ROME.

The Health of His Holiness the Pope.

FROM THE DANUBE TO THE TIBER.

The Effect Produced by the Pope's Illness in Germany, Austria and Italy.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE HOLY CITY.

Speculations on the Succession to the Pontificate.

The College of Cardinals and the Election of a New Pope.

Antagonism of Clerical and Civil Authority in Italy.

ROME, April 22, 1873. Coming direct from Germany and Austria, via the Semmering road, to Rome I have been struck with the remarkable phenomenon that the further removed from the Vatican the greater the interest and sympathy exhibited in the health of His Hollness the Pope. Even in Berlin the journals spoke kindly of the suffering Pontiff. In Austria grave fears were entertained that in case of His Holiness death all the vast preparations there being made for the marriage of Princess Chisela and for the festal opening of the Universal Exposition would have to be postponed. Although a postponement from whatever cause might possibly be very welstate of the Exposition edifice and the inexorable march of time, such an event would have been equally unwelcome to the political prisoners Austria, who are promised amnesty and release from their fetters honor of the marriage. Vienna was. when I passed through a week ago, in a state of in tense excitement, produced by these festal preparations, yet the telegrams relating to the illness of His Holiness were awaited with impatience and anxiety, since, in case of the Pope's death, the most Catholic and Apostolic Court in Europe would of a certainty defer the marriage of its princess, and, as many thought, postpone the opening of the Exposition. However, a week has passed over and Pio Nono still lives. I find that the Romans them selves have never suffered from the anxiety caused by the telegraphic despatches to the Catholics of Austria and Germany, since they never entertained any fear that he would die for the present. People in Rome," said a prominent banker to me, "do not believe that His Holiness will die yet. He is descended of a long-lived stock. His grandfather reached the age of ninety, and Papa Pio is only eighty-two. I remember one Easter Sunday, five years ago, he was taken sick in the same way and the last sacrament was administered to him, but he recovered, and the Romans do not think he

is going to die now." ALARMING DESPATCHES. It was interesting in my journey from Vienna to Rome to notice how constantly the rumors concerning the illness of His Holiness decreased in in tensity the nearer we approached the Tiber. The telegrams received in Vienna, especially those m French sources, were most alarming. Those of the 15th and 16th predicted hardly an hour's life to the venerable head of the Church, and at Trieste a day later, a telegram, again from a French source, assured us that His Holiness was on the point of death, and that the Cardinals had been astily summoned to Rome to meet in conclave for the election of the new Pope. A correspondent in the Triester Zeitung described with exact minute ness the nature of the illness, concluding by stating that the cold in His Holiness' limbs kept constantly encroaching on the vital parts, and he led us to think that in a few hours the death struggle at the Vatican would be over. On arriving on Italian soil, however, the reports from the Vatican bore a much less alarming character. At Florence I was convinced that either the Italian did not asider the Moly Father in any great danger, or did not specially care whether his pontificate was near its close or should last another decade. Arriving at Rome, I had no need to inquire further as to the Pope's health, seeing the festive crowds out for the Sunday evening's promenade, enjoying themselves in their own calm fashion, while on the following day the city wore a really festive appearance. The houses were decorated in many ses with flags to commemorate THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF ROME.

the noble ruins attracted all Rome out of doors To-day is the opening of the Roman races, and consequently but little room is left in the mind of the Roman to think of the sick man of the Vatican. To say the least, the apparent apathy of the Italian people as regards the Pope does not strike a Stranger at all favorably. The Parliament, too, is equally disregardful of the Vatican, in discussing. ile the Pope still remains in his precarious state whether or not the religious orders shall be ex pelled from Rome. A postponement of the debate

whether or not the religious orders shall be expelled from Rome. A postponement of the debate would certainly be courteous and charitable.

GLIMPSES OF ITALIAN NATURE.

A hurrice journey to reach a deathbed in time is not favorable for making observations on the way. Even the romantic beauties of the Styrian Alps and the fruitful plains of Italy have no attractions at such times. Yet there was one tract of country on the road from Vienna hither which seemed in its nature to correspond to the idea of death and desolation so much that I was attracted to it. Immediately after leaving Trieste the train passes through miles and miles of the most barren, rocky mountum scenery that it is possible to imagine. It beems as if some terrible curse hangs over these miles and miles of hills, literally covered with stones, even shrubs being scarcely able to take root among the rocks. Five hundred years ago, an intelligent gentleman of Trieste informed me, all these nills were covered with grand old ferest trees, of which, however, none remained at the end of the last century. The Venetians had been in the habit si sending their galleys to this convenient coast, bordering, as it does, on the Adriatic, to fetch all the wood they needed, until they had finally completely deforested the entire region. So it remained for centuries, and the mills, having lost their protectors, the soil was washed away by the storms, leaving the bare rocks on which no vegetation could cling. Thus the vest stony wilderness remained until some twenty years ago, when the attention of the Austrian government was called to the matter, and eminent economists were confident that the waste district could eventually be reclaimed and restored to its former fruitfulness. The Austrian government then caused miles and miles of olive trees to be planted among the rocks, although first of all the very soil had to be carried to the roots of the trees. The young the rocks, although first of all the very soil had to be carried to the roots of the trees. The young fel

ake care of the land and its fertilizer and climate regulator, the forests.

