THE LOST GUATEMALA.

A Terrible Story the Sea and Land.

SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.

Cast on the Mexican Coast, Among Leper Indians.

The Saved Suffering from Hunger and Thirst.

CAPTURING AN INDIAN CHIEF.

An Official Investigation Held at Salina Cruz-Who Is to Blame for the Disaster !- Engines and Boilers Go Through the Steamer's Bottom-Rotten Boats Freighted with Noble Passengers-The Heroism of an American Lady.

On the morning of the 13th of October last the ific Mail steamer Guatemala, bound from San Benito to Tonala, was wrecked on Tonala Bar. There were fifty-three persons-passengers and on board. Of these fifteen of the crew, including the chief officer and chief engineer and one passenger-sixteen in all-were lost, the boat containing them never having been seen after leaving the wreck.

The steamer Henry Channey, belonging to the same company, arrived at this port late Friday night last, bringing as passenger Captain A. T. mala. His story of the causes which led to the terrible disaster are narrated herewith, as well as the official investigation demanded by him and held at Salina Cruz, the port of entry of Tehuan-

There is much in the testimony of the several persons examined that is worthy of earnest perusal. There is a general inclination to charge the disaster upon one George Foster, the third mate, but his testimony upon the all-important point should be entitled to consideration. Naturally he differs from his brother officials. One of the passengers, an intimate friend of the captain, it would seem, makes a serious charge against the equipment of the ship in the matter of the boats, as he testifies they were all in bad condition, and in some cases "the wood was completely rotten." Many acts of heroism were performed while leaving the ship, but none more noticeable than that of Mrs. Lewis, an American lady, living in Nicaragua. who, with her undergarments, prevented a rotten boat from sinking and drowning all the pas

When the saved reached the inhospitable shore, almost drowned, and bruised, hungry and thirsty, a new and unexpected enemy confronted them. Leper Indians inhabited the place and refused any assistance to the almost dead that the sea had not swallowed in its relentless fury. Now the captain, who had shown on the wreck great courage, again displayed his ability to meet an emergency, and, leading on trusty men, captured the chief of these savages and threatened him with death if his demands were not complied with. The threat was too much for the Indian and assistance was obtained which eventually resulted in succor and aid. The following are the interest-

Ing statements:—

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS' STATEMENT.

I left Panama in the Guatemaia, 1,040 tons, cartying the mails to Acapulco, via Central American and Mexican ports. Nothing anusmal occurred on the voyage up to San Benito, which place we left on the 12th of October, at hall-past one o'clock P. M., bound for Tonala. Steered northwest by west, engine making thirty-eight revolutions, the speed being a little short of six knots per hour. On the 12th, about a quarter past two o'clock, we were abreast of Socconoosee Mountains, and shortly after three o'clock the second officer reported the steamer at least twelve miles from land. At four o'clock A. M. the third officer was given charge of the deck, and he was instructed to report if the vessel made the low land, and, in case of seeing the breakers, to hand the ship off the shore at once and send the quartermaster on the lookout to call me, at a quarter past four o'clock I went aft, and five minutes later the third officer walked up very coolly and stated he had seen low land abeam to starboard. I ordered him to keep the ship northwest they went balf west, being at that time on the war. board. I ordered him to keep the ship northwest by west half west, being at that time on the quar-ter deck and not seeing any low land. I then went into my room to take tea. At ten minutes past five o'clock the third officer came to my room, walking as usual, and quietly informed me that the ship was

inve o'clock the third officer came to my room, walking as usual, and quietly informed me that the ship was

SURBOUNDED BY ERRAKERS.

I immediately ran forward, and before reaching the pilot house saw the breakers close aboard ahead and some distance off on the starboard beam. I sang out to R. Wilson, who was at the wheel, to port his helm hard a-starboard, and on entering the pilot house I saw the ship was inside the first outside line of breakers on Tonaia Bar. I rang the engine bell and stopped the ship, and looking at the compass found the ship heading northwest by north half west. I then lound she had been steered wrong and contrary to my orders, and ran to the engine room door and told the engineers to back the ship as quick as possible; but there being only eleven pounds of steam on at that time it was found impossible to do so. In a few minutes after a heavy sea came down, carrying the ship's stern in shore and bringing her on the bottom with terrible force, and she then listed heavily to port side, bursting the steampipes from 'the boilers and filling the decks with steam. Seeing no hope of getting the ship off I ordered the engines to be stopped and the bilge injections to be opened, that the ship might fill more rapidly and to prevent her going the lives of the passengers and crew would be much less if the ship should forge into the shallow water, where it was breaking continually. The third sea litted her very high, and she came down water, where it was breaking continually. The third sea litted her very high, and she came down boat on the starboard side. I gave orders to the men to clear away the port quarter boat lowered and boat on the starboard side. I gave orders to the men to clear away the port quarter boat lowered and placed five men and the steward in charge, and Mrs. Lewis, the only tady passenger, was sent of with them. The boat was pulled clear of the breakers and then waited for currher orders. The chief officer, along with the second and third compets to the surf was rendered to the li

the surf was running very high, and we went west-ward, with the intention of reaching Salina Cruz. We had no provisions, and many of us had no cloth-

