the body of Lichtenwalner, started up with it. Before he reached the top he was overpowered by the noxious vapors, and fell back into the kiln. Fortunately some particles of lime near his feet were blown down into the kiln, and he was able to get up. Walters proceeded thither. They reached the top just as Walters in his noble effort to rescue the bodies of the two unfortunate men, had fallen down. Walters, who was lying on the ground, and a boy dispatched for a doctor. His rescuer, after cutting a hole through the lime, succeeded in bringing out the other bodies. He rescued them both, by which time Walters had been restored to consciousness.

OVERPOWERED BY THE NOXIOUS VAPORS, and fell back into the kiln. Fortunately some particles of lime near his feet were blown down into the kiln, and he was able to get up. Walters proceeded thither. They reached the top just as Walters in his noble effort to rescue the bodies of the two unfortunate men, had fallen down. Walters, who was lying on the ground, and a boy dispatched for a doctor. His rescuer, after cutting a hole through the lime, succeeded in bringing out the other bodies. He rescued them both, by which time Walters had been restored to consciousness.

THE NEWS OF THE SAD affair spread like wildfire, and a hundred people flocked to the scene. Both of the unfortunate men were men of families. Nothing has ever occurred before in that part of the country which has cast such a gloom over all.

A coroner's jury held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. The bodies of the two men were buried in the kiln, and reported as suffering severely from the effects of the suffocating gas.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT. A CRITICAL MEMOIR of the late Emperor Napoleon III., to which is added a political poem on the state of society in France in 1871 and 1872, by Mr. George Browning, will be issued soon.

A Briton who wants a "free breakfast table" has printed a book in favor of the abolition of the income tax and the substitution for it of a poll tax.

YEMER'S "FORNERS" is a huge congeries of folios which most readers have heard of, but few have handled. Its value consists in the reproduction in plain print of all the treaties, leagues, capitulations, confederacies and alliances which have ever been made between Great Britain and other foreign Powers. Two very volumes of this bulk operate to warn of students, and the English Rolls Office has done an immense service by condensing into two octavo volumes, by the late thorough and best hand of Thomas Dufferin, a complete digest of all the British treaties and alliances.

A CHICAGO HOUSE is about to print a book on landscape architecture in the West, with essays on forest planting on the Great Plains, by Mr. E. W. S. Cleveland, architect.

PROFESSOR DEVONS has prepared an elaborate new work on logic, upon which he has been occupied many years. Its title will be, "The Principles of Science; a Treatise on Logic and Scientific Method."

MESSRS. A. D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. have recently received from Dr. Hepburn, of Japan, a limited number of copies of his Japanese-English and English-Japanese Dictionary. The work contains about twenty-eight hundred Japanese terms rendered into English and a complete and thoroughly revised table of the Japanese kana. Dr. Hepburn is now here, and will prepare during his stay an edition, in portable form, without the Japanese characters, which will be ready in the course of a few months.

O'KELLY INTERVIEWED.

Fort Gerona and Its Prisoner Visited.

SKETCH OF THE CALABOOSE AND THE RATS.

How Our Commissioner Takes His Confinement.

HIS VIEWS OF THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES.

Popular Delusions About Cuba Libre.

A LETTER TO THE BRITISH CONSUL.

MANZANILLO, APRIL 26, 1873.

Quitting Havana, according to instructions, I arrived here, after a pleasant voyage of three days along the coast east, in the steamer Trinidad yesterday. As my arrival was expected, the British Vice Consul's mess was waiting on the wharf to take charge of the HERALD correspondent and conduct him to O'Kelly's cell. Leaving the Trinidad, we paid a passing visit to Mr. Loutens, the Vice Consul, who will obtain immorality through the misfortune of your special commissioner. This gentleman received me with great kindness and cordiality. He at once proffered me the hospitality of his house during my stay, and as O'Kelly's description of the Calaboso Blanco and its customers had created a slight prejudice in my mind against that establishment I eagerly accepted the good-natured offer. As soon as the exchange of compliments had been completed, my guide and myself directed our steps to