MEDICAL ATTENDANTS AT THE VATICAN.

But to return to Rome. Your cable despatches will have already informed you of the improved condition of His Holiness' health, and of the

and printed as to the nature of the Pope's libres. An Italian contemporary gives some very interesting information on this point which I am inclined to quote:—'The doctors are of opinion that His Holiness has neither lumbago nor rheumatic affection, but that his libress is caused by humors, for many years gathered in the lower extremities of his body. He sits up every day for several hours; is put on an arm chair, and from thence lifted again into bed, where he now prefers to remain. The doctors think his libress will become chronic, which may keep him a long time in his present condition, unless some sudden complication should arise. He is attended by Professors Visle Prela and Sartori, as well as by Professor Ceccarelli, who was fortunate enough to make a sound cure of Monsignor De Merode's broken leg, from which he has acquired great fame and credit in the Vatican, so much more so as he is one of the most earnest members of the Society for the Promotion of Catholic Interests. At this moment the Holy Father prefers Ceccarelli to Sartori. Dr. Mazzoni has been called in for consultation, but does not hold a fixed place like his three colleagues of the Varican. To complete the company of Vatican doctors, must be mentioned Brother Salvatore, the good Carmelite friar, who is charged with the preparation of all the medicines administered to his Holiness as well as of the chirurgical operations the august patient is in need of. Brother Salvatore holds the impertant office of pharmacist, doctor and administrator of medicines. Brother Salvatore comes out of the bedroom of His Holiness loaded with medicines administered to heing satisfied to answer, with his usual kindly smile, 'Fa bene, wa oftimamente.' The zeal, the skill, the modesty and the devotion of this friar are most praise worthy, and in the room of the third floor of the Vatican, where he lodges, he night and day shows the vigilance of the falcon and the charity of the pelican."

A day later, and the same gossip continues:— "The remedies of Professor Ceccare

took place yesterday on his left leg, to the loy of Brother Salvatore.

AN AUDIENCE.

The Pope felt much relieved soon after, got up and received General Du Temple, the second hon of the Versailes Assembly after the not less lamous Beleastel. This General is one of the creme de lu creme of the legitimists, and has a secret mission from his party and Renry V. to His Holiness. Soon after his arrival he asked for an interview of the Holy Father and obtained it, and was introduced with great precaution and secresy. But M. De Courcelles had already been apprised by M. De Remusat of General Du Temple's visit, and had received instructions to watch him closely and discover his intrigues. At the news of his being received the Ambassador went immediately to obtain news of the Pope's health. The interview, however, had been so well managed that M. De Courcelles could get no information of what had passed between them in their long tête-à-ête. This morning (21st), thanks to Professor Ceccarelli's remedies. Plus Ix., satisfied with brother Salvatore, General Du Temple and Henry V., was able to sit up for several hours. The Emprasa of Russia hag we't ten to His Holiness a very affectionate letter, promising she will come to the Vatican, and sending to the august invanid a precious and valuable jewel as a present."

To close this department of gossip, the Fangula

she will come to the Vatican, and sending to the august invalid a precious and valuable jewel as a present."

To close this department of gossip, the Fanfulla says:—"For many months past cardinal Antoneii has not even gone down to his short walk in the Vatican gardens. He very seldom goes down to the apartments of the Pope, and has visited him only twice since this last illness. Cardinal Antoneili passes his existence within the limits of three rooms. The Cardinal's apartment in the Vatican is composed of a suit of numerous rooms, and what if he is satisfied with only three rooms? And it is singular that with his system of living he has not suffered gout. His health in general is good, but his looks are those of a man very aged and suffering. He occupies the whole of the day in the business of Secretary of State and Prefect of the Sacri Palazzi Apostolici. In the evening he receives some intimate friends and one or two indies, Roman or foreigners. He often complains of the loneliness of his present condition, for he has lost two very intimate old friends—Professor Tessieri, dead some time ago, and Dr. Belli, his adviser about precious marbles, who, suffering from paralysis, cannot leave his house. Every day the Cardinal is visited by his relatives."

This much for the Vatican side of the river, which must be considered to be in a state of semi-mourning, not participating in the festivities of yesterday in honor of the anniversary of "Roma's birthday." The flags hung out in the city yesterday were not commemorative of the anniversary of His Holiness' return from Gaeta after he had taken refuge there in 1848. This latter event was celebrated in the Church of St. Agnes, outside the Porta del Popolo, when it was expected that the clerical party would use the opportunity to make a demonstration against the present order of things. The popular festivities were all in honor of Roma herseli—that is, the anniversary of the foundation of the city by Romulus, as it has been fixed upon, 753 years before Christ. The officia and confusion caused a terrible fright among the winged occupants of the ruins; they were heard screeching about the city many hours afterwards, fearing to return to their wonted retreats. At ten o'clock all was over, and the people returned home, well pleased with the pleasure the municipality had afforded them.