Everything, including a great many valuables, was left in the ship. The chief officer was piaced in charge of the port forward boat, containing in all fourteen persons; the second officer in charge of the lifeboat, with thirteen persons, and the third officer in charge of the lifeboat, with thirteen persons, and the third officer in charge of the lifeboat, with thirteen persons, and the third officer in charge of the starboard forward boat, with eight mer. and I retained the port quarter boat, with eleven in all. The chief engineer at this time was in the second mate's boat, he and Vicente Echeginsen, a passenger, changing at the same time boat, with eleven in all. The chief engineer at this time was in the second mate's boat, he and Vicente Echeginsen, a passenger, changing at the same time into the boat of the chief emcer. Instructions were given the officers in charge of the boats to keep close in shore and together, and not to land unless cohapelled to do so. We were at this time two miles from land, but the surf being so rough it was dangerons to attempt to land. About nine hours after leaving the ship the purser indeed, and all in the boat were nearly drowned in the attempt. I went in-shore: but seeing two men stretched on the peach concluded they had been drowned and did not land, but kept to the westward. That atternoon and night the wind blew fresh, and the boats were all in sight at sundown. On the lith, at six A. M., a strong northwest gale ble w and we found it necessary to land, as it was impossible to keep within sight of it anylonger and remain at sea. At nine A. M. both of the second officer at four clock, and he told me to keep within sight of it anylonger in consequence of my having reported that I hought I saw the land; the captain, the course was charges to he with reference to the variation to the boat were all in sight at sundown. On the lith, at six A. M., a strong northwest gale ble w and we found it necessary to land, as it was impossible to keep within sight of it anylonger and remain at sea. At nine A. M. both of the second officer at four clock, and the second officer at four clock was northeast; all of the captain, the course was charged to make the set of the captain, the course was charged to make the set of the captain at went forward to the boat and there are not considered we have been done: I went forward to the boat and there are not considered we have considered we have the set of the captain the course was charged to here the set of the captain the course was charged to here the set of the captain the course was charged to here was charged to make the set of the captain the captain the captain the captain the

seif set out for the chief of the seiflement and captured him, placing him on a horse and presenting

A DAGGER-NNIFE AT HIS BREAST, and, threatening him death, made him come to terosi. We succeeded in obtaining wagons and oxen, and made for the vinage of San Francisco del Mr. The purser and myself got horses and went and the beach in search of other boats, and we found to passengers. Search and his soon—who had to me ashore in the second mate's boat, and informed that the second mate's boat with the sixteen money that the leaving instructions for the treatment of the missing boat with the sixteen money that the second mate's boat that the second mate's second on the survivor's second on the survivor's in Teluantepec the captain promised to call on his way down and take them on board. On the loth she arrived and took the survivors away, bringing them to Panama. We passed, as before stated, Soconocosa Mountains at fitteen minutes past two o'clock. These mountains being twenty-eight miles from Tonaia bar, and the ship going short six knots I had no reason to suppose that I was within less than ten miles of Tonaia bar at the time the ship struck. Had the course given, northwest by west half west, been steered from fifteen minutes past four A. M. it would have been impossible for the ship to have struck where she did. After the helm was put to starboard and the ship stopped I found that the compass showed the ships topped I found that the compass showed the ships topped I found th

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS' LETTER.

To the Captain of the Port of Salina Cruz:—
In order that a full and fair investigation may take place with reference to the loss of my speamer, the functemial. I have to request that the passengers and crew saved from the wreck, which occurred on the 13th of October, on the Tonala bar, may be examined under eath, and that a copy of the said proceedings may be preserved for account of whom it may concern.

A. T. DOUGLAS, Captain.

PROCEEDING WITH THE INVESTIGATION.

Upon the receipt of the above jetter the Captain of the Port at once went to work to accede to Captain Douglas' request, and issued his official permission for the 'volding of the investigation and providing for the services of an interpreter. This done, he, together with Captain Douglas and all interested, appeared before the proper authority for such an investigation, as will be apparent by the following affidavit:— PROCEEDING WITH THE INVESTIGATION.

ioliowing amdavit:—
Appeared before me, the 22d day of October, 1872, the Captain of the Port of Salina Cruz, who requested me to take the following affidavits with reference to the loss of the steamer Guatemala, owned in North America.

In witness whereto I have set my hand and seal.