Fort Gerona. It was the hottest hour of the day, and the fierce rays of the sun beat down on us as we struggled up the steep hill which leads to the fort. After considerable efforts we halted in front of a mean-looking brick building, having ominous-looking loopholes, flanking defences, and surrounded by a ditch some twelve feet wide. This ditch is crossed by a kind of drawbridge, which is raised every night at eight o'clock, so that no enterprising insurgent should sneak in. Four cannon, carrying twelve-pound shot, do the heavy business of the fort, while some forty soldiers are at hand to contribute in a small way in any military concerns that may be given for the benefit of the men in the main yard. I have been since informed that the structure now called a fort was formerly applied to the uses of a hospital, and that, on account of its commanding position over the city and the surrounding country, it has been converted into a place of defence. Of course I was too formidable a person to be allowed to enter without challenge, so the sentinel detained me, under pain of being shot, until the officer of the guard had reconnoitred and given his gracious permission to my entry. Having discovered that my object was to visit Mr. O'Kelly, and satisfied himself that I had no recruiting party concealed about my person, I was allowed to enter and in a few seconds found myself at

the "calaboso" or was commissioner, as you call it hereafter, will be known to fame as O'Kelly's cell. At a sign from his superior the sentinel—a rather unclean-looking rascal—pulled back the bolt of the door and allowed me to pass. Your special correspondent was taking matters easily, seated in his shirt sleeves in a rocking chair reading. When the door swung open he looked up from his book, and recognizing me immediately, leaped from his chair and advanced to meet me on the threshold of his prison. "My dear fellow, I am glad to see you," he exclaimed, at the same time giving my hand a squeeze that proved beyond question that it was no mere "shade" of your correspondent *de la manigua* that welcomed me. The exhaustion theory was at once exploded, and I felt convinced that the Spanish authorities would have to expend some muscle or some powder before disposing of the HERALD Commissioner.

Without being allowed time to sit down even I was subjected to

A SMOOTHER OF QUESTIONS, to which I would have taken at least half an hour to answer. "What is the news?" "When am I to get out of this hole?" "What does the HERALD say?" "What about the new Captain General?" and, finally, "How are you?" I begged for mercy, assuring my imprisoned associate that if he would permit me to sit down and take a little breath after my walk up the hill I would satisfy him so far as I was able on all points. While wiping the perspiration from my face, I glanced around the calaboso in which I found myself. The soldier accused of felony, whom the Spanish authorities have given your Commissioner as a companion, was still present. A writing table, on which were placed a few bottles doing service as candlesticks, some books and a lot of writing paper scattered about, with a few chairs, formed the principal FURNITURE OF THE PLACE. These I afterwards learned were the property of your commissioner. There were also two wooden benches, looking very dirty and old, although one of them, which serves as banqueting table, is washed every day by the soldier, whom O'Kelly has turned into a kind of waiter and scullion, all work, and two small, mean-looking boxes and some clothes hanging from nails in the walls. The air of the room is exceedingly wretched and depressing, the only relief being brought by the window, which is large and faces out on the country. The floor is full of holes, and almost in the centre the brick flooring is broken and the ground visible. While I was examining these little details I was surprised to see

SEVERAL RATS SLAY OUT of their holes in search of provisions and run about the floor, with the utmost indifference to the presence of the other inhabitants. When I called your commissioner's attention to them he said, "Oh, they come to visit me when they like, and as they are the only friends that can come to see me without the permission of the authorities, they are always welcome. Sometimes they become too enterprising and try to carry off my dinner from under my nose, but I protest against any appropriations of that kind and insist on my visitors contenting themselves with what I give them."

When I had observed these details I informed my colleague that I had come down to interview him. O'Kelly looked at me for a while and then burst out, "Well, that is cool! You will permit me to interview you first. I want to know if the representations which I suggested have been made at Madrid, and what answers the republican government have given. I telegraphed to Mr. Bennett that the quickest way to get me out of this scrape was to apply to the central government. From the beginning I have had the conviction that the local people here would do me all the harm and hold me prisoner as long as they could. I am anxious to get out of this as soon as possible. I insisted in more than one telegram on the necessity of bringing all possible influence to bear in Madrid, and I hope Mr. Bennett has acted on my suggestion, for, if the local authorities are left to deal with me, I shall be subjected to a considerable amount of annoyance. Their conduct, in the first instance, was so promiscuous and hostile that I was seriously afraid they would undertake to act without consulting the chief authority of the island, and I was especially uneasy, as I was uncertain whether those advices had been allowed to reach the HERALD."

I replied to Mr. O'Kelly that the special telegram he referred to had been received and duly forwarded.

"I am glad that, as my telegrams and communications have been continually interfered with, and even suppressed, so that I was never sure whether they reached their destination. In fact,

has been one of the principal sources of uneasiness during my imprisonment."

MR. O'KELLY ON THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES. I requested Mr. O'Kelly to give me a succinct account of all the main points of his arrest, imprisonment and treatment.