Who Is To Be the Next Pope ?

ROME, April 24, 1873. to the life of Pius IX., and the interest taken by all parties, but especially by Catholics, in the prolongation or cessation of his eventful earthly career have made the public, not here only, but all over the world, unusually eager to obtain correct intelligence day by day of the progress of the venerable Pontin's malady.

As distance invariably increases the gravity of reports it is not surprising that throughout Europe rumors should have prevailed that His Holiness, if not actually expiring, could not safely reckon upon twenty-four hours more of exist ence. Press representatives from different capitals have made a rush to Rome during the last few days, travelling express and without a moment's

Fortunately we have not yet arrived at the melancholy climax so widely apprehend ed. As Pius IX. is again up and doing it only remains for us to make some comments upon what would have been the probable consequences of his death at this period and who would have been his probable successor in the chair of St. Peter

A SEVERE ATTACK OF RHEUMATIC CATARRIL. Without going into a formal diagnosis of the Pope's illness, which was brought on by the very simple cause of checked perspiration while sitting to enjoy the fresh afternoon breeze, after an unusually prolonged walk in the Vatican gardens, it will suffice to say that it consisted in a rheumatic catarrh, affecting also the back and hips, and producing sciatic irritation in one leg. The use of leeches was advised in the first instance, but fortunately the suggestion was not acted on, in consideration of the Pope's lymphatic constitution. which, at his advanced age, could hardly rally from any considerable loss of blood. His Holiness more prudently rubbed with anodynes and poulticed with mustard, which method of cure, by soothing the local pains, reduced the lever, which was never high, and enabled the venerable patient to repose tolerably easily in bed, although, during the first few days, any attempt to get up or to

the first few days, any attempt to get upor to move about brought on the pains again. Doctor Ceccarelli and the Pope's surgeon, Signor Costantini, have managed the responsible case very judiciously, and the occasional consultations held with Dr. Mazzoni were more prudential than necessary. I dare say, however, that Dr. Ceccarelli, the Pope's physician in ordinary, felt very anxious until he had ascertained that no dangerous cemplications were likely to develop themselves, for now that his august patient has recovered the Doctor himself has been seized with a severe attack of goul—a malady which out by mental irritation.

SUSPICION OF INTENTIONAL CONCEALMENT.

From the very beginning of the Pope's indisposition the most extrawagant rumors were bruited abroad, and suspicion that a estastrophe was being hushed up at the Vatican reached such a height that sensational sheets describing the Pontiffs demise were actually hawked about the streets. The cierical journals gave, upon the whole, very fair daily accounts of the Pope's health, but the liberal papers persisted in representing His Holines? Illeress to be much more dangerous than their cierical contemporaries admitted. Complaints have been made that no official bulletins were published, and certainly it would have tranquillized the public mind to have read once or twice a day a few words signed by the medical men in charge of the case, as is customary everywhere else; but every Court bas its own eliquette, and that of the Papal Court

does not admit of any such publicities, which, moreover, at the present juncture, would have been Pressonally of the present juncture, would have been Pressonally Disagresable. To the Holy Pathers. But a much deeper lying motive for keeping any serious mailady, or still more, the demise of the present Pontiff, as much and as long out of public cognizance as possible, is attributed to the Jesuitical and ultramontane party. It is suspected that they would be giad to have their hands free and their beads clear to arrange for the election of the new Pope before it should be positively known that the old one was no more, and the official recognition of the corpse and the subsequent formalities customary on the occasion should be entered upon. Composition of the sacress of the suspension of the present content of the corpse and the subsequent formalities customary on the occasion should be entered upon. Composition of the corpse and the subsequent formalities customary on the occasion should be entered upon. Composition of the corpse and the subsequent formalities customary on the occasion should be entered upon. Composition of the method of his successor's election in a summary form, presente cadavere, but there is no plausible foundation for such a report. In fact neither coercion nor restriction are to be apprehended in the selection of the next Pontiff, nor is the limited number of forty-five cardinals, who now compose the Sacred College, any hindrance to a regular and valid election; for just seventy-three years ago only eighteen cardinals met in conclave at Venice and ciected Pius Vil., who was a celebrated Pope in nis day, especially for his undinching resistance to Napeleen 1., and whose rightful nomination was never for an instant questioned.

It is therefore not at all probable that Pius IX, will create any new cardinals at present. He is understood to have stated that he should not do so as long as Rome was in the hands of the litalian government, and it is not the interest of his advisers to persuade him,

So much for the probable personality of the future Pope. With regard to the place of his election, the great question is whether the next conclave will be held in Rome or abroad. The policy of the Holy See being to demonstrate that it possesses no liberty of action in Italy, would urge the selection of some foreign town, free from local pressure. I have been assured that such a spot is afforded by Italy herself, in the little principality of Monaco, between Nice and Mentone, which is still independent and unannexed, and that the town of Monaco would be preferred, by land-loving cardinals to a rendezvous at Malta, which would necessitate a voyage by sea.