JUAN B. PEREZ.

take the following affidavits with correct to the loss of the steamer Guatemala, owned in North America. In witness whereto I have set my hand and search. In witness whereto I have set my hand and search. In witness whereto I have set my hand and search. In witness whereto I have set my hand and search. The investigation was then proceeded with, the testimony being taken in Spanish, from which language all that follows has been translated. TESTIMONY OF JOHN RANDALL, SECOND OFFICER. I am an Englishman and forty years of age; the Guatemala was lost on October 13 at a quarter-past five in the morning, on Tonala Reef; at four o'clock that morning is went off duty and gave instructions as to the north-east course to be steered by the third offieer, which had been the course between three and four o'clock; I particularly requested of him that he should pay great attention as to the sighting of land, and that he should tell the captain what was transpiring at half-past four; meanwhile, the captain had gone to take his tea, having been on deck for many hours previously; when I retired the wind was northeast; after having "turned in" but a short time I was awoke by a terrile shock, and immediately ran on deck to see what was the matter, and reaching there I heard the voice of the first officer, who was in conversation with the captain, and I saw them enter the pilot-house and examine the course, which I subsequently ascertained was northeast by morth; the captain shen shouled out to the englineer to put on all steam; the captain then inquired of the third officer admitted by the deep breakers ahead, which that officer admitted he had received no orders to change the course; soon after this the captain went below, and saw that the ship trust the latter reported that he had received no orders to change the course; soon after this the captain went below, and saw that the ship trust the latter reported that he had received no orders to change the course; soon after this the captain went below, and saw that the ship trust th

WILLIAM J. WHITE, PURSER.

and how two or three galant men pinnged into the surf and saved their more exhausted comrades from drowning.

WILLIAM J. WHITE, PURSER.

I am a citizen of the United States and forty-four years of see: I was aste in hy a control of the reef; I then made an effort to save the money in the sate, but the captain advised me to desist and to try and help save the lives of those on board; by this time the waves were breaking over the ship, and, owing to an accident to the machinery, the steam was escaping; in the midst of all these surroundings the captain stood quietly giving his orders; I was saved in the gig, with the third sasistant engineer and four others; a strong current ran from the northeast; I battled with the breakers, and in the missing he captain the with reference to the missing he captain the with the reachest of the missing he captain the water of natureal knowledge, experience or capacity.

JOSE PADILLO VELASOO, PASSENGER.

I am a native of Spain and a merchant. On the night of the disaster was awake owing to feeling somewhat indisposed; heard the captain giving repeated orders, and I believe I am justified in saying that he did not sleep at all that night, for he was constantly in and out of the pilot house, and at hair-past five I heard him tell the third officer to keep as good a lookout for land as possible; the captain then went and to get a cup of tea; speak English, so I understood what captain was galast the pilot house, where he select the bell communicating with the captain sprang forward and made for the pilot house, where he select due bell communicating with the captain sprang forward and made for the pilot house, where he saled the bell communicating with the captain sprang forward and forty years of age, and had embarked at Amapala bound for salina Cruz; at half-past four on the morning of the writes it is unnecessary. I suppose, to stat

maile was in his cabin; at the same time heard the captain giving orders; I think the captain acied nobly.

An IMFORTANT WITNESS—THE THIRD OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

The testimony of this witness is of an important observed the state of the vessel. Being sworm the third officer testing in the state of the vessel. Being sworm the third officer testing in the state of the vessel. Being sworm the third officer testing in the state of the vessel. Being sworm the third officer testing in the state of the vessel. Being sworm the third officer testing in the state of the testing in the second officer at four o'clock, and to limit to low the course was nortness; at forty minutes pasions of the course was nortness; at forty minutes pasions of the captain, the course was changed to mortheast by east in consequence of my, having reported that I shought I saw the land; the spain's order was obeyed instantly with reference to the variation in the course; I deny that I went down to my cabin after this observe what I had taken for land, and which was enveloped in mist; soon, however, the breakers were discovered, and the captain rushed to the singlehouse to alter the course and rung the engineer to atop the boat; land was distinctly seen twenty minutes after I reported it; I did not report my discovery of the breakers in a great hurry to the captain, because I considered we had plenty of sea way.

Q. Do you consider that if you had not zone to the captain, but had changed the vessel's course on your own responsibility, you would have saved the vessel' A. I do, and there was sufficient time to save the vessel' A. I do, and there was sufficient time to save the vessel' A. I do, and there was sufficient time to save the vessel' A. I do, and there was undeficient time to save the vessel' A. I do, and there was undeficient time to save the vessel' from the roet; when and was first geen it was distant some six miles, more or less; with regard to the captain, in have anited with an obliging and gentlemently commander, and those saved in

crew. Mr. Preces, the United States Consul agent in Oaxaca, having been notified of the loss of the steamer, and having been informed of the financial condition of the survivors, paid no attention at all to the earnest request of the captain to advance money or any nid; and, had it not been for the assiduity of Mr. Cremon no assistance could have been had—who even borrowed means from the Indians for the shipwrecked people. Some of the American citizens of Tehauntepec seemed to think that the United States government was not good for the small amount which, for humanity sake, was neededfor the subsistence of the destitute crew of an American ship, and had it not been for the kindiness of Mr. Mitchell they must have perished for "t of clothes and the necessities of life."