"I have treated these subjects pretty exhaustively already in a long letter which I wrote to the HERALD since my arrest. There are some things in connection with the story which, for obvious reasons, cannot be touched upon now. When the whole history comes to be written the conduct of the authorities will appear even less excusable than it does now. The efforts which I see by the Havana press have been made to represent me as holding compromising relations with the insurgents have not the slightest justification. The letters which the authorities pretend to regard as compromising are simply letters of courtesy written to Mr. Bennett. They had nothing to do with politics, and, so far as I have been assured, contain nothing more than expressions of admiration for the enterprises undertaken by the HERALD in the cause of civilization and general enlightenment in all quarters of the globe.

MR. O'KELLY ON THE REPRESENTATIONS rendered it necessary that I should write from the insurgent lines some proofs that I was actually in contact with Céspedes. If it had not been for this circumstance I should have declined to have been the bearer of any letter, however harmless, from any of the insurgents. I owed it to myself not to pass over Henderson's unfounded statements in silence, and I could not venture to impugn the good faith of any man without proofs. This is the cause of what some have been disposed to regard as an imprudence. These letters are written in Spanish. They were not sealed; and, though I did not take the precaution of reading any of them, believing it to be unnecessary, I am convinced that there is not a compromising word in any of them. They are so clearly connected with my mission as a journalist that only a fanatic or a man acting in bad faith could pretend to see anything compromising in them. All my other papers consist of private letters, no way connected with Cuban troubles, and the note books, which are the property of Mr. Bennett. Had there been any compromising in my conduct I would certainly not have returned to the Spanish lines, when a quicker and safer route was open from the coast to Jamaica. Nothing but the confidence inspired by the absolute neutrality I had maintained during my passage through the insurgent lines could have induced me to present myself freely to the authorities, as well as my misplaced confidence in Spanish honor. Not alone could I have quit the Cuban lines in safety, but even after my arrival at Manzanillo I could have left the country on board an American ship, which sailed the day of my arrival, without the authorities having the faintest suspicion of my passage through the town."

MAKING USE OF OUR COMMISSIONER'S NOTES. "Do you think the authorities arrested you in order to obtain your notes and make use of them in their operations against the insurgents?" "Probably some intention of that kind decided their action. It is certain that they have found more reliable and valuable information respecting the insurrection in my note-books than the Spanish government has been able to obtain during the four years the war has existed. They, however, put themselves to needless trouble, as with a little patience they would have obtained still fuller information in the columns of the HERALD, without exposing themselves to the criticisms of my public opinion of the world by their very questionable conduct in my regard. If they had hoped to find information of a contradictory nature they will have been disappointed. It is absurd on their part to have arrested me after making so many professions of their desire that light should be thrown on the Cuban question. The authorities arrested you in order to obtain your notes and make use of them in their operations against the insurgents."

"Probably some intention of that kind decided their action. It is certain that they have found more reliable and valuable information respecting the insurrection in my note-books than the Spanish government has been able to obtain during the four years the war has existed. They, however, put themselves to needless trouble, as with a little patience they would have obtained still fuller information in the columns of the HERALD, without exposing themselves to the criticisms of my public opinion of the world by their very questionable conduct in my regard. If they had hoped to find information of a contradictory nature they will have been disappointed. It is absurd on their part to have arrested me after making so many professions of their desire that light should be thrown on the Cuban question. The authorities arrested you in order to obtain your notes and make use of them in their operations against the insurgents."

NEITHER PARTY HAS BEEN WELL PLEASED not content with what I have already written, and if I am not mistaken the same thing will hold true of what I have to say. The truth is, there is much that is open to criticism on both sides. I will have a good many harsh and unpleasant truths to utter when I can speak with perfect liberty; at present my motives would be open to misconception. If I speak ill of the Spaniards it would be attributed to resentment, and if I criticize the Cubans it might be attributed to fear. These reasons I prefer to remain silent."

I informed Mr. O'Kelly of the memorial presented by THE CUBANS IN NEW YORK to President Grant, and the resolutions adopted by others at Key West offering to march at the vanguard of the American army in case he should be shot by the Spaniards, and requested him to state to me in what light he considered the action of these brave.

"I suppose their motives were good, but it appears to me slightly ill-advised and not likely to contribute much to my freedom. I feel grateful for the interest manifested by all American citizens in my welfare, but I sorely consider that the sympathy of declared enemies of Spain is not calculated more to injure than to serve me. It not only renders the public opinion more hostile to my release, but renders more difficult the interference of the American government on my behalf; and as my principal hope of a speedy release is centered now in Washington than in London, whatever tends to embarrass President Grant causes me a sensible injury."