On the other hand it is affirmed that the conclave will be held quietly in Rome, where the ample canonica, or chapterhouse of St. Peter's, which afforded lodgings to so many prelates summoned to Rome for the Ecumenical Council, will fully suffice for the accommodation of their eminences, of whom not more than thirty-five or forty out of the forty-five will probably attend the conclave. In this case it will be the interest of the Italian government not to interfere in any possible manner.

CONFLICT OF CHURCH AND STATE.

There are already too many subjects of antagonism between the Church and State. There is the permanent grievance of the Religious Corporations' suppression bill. The government is bound to carry it through, edious as it may seem to indict such a sting on the heart of the invalid Pontin. Ministers will accept the parliamentary committee's amendment of their bill rather than risk their portfolios, but it would have been more delicate to defer the entire proposition until after Pio Nono's demise.

There is also the pligrimage grievance to keep up the matural rancour between liberals and cler-So much for the probable personality of the future Pope. With regard to the place of his elec-

demise.

There is also the pligrimage grievance to keep up the natural rancour between liberals and clericals. The latter have been organizing monster pligrimages to certain celebrated shrines, more as political protests than religious observances. The local authorities are prohibiting them on this very account.

political profests than religious observances. The local authorities are prohibiting them on this very account.

The first to have come off was to the sanctuary of Cividale, but the preject of Udine caused the clurch to be closed, and forbade any concourse of pilgrims from Fruili.

The shrine of St. Francis "the Scraphic" at Assisi, is next on the list, but the liberals of the province of Umbria have vowed to disperse the pilgrims by force, and the prefect of Perugia has received instructions in consequence from Prime Minister Lanza to prevent any such conflict. Meanwhile the clericals of Lombardy have announced a pilgrimage to the Madonna of Caravaggio, on the 4th of May, and those of Florence to the Sanctuary of Impruneta on the 12th. I conclude this letter by assuring your scaders that the Pope continues to improve, and gives audience every day to some diplomatist or dignizary, but private individuals are not yet admit ted to his presence, and even the eloquent and witty Irish Dominican Father Burke, who, you may recollect, went to America to antagonize and neutralize the effects of Froude's lectures, has just left Rome without being able to have a larewell audience of His Holmess.

BUFFOONS OF THE PULPIT.

Virgins-Lecture by Mr. Jones, of London-A Shot at American Prenchers. Mr. George Jones, of the Metropolitan Taber nacle, London, lectured yesterday evening at the

Brooklyn Institute to rather a slim audience. Doubtless the unpleasant weather had somethin to do with keeping many home who would other-wise have listened to his animated discourse.

You are doubtless aware, said he, that this is portion of the parable of the wise and foolish virgins. Heaven is likened unto ten virgins. It seems to me that, in all the teachings of God on earth there seems to be one thing-the great similarity between those who are Christians and those who are not. It often grieves me when, on taking up the New York Herrald on Monday morning, to see among the sermons so much bufloonery, I call it—to think that men can so distort the Word of God, and bring their eloquence to help them, and that such men are called the pillars of the United States. We cannot always tell the difference between

and bring their eloquence to help them, and that such men are called the pillarso the United States. We cannot always tell the difference between Christians and those who are not; but there will a time come when we will be put to the test. I shall notice, first, the apparent similarity between them; second, the distinction. I select this parable of the virgins because it is plainer. Ten virgins—they were separated afterward, but they started as ten; the second thing, they went forth with their lamps. I take the lamps to mean the PROFESSION OF CHRISTIANS.

Third thing, they went forth to meet the bridegroom. No separation there, I take it: they meant to meet God. Next thing, they all slumbered and slept, while the bridegroom tarried. We do the same; we don't always read the word of God as we ought, and that is a slumbering kind of state. Then the last thing in which they were alike—when he came there was an alarm. I take the alarm to mean death; we are always alarmed at death; all ten virgins were alarmed at that. So you find no difference, so far, in this parable. They all rose and trimmed their lamps.

We find in all parables the same apparent likeness, a similarity for a time, but when the testing time comes down they fail; the testing time came to the virgins, and the five foolism ones said, "Give us of yoar oil, for our lamps are gone out."

We now come to the second part—the discrimination. They had no oil. What was their oil? I take it to mean the

I don't mean the GRACE OF GOD.

I don't mean that grace which makes you a child of God to-day and a child of the devil to-morrow. Do you what it is to mourn for your sins. There is something vital in religion; there is a test. You must come to God mourning your sins. These five foolish virgins were destitute of that; they did not mourn over their sins, they just picked up a religion, but it would not stand the test. If you do not know what it is to mourn over your sins the oil of joy is not for you. Some say the Bible is full of invitations. I venture to say there is not an invitation in the Bible. I never found one. God invite sinners.

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INVITE SINNERS.

An invitation means to come or not, as you like, but we don't have the power to resist. I would not believe in such a God. The next thing was that they had no vessels. I take those vessel to mean the promise of God. He says, come unto me ye that labor and are heavy burdened, and I will give you rest. I never found an iI—never found anything about conditional salvation. Suppose He had put in an if where would we be? We should be lost, third distinction if they had no vessels and no oil they were all in the dark. What does this light mean? It means God. Listen to the counsel the wise give; go to them that seil and buy fer yourselves. Can we spare any of God's truths when we come to die? They wanted to separate the oil, but the wise virgins said no, we want it ourselves. God's truths must not be separated. Our test is, How did we come by our religion? Will we stand it? Can we say, "O God, Thou who knowest all things, know that I love Thee."