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Sir John Grant-Initiation of Public Works-Collegiate and Popular Education-Progress of the Negroes-Financial Successes—The Customs Department—Value of Property—Public Health—Weather and Crops.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 30, 1872. It is announced on the best authority that Sir J. P. Grant is to resume his place as Governor of amaica. It was a mistake to suppose that an Indian Lieutenant Governorship would be regarded by Sir John as a reward for the service he has rendered in Jamaica. He filled the post of Lieutenant Governor of Bengal long before his mission to Jamaica became necessary, and what he has done here greatly outshines all that he had done previously. At his time of life it is most probable Sir John looks forward to retirement and a peerage. Be that as it may however, it is certain His Excellency is returning a salary, it is said, augmented from £7,000 to £10,000 per annum. There is yet a twelve ment: but it is reported the term has been renewed, at his own request, to enable him to complete certain improvements which he has initiated, among which are mammoth IRRIGATION WORKS,

which are to absorb the water of all the rivers on the island, and conserve them in great reservoirs, for the benefit of the sugar and coffee plantations, and

and

A GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,
which is to intersect the island, starting at Kingston and terminating at Montego Bay.

Another purpose on which the Governor has fixed his mind is the establishment of a high school or college, in the way of completing his great scheme of public education. Prior to the advent of the present government the expenditure of public momey for educational purposes did not exceed 43,000 per annum; now it reaches nearly twenty thousand pounds. The whole amount from all sources expended for general education in the past year has been estimated at a total of \$25,922.

It has been observed by the inspector of Schools.

the past year has been estimated at a total of 236,922.

It has been observed by the Inspector of Schools, says the Governor, in his report to the Colonial Secretary, "that wherever fees are rigidly demanded, the schools are held by the parents of the children in higher estimation than elsewhere, and this feeling is the stronger the higher the amount of fees demanded. The inspector finds that the requirement of school fees has a marked effect very beneficial to the scholars. As a general rule, in the really good schools no difficulty is experienced in collecting school fees," This speaks well for

Weil for

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO,
in Jamaica. Sir John Grant is not a little proud of
what he has done in this respect for the mass of
the people. His great desire is now to do as much
for the better classes who have been compelled
hitherto, in order to secure a good education for
their children, to incur a heavy expense in sending them to the United States or Europe. The
college to be established at Spanish Town, with a
staff of English professors, is intended to meet
this end.

COLONIAL TREASURY PINANCE.

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COLONIAL TEEASURY PINANCE.

Financial success continues to be a marked feature of the administration. I have from time to time called attention to previous successes; and the period of fouting up the public accounts having again come round, it is pleasant to note another very large surplus on the year's transactions. The revenue for 1870-71 amounted to £405,271, which, after the expenditure of the year had been met, left a balance of £22,584; the revenue for 1871-72 has amounted to £449,247, which, after current liabilities are met, will leave a balance of £42,887, therefore, the last two years will give a surplus of £55,471 to carry to previous balances.

According to the notions on finance which obtain in Europe and the United States, large surpluses in the revenue over expenditure would lead to an immediate reduction of

TAXATION.

A very different principle is observed by Sir John. He banks all the surpluses and continues taxation at its normal rate. The people cry out against it; but as they are powerless to do head than cry out he does not heed them. But what will he do with all the money he is accumulating? Is the question asked from one to another. No one can tell, but the idea prevailing is that he will lay it out on public works.

CUSTOMS COLLECTION MANAGEMENT.

Certain irregularities among the officers of customs, or rather I should say the principal officers of customs has been in the habit of lodging the public money in his own name and on his own account in the Colonial Bank, and alterwards drawing a check for the amount when it accumulated, or at stated periods, in favor of the public treasurer. This was an irregularity, to say the least of it, and a very dangerous irregularity too, for what was

check for the amount when it accumulated, or at stated periods, in favor of the public treasurer. This was an irregularity, to say the least of it, and a very dangerous irregularity too, for what was there to prevent the Collector—if he had a mind so to do—to draw the money out of the bank and clear out of the country with if for some other place between which and Great Britain there is no treaty of extradition? The affair was long known and much talked over among the subordinate officers of the department, at length one of them felt it his duty to bring it to the notice of the local Civil Service Guarantee Association, of which all the public officers were the guarantors. For this he was reported to the Lieutenaut Governor for misconduct and dismissed from the public service. Anything more unjust and tyrannical on the part of the government and unsatisfactory to the public has not happened since the advent of paternal government.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Smallpox still prevails in the interior of the country, and the continued warm weather—it is as warm here now as in June and July—favors its increase.

Sanitary laws are being enforced against, the introduction of cholera, which is reported to be prevalent in certain parts of Cubs.

Agricultural Prospects.

The continued absence of rain retards agricultural operations, and great fears are entertained for next year's sugar crop.

The Markets

continue well supplied with the principal articles of import, with the exception of flour, which is very scarce.

British Colonial Traffic in Coolies.