"What do you think of the manner of conducting THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS against you?" "I think it very mysterious and inquisitorial; no information is given to me about what steps are taken, and as I have no legal advice I am completely in the dark. The *Acord* came here three or four times and told me I had to answer certain questions and do certain things under the penalty of being condemned for contumacy (*en rebeldia*). Under this threat I have been compelled to take part in proceedings which I do not pretend to understand. It appears that they are making up a case against me, but so far I have received no information of what crime they intend to charge against me. At the moment of my arrest I requested the British Consul to inform Mr. Danlop, the Consul General, of what had occurred and subsequently to request instructions from him as to what course I should pursue in relation to the military tribunal before which I had been brought. These telegrams were to have been submitted to you, but I received no answer. I have written several times to the representatives of the British government on this subject without any action being taken. In view of the demonstration of the insurgents in sight of my cell window, I have written the following letter, demanding some action to be taken to secure my safety, to the Consul at Santiago de Cuba. He forwarded my communication to the Admiral at Jamaica, and I expect the arrival of a man-of-war within a few days.

LETTER TO THE BRITISH CONSUL. FORT GERONA, MANZANILLO, APRIL 18, 1873. FREDERICK W. RAMSDEN, Esq., British Consul, Santiago de Cuba.—Dear Sir—I have again called attention to the dangerous position which I find myself in, and request that you will at once take steps for my protection. It is now sixteen days since I was arrested, and no official explanation has been given of what crime I am supposed to have committed. The events transpiring in the neighborhood expose my life to constant danger, as at any moment an attack may be made on the fort where I am held a prisoner by the insurgents who are operating within a few miles of this town. I have also to complain that I am not permitted to communicate freely by telegraph, either with you or the Consul General. Even the telegrams of Her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul are altered, not delivered, or stopped by the local authorities, so that I am absolutely in ignorance whether or not my communications to the representatives of my government have been allowed to reach their destination.

ENGLISH OFFICIAL DESPATCHES OVERHEARD. Hilthorpe was under the impression that the British government had been allowed to interfere with the communications of Her Majesty's representatives, it is now proved that

since Mr. Loutens, the Vice Consul, telegraphed to you asking if there was direct communication between London and Cuba, as I desired to avoid the delay of sending by Havana. This morning a reply has been given by the Consul, on the part of the British subjects and Her Majesty's representatives in Cuba. From the moment of my arrest the conduct of the authorities has been exceedingly arbitrary. The TELEGRAMS OF THE VICE CONSUL have been altered or stopped constantly, notwithstanding his protests, as he assured me. I want to know if this conduct will be permitted to continue, as it affects me very much by preventing clear and rapid communication with my friends. May now I am not certain that my telegrams and letters to the Consul General have been delivered. In order to secure proper attention to the representations of the Vice Consul here as well as to afford me the protection which as a British subject I claim, I consider it of the first importance that you will

ORDER HERE A SHIP OF WAR. The town is hourly subject to attack, and I am left, I know not with what motive, in a very exposed position. If an attack should be made, I shall be exposed to the danger of being killed by the assailants or assassinated by the defenders. In my first letter I indicated to you this danger and requested your immediate action. But you have not yet taken any steps to secure my safety. I will appeal to you again for the necessary protection, and I will take measures to place the responsibility of whatever may occur on you in the event of my taking any steps for the protection of which I feel myself in need.

The Fiscal and interpreters this afternoon visited me in my cell to inform me by the order of the commanding general at Cuba, Señor Morales de los Rios, I must not communicate with London by way of Cuba, but must send all my communications to the explanation of this order, and also

THE INTERVENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT. In my regard, I want to tell the whole story when I get back to my *Asylum sanctorum*. "Will you leave the insurrection out. Tell me something I don't know about Céspedes." "I will tell you something about his teeth. In the first interview which I had with Céspedes, I did not have very much time to examine him closely, and in my description of his person I made one serious error. I said his teeth were remarkably well preserved, and so they are, with only one exception, and this is a very noticeable one. In a fall from his horse he broke slightly one of his front teeth, but as I happened to be looking at the side which is perfect I did not notice the damage he had sustained. I consider this a very important rectification."

ABOUT CUBA LIBRE. "You have told me something about the teeth of the President, now say something about the teeth of the insurgents." "If you want to know all I know you must first get me out of this. Furthermore, it is useless to touch the subject of the insurrection in bits and scraps as it would only make a wrong impression. Numerous columns must be written to make the state of affairs in the interior clear to the people of the United States. All I can say is that nearly all the ideas popularly entertained about *Cuba Libre* are false or exaggerated. It