CHOLERA IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11, 1873.

Cholers infantum and cholers morbus are preva ent here, and a few cases of sporadic cholera are reported, generally attributed to over indulgence in fruits, ungeasonable everywhere. Many of our leading physicians express the opinion that not a cage of cuidemic choiera has occurred.

THE PRISONER OF WAR.

Letter from the Cell in Fort Gerona, Manzanillo.

Official Satisfaction Seen from Behind Prison Bars.

THE INSURRECTION FROM A CELL WINDOW.

Carious Glimpses of Rebel Raids Caught by the Herald Commissioner.

ESTATES IN FLAMES.

The Cuban Volunteers Appearing Friendly to the Insurrection.

Letter from the Herald Commissioner-Reflections on Prison Life-The Forger-Spy-The Rebels Burning Estates Near Manzanillo with Impunity-Desertions of Cuban Volunteers-What May be Seen and Heard in a Prison Cell.

FORT GERONA, Manzanillo, April 24, 1873. It appears that the Spanish authorities have not yet made up their minds as to what they shall do with me. Yesterday, however, a note came from the British Consul General in Havana to the Vice Consul here, in which it is stated that my life is out of danger, so far as the authorities are con

THE WORD "LIFE" IS UNDERLINED. and the writer expresses himself satisfied with this statement of the authorities, at the same time expressing his distinguished disapproval of my action. For the moment it is not necessary to more than record these facts; afterwards they will become subject for examination and discussion elsewhere. No one will be astonished that the Herald correspondent does not at all share the official satisfaction. Fortunately there are a great many reasons why my life should be saved, and the principal one is that there is no sufficient reason to give even the faintest excuse to deprive me of it; and as I am not a student it would necessary to furnish to the world some justifica-tion for my death. There is an effort being made to give immense importance to some

"COMPROMISING PAPERS," which were found in my pocketbook. If any preof were wanting of the contemptible spirit in which the Spanish authorities are acting in this business this circumstance would supply it. Two complimentary letters addressed to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, one of them from Cespedes, and a list of women and children whom the Cubans assert were murdered in cold blood by the Spanish sol diery, constitute "the compromising papers." These are so evidently connected with my mission as a newspaper correspondent that only a fool or a knave could pretend to look on them in any other character. Under these circumstances it is not much to be wondered at that my life is not in much danger from the authorities. The idea that belligerents have a right to shoot or imprison indefinitely neutrals who happen to pass over their

A SOMEWHAT NOVEL AND STARTLING ASSERTION of privilege. It is one, however, not likely to be quietly acquiesced in by independent Powers having some interest in their citizens, although here and there representatives may be found who think that so long as the extreme resort is avoided that the affair is perfectly satisfactory. So far the acappear to have worked much good, but, no doubt, results will eventually be obtained. It is still my pleasure to enjoy

THE COMPANY OF MY FORGER PRIEND, and, in truth, there is some doubt in my mind if he be not the honestest companion Fort Gerona could afford me. There are other rooms vacant where the accommodation is better, as well as the air. The first days there was evidence of a desire or intention to place me in better quarters, but as

NO PROPOSITION OF A RECIPROCAL NATURE vas made on my part nothing has been done, and, so far as I am concerned, nothing will be done. Prison life is very stupid, especially in my case,

having a good deal to say that would be interesting from many points of view, and not caring to say it while I am here. The cause of my silence is a complex one and not altogether depending on fear of inv lailers, but rather due to the desire natural to a free man to write only under such sion of his opinion free from suspicion. No in struction has come from Mr. Bennett on this subject, and, therefore, it is to be presumed that the choice of speaking or remaining silent rests with myself. One thing is certain, that

IF I AM PORCED TO WRITE IN PRISON the jailers will find little reason to flatter them-selves on the score of wisdom. However, this is just what I want to avoid, as you may well judge. My temper is somewhat ruffled by twenty-five days' close confinement, subject to the most annoying kind of espionage, and I do not wish any trace of resentment to appear in what I may have to write. The sentinel at my door can see into the room, and he never absents himself for an instant night or day. If I move his vigilance is aroused,

TWO INQUISITIVE AND NOT OVER PRIENDLY EYES fixed on me. At night a light is kept constantly burning in my cell, and every half hour the sentry is changed, so that my sleep is constantly broken Should the wind blow out the little lamp the corporal of the guard is at once called to light it, and when for a moment I leave the room three men with loaded muskets march at my heels. All this is, of course, very ridiculous, but it is not the less annoying. To judge from the way the authorities conduct themselves in my regard one might imagine me to be some famous warrior, upon whose safe custody depended the safety of Spain. And this burlesque is carried on with all

THE POMPOUS GRAVITY OF THE SPANISH CHARACTER The stage effect is heightened by the fact that the subordinate actors are entirely in earnest, it being the firm conviction of the soldiers guarding me that I am to be disposed of by four bullets, omeopathically administered.