British Colonial Traffic in Coolies. By late files from Trinidad we are informed that, the Colonial Legislature being in session, a State paper was laid on the table of Parliament in referpaper was laid on the table of Parliament in reference to letters from Mr. Thomson Warner, emigration agent at Calcutta, reporting the steps taken by him for the establishment of an agency at Madras for procuring coolle immigrants, and expressing a hope that "he would be able to comply with the requisition for the whole number of coolles applied for during the present season," and representing that much advantage would be likely to result from complying with the ordinance fixing a minimum rate of wages to be paid to "indentured limmigrants."

Fearful Fate of a Pauper Who Resided in a Cellar in Washington Street-

For some weeks past a man about seventy years of age, known only by the name of Leppel, has occupied a rear basement room in the premises No. 662 Washington street, paying rent therefor whenever he had the means to do so. Mr. Leppel was an eccentric individual,

HAD A FINE EDUCATION,
and is said to have been an inventive genius, often advancing the idea of propeiling street cars without the use of steam or horse power. Mr. Leppel seemed to have no friends and but lew acquaint ances, wandering about much of the time apparently in a bewildered state of mind, visiting large manufactories where complicated machinery was used.

On Saturday evening Mr. Leppel, who had not been seen for two or turee days, was FOUND DEAD on the floor of his miserable room, he evidently having fallen out of bed. The rats had eaten away a portion of his face and gnawed considerably at his lower extremities. As no relatives or friends appeared to take charge of the remains for interment they were sent to the Morgue by order of Coroner Keenan, who will hold an inquest.

At the last meeting of the Hoboken Common Council Messrs. John Lee, S. Bogert, John Logan, A. Sandford, constituting the committee appointed to confer with the Land Improvement on the to confer with the Land Improvement on the battle between the city and said company, relative to their respective claims to the control of the water front, reported adversely to a compromise, it will be remembered that the company proffered to the city a dock worth about \$20,000, in case the city should relinquish her claims to extend her streets to the water's edge. The suits of the city against the company therefore is to be prosecuted, and the decision of one Court being already in favor of the city, there is every prospect of a similar victory in the Supreme Court. The Council committee are considered to have given every satisfaction to the property owners in their treatment of the question.

CUBA.

Havana Press Proclamation of War Against the Herald and for the Defence of Slavery.

Pen and Ink Valor, with Poor Profit, from Vehement Protestation.

Mr. Henderson's Mission, Commission and the Consequences.

Shrieks by a Son of the Sacred Soil-Commercial Considerations as Cause of the Crisis-"War, Even to the Knife"-The American Commissioner's March to the Battle Fields-Progress of the War-Bloodhound Belligerency and Coolie Complications.

HAVANA, Dec. 3, 1872. Under the heading "Sensations" the Diario de la Marina again occupies its columns with a lengthy article devoted to the New York Herald. Like the darts in the flanks of the baited bull, the articles and opinions which the HERALD publishes from time to time in any way reterring to the existing Cuban insurrection or the social question-that of slavery-serve to irritate and call forth from the Diario one of its characteristic and petulant replies. in which, while pooh-poohing the pretension that the HERALD is in any degree the exponent of the feelings of the government or the people of the United States upon the questions which so deeply interest Cuba, it clearly shows its apprehension that such may be the case and illy conceals its con-

WHAT THE INSULAR SCRIBE SAYS, In the article referred to the Diario declares that if it believed such to be the case it would advise bringing affairs to a crisis and a rupture between the two countries; but as matters stand the Diario HERALD'S entertaining ideas. It also graciously admits that the Herald is absolute master of entertaining just such opinions as it pleases and would not even endeavor to prevent it from the idea of grasping at the moon to hang as a lamp in the Capitol at Washington, but aggrievedly adds that courtesy as well as prudence requires that it should not daily annoy a nation with the warning that it might lose part of its territory or with the threat that there is a lively propensity to take it by force. Such warnings the Diarlo thinks puerile

and such threats irritate it. To show how the last exploit of the HERALD, in sending a special commissioner to Cuba, rankles in the wounded feelings of the Diario, and citing its

When the Herald sent its explorer (Mr. Henderson) to this island, or when it found out he had been sent, it declared that it had been done with the object of ascertaining the actual state of the insurrection, and give to it its actual importance by writing with full knowledge of the case. After this assertion it would seem as if the Herald would wait until its explorer should furnish reliable information to form a well-founded opinion, and should meanwhile abstain from treating the Cuban question, unless to report concrete facts or publish such telegrams and correspondence as Mr. Henderson might forward referring to what he had actually seen. This would have shown, at least, courtesy to the Spanish authorities, who on their part carried their politoness to the extreme of conducting the explorer to places where he could put himself in contact with the insurgent leaders. But no, the Herald is altogether too fluent, and while its commissioner is engaged in exploring, it publishes articles harping upon the slavery question, forgetting that it has been settled (?) in the only manner possible—that it has been settled (?) in the only manner possible—that is by gradual emancipation—by the law of July 4, 1870, emanting from the Cortes, and the decree for its execution, from the Crown, of August 5, 1872. The Diario declares that the number of freed slaves in the island is nearly fit; thousand—about the sevenih part of those who were in slavery two years ago, when the law was promulgated. The foregoing statement is given by the Diario

in rather ambiguous terms, for it is generally known that the decree is a dead letter. A SECOND SPASM, AND TENDENCY TO SHRIEK.

The Diario endeavors, as it says, to dispel the haducinations of the HERALD, and works itself into a fever heat, breaking out again into the eighthundred-year war threat. It says :-

We do not concede to the government nor the Congress of the United States, nor to any people, the right to meddle with our internal relations, of whatever nature they may be, no more than we desire to mix ourselves up with theirs. Whoever shall attempt this with powder and steel shall be met with powder and steel, for we cannot believe that Spain will ever lower its rights of absolute sovereignty—those rights which constitute the pollutal or international personality of a country—to the caprice of any government or the whims of any people, and under this conviction the pretensions we consider

TRADE CONSIDERATIONS AMID THE TURMOIL. The commercial point of the question also receives a paragraph, and the idea that the United States can obtain what they wish from Cuba by the starvation process—that is, by imposing duties upon tobacco, sugar and syrups so high as to be equivalent to prohibition, is also combated

equivalent to prohibition, is also combated thus:—

The duties now ruling upon these articles are very heavy, and should they be increased to prohibition the United States freasury would suffer in income; refineries and maxufactories, unable to obtain, their needuli supplies, and the consuming public, cut of from its necessary consumption. The day that the United States sills to offer a good market Spain will send her products elsevant to the consuming public, and her products elsevally and common between reprisal as would still all common between the products elsevally and common between the products of the states, and the United States, with great hosses sons and the United States, with great hosses with the states of the latter country. Besides, the Harata is taken with the annexation mania, and desires Mexico, Canada, Cuba and Santo Domingo—all to form part of the Northern Confederacy—and then again, through very fickleness, is inspired with the autonomic idea, and wishes that Carada and the Spanish Antilles should be governed by thanselves, not through any favor to these countries, but rather that the Union should be surrounded by feeble, the connected States, upon whom it could impose its will as law.

"WAR EVEN TO THE KNIFE."

The Diario concludes its diatribe against the

The Diario concludes its distribe against the HERALD with the following declaration of hostilities:-

While the New York Herald frequently occupies itself with annexation, autonomy, and advises the government of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of our country, we cannot allow it to send in good ratin explorers to form an exact judgment of the state of the yet, so-called rebedition, and shall have to consider it an enemy who, unable to hurt us in act, furts us in thought and word. We no not fear its enmity, but, as certain intentions are of consideration according to their source, it is well not to forget for a moment that all the Herald says emmates from the enemy's camp. AND STILL ANOTHER.

The Bandera Española of Santiago de Cuba has an article upon Mr. Henderson, decrying the im-portance of his mission and opining that he has not fully executed it if it was his intention to study the true character of the insurrection, its importance, resources, organization and probabilities and at the same time the means which Spain pos-sesses to combat it. That it was the general opin-ion that the Herald's envoy would not be so impartial as one should be charged with such a deli-cate task, founded on the evident predisposition

cate task, founded on the evident predisposition against the Spanish cause; but as what Mr. Henderson has stated so far is just the same as saying mething, such fears cannot yet be justified. The Bandera sums up his mission as follows:—

The Henato sent out a special. He came among us and has been treated with all the consideration we are accustomed to dispense to our visitors. He had about liberty to go whitherseever he pleased, for we have more interest than the Henato or all who desire this war to continue in the truth being known, and, finally, believing he had finished his mission and seen all there was to see, he had been pleased to return to his country.

PRESENT BELIEF.

The Diario in this morning's issue notices Mr. Henderson's departure, but seems desirous of giving the impression that Mr. Henderson and Agramonte had had a difference of opinion, Agramonte telling Henderson that his despatches stated only three insurgents to have been killed at the Viamones action, and, on Mr. Henderson's replying he had counted forty-one, that the Spanlards must have mixed their dead with them. To this Mr. Henderson replied that the greater part of the killed were negroes, and the Spanish troops had but a few negroes among them. The Diario also states that Agramonte dissuaded Henderson from seeking the President, and alleged the dimculsy of crossing the river Cauto. After remaining three days in Agramonte's camp and sleeping two nights on the ground, Henderson returned to Puerto Principe and thence to Santiago de Cuba, leaving this place for St. Thomas, unexpectedly,

and giving a semi-dramatic close to his mission.

The foregoing information has undoubtedly been furnished by Ensign Emiliano Aguero, Mr. Henderson's interpreter, who arrived here last Friday. But, in a conversation with your correspondent, Ensign Aguero stated that Mr. Henderson informed him that General Agramonte was not only willing and ready to guide him to the President, but to embark him safely for Jamaica, after effecting this.