The atmosphere created around me by this impression is rendered still more unpleasant and unsafe by THE PRESENCE OF THE INSURGENTS

in the immediate neighborhood of the town Their conduct furnishes a constant distraction, and now and then I experience what the French would call an emotion. From time to time the dulness of the hour is relieved by a sudden outburst of rifle music, heard in the dis tance. This is only an exchange of compliment between the outposts and for the most part nas nothing serious in it. Still, as there is no knowing what may be the gravity of the situation anthing like ennut is quite impossible at such a moment. The enterprises of the insurgents in this district are by no means confined to bootless skir

SEEN FROM MY CELL WINDOW the conflagration of four important estates, which have been reduced to ashes and the slaves and employés either scattered or carried off. In some of these cases report states that most of the armed volunteers joined the insurgents without any scruple. Last night one of the largest estates in the immediate outskirts of the town was destroyed, as well as a smaller one a little further of. So far no details have reached me, but as the configuration could be seen perfectly from my cell it requires no one to tell me that the estates were completely destroyed. The nearest was WITHIN CANNON SHOT OF THE PORT.

mishing. Since my imprisonment I have

and the forms of men passing before the fire could be made out distinctly. Preparations were made in the fort to resist attack. The guns were hauled about in a way which led me to expect at every

noment a discharge, but nothing was done. In town every one, I am told, was in a state of panic, as the advance of the enemy was momentarily ex-pected. No effort was made by the troops either o save the property or to punish the insurgent who, having completed their work, are supposed to have retired tranquilly until it shall please them to return to finish the work of devastation. Only two important estates remain in the neighborhood of the town, and, though they are strongly fortified, fears are entertained that they will not escape the fate of the others. Most of these inos nad been burned down before and rebuilt; the loss is consequently very heavy. The effect of this destruction of property on the commerce of the country will, in all probability, be fatal, as no one will venture to restore any of the buildings Even if this were done the impossibility of obtaining labor would render the outlay useless, for, in order to deprive the planters of all labor resources, the insurgents

CARRY OFF EVEN THE LITTLE CHILDREN. It was my intention to have written exhaustively on these subjects to the HERALD, but the circumstances of my position do not permit me to do so

teers in this district is also a cause of great dimculty to the authorities. In fact, they do not know whom to trust. The desertion of a part of the garrison of Congo and the whole of the encamp ment of Punta Piedra has been followed by

EVIDENCES OF INSUBORDINATION in several other encampments. A few days ago some forty persons, men, women and chilbrought here prisoners from Yara. It appears they were captured in the very act of going over to enemy. They are at present under trial, and of course it is impossible to obtain any re-liable information in their regard. Yesterday I was informed by one of the Spanish officers that unpleasant symptoms of the same nature have ap peared in other districts. Although some small reinforcements have arrived during the past week the garrison does not feel itself strong enough to take care of the town and at the same time send forces in pursuit of the enemy. The safety of the town is naturally considered of the greatest importance, and the insurgents are left at liberty to pursue their operations without molestation until the needed reinforcements have arrived, by which time there will, in all probability, be no property to deiena outside of the town. There is

that the insurgents are assembled, to the number of 3,000, under the command of Cespedes: but this s given to you strictly as an on dit.

Such is briefly the state of affairs in this quarter of the world, so far as they can be discovered from observations through a cell window. The interpreters are still employed translating my notes, though they were to have finished them in a few days; and unless the government at Madrid sends peremptory orders for my release I will be held here indefinitely by the action of the fanatics. The translation of my papers could easily been completed a week ago, but a change of tactics has been adopted, with what view it is impossible to judge. Notwithstanding the assertion of Ceballos as to the security of my life, should an attack be made, as is quite probable, on the town, my chances of survival are very small. With without reason, I am profoundly convinced that, should the case unfortunately occur, I shall be

for which only Providence will be to blame. Since beginning this letter information has reached me of the arrival of a gunboat with fourteen prisoners, from a little town on the coast called Vicana. These men were volunteers, and, in connection with a number of others, not yet arrested, had arranged to deliver up the town to the insurgents on the 28th.

THE PLOT WAS DISCOVERED, however, in time, and the leader, who is a volunteer captain, has been arrested with his principal conspirators. Troops have gone down to arrest some sixty more, but it is expected that before their arrival the conspirators will have deserted to the insurgents. Vicana is about forty mues, from Manzanillo, in the direction of Cape Cruz. Suspicious symptoms have been noticed also among the volunteers of Campechuela, which is only a few hours sail from this place. From these signs it

would appear that A MOST DANGEROUS DISAFFECTION is spreading among the Cuban volunteers, who have hitherto rendered very important services to the Spanish cause. It was by the aid of these irregular troops that the regular army was able to penetrate into the most hidden recesses of the Cuban fastnesses, and, should the Spanish cause be deprived of these invaluable allies, the difficul-

ties of suppressing the insurrection would be increased threefold. THE MORAL EFFECT OF THESE DESERTIONS has already been very serious, as the authorities are absolutely unable to say upon what number of the Cuban forces they can rely. If the desertions in other districts have been proportionate to those which have occurred in this the insurrection must have received a formidable reinforcement within the past month. Here the authorities are paralyzed, and the insurgent bands roam about