PROGRESS OF THE LAW. An official telegram from Puerto Principe states that the column of 200 men of the Reina regiment, operating in pursuit of the insurgents, commanded by Agramonte, Vicente Garcia and others, had met them near the Zaramaguan River, completely "dis persing" them with a loss of seventeen killed, acknowledging on their part a loss of one killed, six wounded and four contused. A "laborante" version of this engagement completely turns the tables on the Spaniards. At Section on the 28th, the Spanish troops fought an insurgent party, killing one of them and capturing eleven horses. A despatch from the Central Department states that the local forces of San Geronimo had broken up a negro palenque, or settlement, killing one and taking one prisoner. From Manzanillo the death of the insurgent leader, Benito Marrero, is reported.

The Commanding General of the Santi Espiritu district had added a force of ten bloodhounds to his other troops, destined to be used in the persecution of the negro insurgents in the Banoa Heights This valuable addition to his resources, it is stated, will materially aid in pacifying the district. COOLIES.

The Board of Colonization is to publish a fort nightly review, devoted to its peculiar interests. Numbers of Chinese coolies have been lately ar-

riving. DIPLOMATIC AND NAVAL NEWS. The celebrated Mexican dramatist and litterateur Don José F. de Cuellar, who has been in this city the past week, induced by his Havana brethren of the to Washington, to which latter place he has been appointed as attaché to the Mexican Legation, was on last Sunday the recipient of a complimentary breakfast tendered him by the representatives of the press of Havana. The most cordial feeling and good humor reigned throughout.

The commander of the Spanish frigate Gerona, Mendez Casariego, on the same day had combined a surprise party of ladies and gentlemen at the arsenal, where Brigadjer Llanos and his officers assisted their visitors in having a good time.

CUBA'S COLONIAL CRISIS.

Exodus of Wealthy Planters from the "Gem" to Less Brilliant Planets of the Antilles-Capital Sceking Investment in the British West Indies-The Lion and the Unicorn Pawing Pleasantly to the "Lone Star."

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in Kingston. Jamaica:-

KINGSTON, Dec. 1, 1872.

Wealthy Cubans, who have made up their minds to make this island their future home, continue to make large investments in the purchase of sugar estates and in land for the establishment of tobacco plantations.

and \$50,000 respectively have been given for properties that five or six years ago would not have brought half these amounts. Property has gone up immensely in value in this

I have just heard of two cases in which \$40,000

island, a proof of the confidence now felt at home and abroad in the stability of the government, and the progressive development of the country. THE ONE THING STILL WANTING. All that is now needed, and the need is recognized by the intelligent among all classes, is the

infusion among us of a little American energy and enterprise. Jamaica would then become, it is believed on all sides, a most desirable country.

Confreres in Madrid-Waifs from the Missouri Wreck.
HAVANA, Dec. 7, 1872.

The volunteers paraded here yesterday to receive a flag which had been sent to them by the volunteers of Madrid. MOURNFUL MARINE MEMENTOES,

Portions of the cargo of the steamer Missouri floated ashore on Abaco Island and were sold

THIEVES IN THE TABERNACLE.

Mysterious Disappearance of Collection Boyes-Descon Pearsall's Wonderful Discovery-The Sexton's Son Robbing the Church-A Heavy Loss.

An ingenious system of robbery, resulting in the aggregate loss of about six hundred dollars, congregational collections, was brought to light vesterday at Talmage's Tabernacle, Schermerhorn street, near Powers street, Brooklyn. Ever since last Summer the trustees of the church have been mystifled at the disappearance of money, in sums varying from \$25 to \$100, from the collection boxes. These boxes, eighteen in number, are placed in receptacles, or "pigeon holes," made for the pur-"pigeon holes" extend through the platform nearly three feet, or the length of a box and handle. The church officers were utterly at a loss to understand how these continued robberies were effected until a few Sundays ago, when Deacon Tommy Pearsail made a remarkable discovery. Deacon Pearsail was sitting in a seat in front of the platform, and could easily see the collection receptacles. The pastor had concluded his ser-THE COLLECTION HAD BEEN TAKEN UP.

receptacles. The pastor had concluded his sermon and

THE COLLECTION HAD EEN TAKEN UP.

Deacon Pearsail reclined in the pew, and as he listened to the strains of the organ, skilluly manipulated by Mr. Morgan, previous to the final hymn, his eyes were turned up to the ceiling, and he began in his mind to trace out the plain pattern. Then he gradually looked down, until his gaze met the ornamental work about the top of the great organ. This he studied very carefully, and then down, down, until he took in the pastor's head, which he surveyed critically. By, this time Mr. Talmadge arose to give out the hymn. Deacon Pearsail ceased gazing at him and turned his attention to tracing out the pattern of the carpet covering the platform. The next objects his eyes rested upon were the "pigeon holes" for the collection boxes, and at that moment he witnessed a sight that almost straightened out his carly locks and took his breath away. It was no more or less than the sudden disappearance of the handle of one of the boxes which had protruded from the hole.