BURNING AND BACKING almost with impunity. It is asserted that the troops follow them, but never seem to be able to overtake them. In the operations the night before last the insurgents swept the country clear of hab itations and inhabitants for a distance of three leagues, one fortified estate only escaping. This is the story as told me

BY SPANISH ADHERENTS. although some among them try to diminish its importance while admitting the main facts. It is not astonishing that in view of these events I am very desirous of learning, net alone my quarters in the fort, but also the vicinity, and with this object have made strong representations to my consul. The English gunboat Plever will probably arrive here on Monday, so at least a telegram from Cuba informs me. It will be quite a relief to me from more than one point of view, and it I am let go I will in all probability go to Jamaica on board the Plover, being most anxious to bid an

eternal farewell to this execrable country. O'KELLY.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION. The ninth anniversary meeting, under the aus-

pices of the Committee of the Board of Mismons of the Protestant Episcopal Church, took place at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, last evening. The meeting was opened with the singing of the hymn, "Watchman, Tell Us of the Night," to the air of "See, the Swallows Homeward Fly." The lesson, the prayer and the usual exercises were gone through, and the Rev. John Cotten Smith said that the newly consecrated Bishop of Lake Paimas, Africa, who would address the audience, had been a pupil at the missionary school on the Rhine, which turns out so many faithful hard-working men to the cause of missions. That brave nation, England, when she liberated all her slaves, did not neglect to inculcate in them the principles of the Christian faith, and already on the west coast of Africa there were 50,000 Christians among the natives. Gradually efforts will be made to penetrate the interior of the Continent. made to penetrate the interior of the Continent. We felt that something ought to be done to better their condition as a sort of back pay for the sufferings to which we had subjected them. It was a curious fact that some of the warmest friends of the Mission were Southern men who had owned slaves. Great injury had been inflicted on the race, and the fact that they had been in this country in the midst of civilization had only tended to degrade them still more. The natives of Africa were brighter and quicker than the natives of this country.

Bishep Auer was then introduced to the congre Bishep Auer was then introduced to the congregation by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Montgomery, He gave an interesting statement of his work in Africa and of the work which he had done. He said it was hard work to teach these people the principles of Caristianity, and they looked with suspicion upon any attempt to teach them and closely studied the characters of the men who did it. Any isuit on the part of the teachers fell upon their swn heads. The natives nad all the worst vices of mankind. They daily broke the Ten Commandments, and seemed not to have any compunction about what they did. If, however, they were discovered they made each other suffer the cruelest penalities. They are great thieves, and it is very difficult to cure them of the iault. It is only after all this that the principles of Christianity can be taught.

Dr. Auer spoke at some length, and afterwards a goodly collection was taken up.

OAKES AMES,

Obsequies of the Deceased Mobilier.

A CROWD OF DIGNITARIES.

The Funeral Unostentatious-Eulogies on the Departed-A Procession of 400 Workmen.

NORTH EASTON, Mass., May 11, 1873. In the midst of a drizzling storm of rain to day, the body of Oakes Ames was committed to its final resting place beside the remains of his ancestors for two generations back. Never did North Easton contain so large a crowd of visitors from abroad. Special railroad trains were run from Boston, from Canton and from Fall River, and the assemblage of dignitaries was imposing. Vice President Henry Wilson, General Butler, Senator Boutwell, ex-Congressmen Gooch, Peter Harvey, Ginery Twitchell and Alexander H. Rice, Lieutenant Governor Talbot, George B. Loring, Seth Turner and many members of the Massachusetts Legislature; ex-Governor Henry J. Gardiner, Mayor Pierce, of Boston, and a host of others fill up the catalogue. The funeral, however, was far from being ostentatious. In every respect it resembled that of

A GOOD OLD FARMER, whose death was only of local interest. The bedy of Mr. Ames, in which, by the way, putrefaction nad taken place to such an extent as to render its odor sufficiently powerful to neutralize the perfume of the flowers with which the room was beautified, was attired in a citizen's suit of black and reposed in a sitting room on the ground floor-The casket in which it was placed was enshrouded in black broadcloth, and had silver nails and massive silver handles. A plate in the centre bore the

OAKES AMES. Born January 10, 1804. Died May 8, 1873.

The floral garniture was both elegant and costly. At the head of the casket stood a large cross, composed of rosebuds and lilles, and at its foot was another cross of violets in a bed of variegated leaves. A floral crown and anchor and a basket of llifes also remained at the foot of the casket. On each side of the head were a crown, anchor, cross and lyre of tasteful preparation. The foot of the lid bore a basket of carnations with the word "Rest" in violets in the centre, encircled by calla and annunciation lilies. The casket was looped about with smilax.

of the occasion were conducted by the Rev. Mossrs. Wm. L. Chaffin, of North Easton, C. C. Hussey, of Billerica, and Rush R. Shippen, according to the forms of the Unitarian church. Rev. Mr. Chaffin read selections from the Scriptures, commencing with "I am the resurrection and the life" and concluding with the text "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord;" after which a North Easton quara tet sung the sentence, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord." THE FUNERAL SERMON.

The Rev. Mr. Shippen said :- May the Gospet The Rev. Mr. Shippen said:—May the Gospel faith help us to rest calmiy and serenely on the faith of the living God and look at death only as an opening day to a better life beyond. As the spring time opens in blossoming beauty from the accumulating wealth of the dying winter, so it is with our life. Out of the dying acorn the oak is born, and as its rootlets strike down in the earth there rises up a new life. The caterpillar may mourn the death of its comrade when it is wrapped imits shroud, but out of that chrysals comet a winged creature born of a new life. Mr. Ames was one of a family of seven brothers and sisters, more than one-half of whom are now en the other side, and his own three score and ten were nearly complete when he passed away. Through all these years he has walked about among you as a citizen and as a friend. You knew of his tender-heartedness better than the public outside. He was a man of strong faith even when

DECEIVED BY THOSE IN WHOM HE HAD CONFIDED, and he was pre-eminently a just man. Although he employed regiments of men, he was always unassuming, always careful to provide for others welfare. He was a constant attendant upon divine worship. Caring little for speculative theology, his pew was always filled, and he never forgot the cause of his Master. All through his life he was a loyal advocate of temperance and freedom. With ample means for luxury, he preierred a simple mode of living, preserving green the majestic simplicity of ancient New England days.

In all his dealings he was actuated by a desire to do justice to all men, taking them for what they are and not for what they seem to be. His massive mould of stature rendered him a mighty worker in the world's affairs. I can never forget that seven years ago i walked with him by these doors, and suggested that he needed a Summer vacation. "I have taken one day at the seased," he replied, "and that will last me for recreation the remain." faith help us to rest calmly and serenely on the

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HE COULD NOT REST QUIETLY.
His work in behalf of the Pacific Railroad cannot
be appreciated by this generation, for it was amighty task and mightily accomplished. If his
countrymen for the hour judged him too harshly,
we knowing his pride and unsuilled integrity from
year to year, believe that throughout all his dealings he was actuated by the most honest intentions. I desire to say solemnly, to-day, that when
the clamor of the hour has passed away, the
American people will better recognize the grandservice he has done them, and how greatly civilization is indebted to him. I, who have known him
for years, gladly and willingly pay my tribute to
his memory, for he was

ALWAYS READY TO LEND A HELPING HAND
to humanity in its weakness and its needs.

Rev. Mr. Hussey, who, before his present pastorate, was settled for years as pastor of the Ameschurch in this town, followed with an eloquent
tribute to the memory of his benefactor. He prophesied that the service which the deceased had
rendered the nation, religious because it was ingenious and enterprising, would one day be appreciated as it deserved.

Rev. Mr. Shippen offered a touching prayer, the
choir chanted "Thy will, my God, be done,"
and there was a benediction by the Rev,
Mr. Hussey, which concluded the religious
services at the house. The casket was then taken
to the hearse by Messrs. D. C. Lillie, John Carr, O.
A. Day, Benjamin J. Blaisdell, Sidney Packer, Reuben Meader, Jesse Nourse and Caleb Carr, workmen, each of whom had been in the employ of the
Ames family for more than twenty years. The procession was a simple one befitting the occasion.
Behind the hearse came a line of carryails, buggies
and old-fashioned chaises filled with the country,
people for miles round about, and followed by

A PROCESSION of FOUR RUNDRED WORKMEN.
Upon reaching the cemetery, there was a short
prayer and a chant, after which all that

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. George Becks, of Booth's Theatre, sails for Europe on the 24th inst., where he purposes spending his Summer vacation.

farewell reading on Thursday evening. The read-ing is to be given in behalf of the Early Closing

Rubinstein's great plano recitals begin at Steinway Hall this evening, and continue during the week. This series will give a better idea of the musical capacities of the piano and the growth and excellence of plano music than was afforded ever by any entertainment which has taken place in this

country.

The annual benefit of Mr. J. A. Zimmerman, the popular treasurer of Niblo's Garden, takes places on Thursday afternoon. The programme will be varied and entertaining, and the list of artists who are to appear is a very long one, including Luiu, Mile. Amalia Pitteri, Laura Joyce, Mr. E. Lamba Weish Edwards, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Mont-gomery, Oofty Gooft, Jennie Yeamans, Mons. and Mme. Marten, Mamin, Mamt and Bartholomew. Ling Look, Mons. Carron and sons, Miss Ellen dorant and others.

Mr. Dion Boucicault's new piece, in preparation at Wallack's Theatre, is called "Mora; or, the Golden Fetters." It is, we hear, a picture of lifein New York, of a class similar to that of his well-known drama, "The Streets of New York." The "golden fetters" refer to a curious bracelet worm by the leading female character; it consists of pair of elegant handcuffs made of the precious metal. The mystery attached to this singular piece of jewelry furnishes the sub-title of the work. Mora Vaneyk, a New York actress is the heroine