HE RUBERD HIS EYES

and riveted his gaze on the place. In a moment another handle disappeared; there was no mistake about it this time. To make assurance doubly sure he kept his eyes open, and in a few moments a third box disappeared.

Deacon Pearsail mentioned this little circumstance to his brother efficers, and they called at Police Headquarters and obtained the services of Detectives Polk and Finshout to secure the thier or thieves. The officers is the deach of the patform, and they followed aim. He went under the platform, and they followed aim. He went under the platform, and they followed aim. He went under the platform, and they followed aim. He went under the platform, and they followed aim. He went under the platform, and they followed aim. He went under the platform and remained there until after the sermon, when he evicative beame alarmed, for he suddenly emerged into the organ room, had only envelopes containing money for pew subscriptions. The hocker and the

Mr. Rowan, an officer of the church, has made a complaint against the prisoners, and they will be arraigned before Justice Walsh to day.

CHINA.

Celebration of the Marriage of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor.

Quiet Union of the Royalist Unbelievers and Polite Warning to the Christian Nationals-Clean Streets and a Happy People-The Nuptial Chamber Furniture A Magnificent Cortege in Attendance on the Bride-The Rescued Coolies Returned.

SHANGHAE, Oct. 26, 1872. The marriage ceremony of the Emperor of China took place on the 16th of October. There was no popular excitement or demonstration su as would accompany the nuptials of royalty in Europe, nor even a very general interest display by the citizens of the capital in the event. Everything seemed to be formal, and, so far as the oute barbarian or the more favored Celestial of unomcial position was concerned, perfectly private.

PRELIMINARY PREPARATION.

A few rays before the event Chung-how and an other high official from the Tsung-il Yamen, called on the foreign Ministers and suggested that they should ask their "nationals" to keep out of the way. Some of the Ministers-Mr. Wade ah number, and Mr. Hart for the customs officialsaccordingly issued notifications requesting for ssion passed along, which the foreigners consid erately did, so far as was consistent with their de erately did, so far as was consistent with their de-termination to see somewhat of it.

Among the wedding guests were the Ambassa-dors from the tributary States of Corea, Annan and Loochoo. The first mentioned came, it is said, expressly to do homage on the auspicious occasion. The resident foreign Ministers, who refuse to kolour, were of course excluded from the cereme-nial.

nial.

Excepting the procession from the imperial natace to the Empress elect's residence, everything was conducted within the sacred privacy of the palace. The procession part is, therefore, all that can be noticed. For some weeks previously the road along the route to be taken by the procession was put under repair and carefully watered and cleaned, so that it was brought up to a pitch of fluish altogether exceptional in china. The portion traversed is rather over a mile in length, and on the 10th inst. the processions began by the transference of

on the 10th inst, the processions began by the transference of THE IMPERIAL FURNITURE to the palace. The imperial purpose of the ordinary Chinese four-posted style, in Canton blackwood, splendidly carved and with rich hangings. A looking glass, eight wardrobes, eight tranks and a few chairs, all in the same material and style, formed part of the suit; and during the next few days other articles of furniture and objects of veriu were sent into the palace, many of them no doubt wedding presents.

About four in the afternoon of the 16th instant the grand

About four in the afternoon of the 16th instant the grand

issued from the imperial palace to bring the bride to her imperial lord.

A body of runners preceded it, and at the head of the procession rode a Mongol Prince, with his attendants. Then came

Firty white ponies, with yellow housings, and led by men in scarlet.

The band, dressed in scarlet—silent.

A number of men marching in pairs, with banners—small flags of yellow or red, having blue or black dragons emblazoned on them, and borne on red poles.

A searlet umbrella of State.

About two hundred men with lamps.

Forty-eight large round emblem lans.

Two white umbrellas.

Six yellow umbrellas.

Six yellow umbrellas.

Two white umbrellas.

Two bluek umbrellas.

Two bluek umbrellas.

Two embroddered yellow on with banners, and the international content of the path and borne notif, lamps, from which depended banners.

These men were clothed in scarlet and had their dress varied with yellow spots.

The Princes, one a fine-looking man, said to be Prince Kung. These Princes were the Masters, of the Ceremonies.

The Empress' Book and Seal, each borne on a white chair.

The Empress Chair, covered with yellow silk and gold the poles red, and carried by sixteen enuel bearers, all in scarlet and freely bearers following.

A Manchu Prince, with numerous attendants and officials on horseback.

About two hundred guards on foot.

In enumerating the etcetars of horses.

About two hundred guards on foot. In enumerating the etceteras of the procession we have here the additions—principally the lamp-bearers and the chairs with the Empress' Book and Scal—which were made on the return, between eleven and twelve P. M. The procession was not very long, but the coup d'æll was magnificent. The dressees and appeintments were rich and splendid and everything was carried through in the quietes transce.

PROVINCIAL DISTURBANCES AND A POWERFUL AGITAS By the last steamer from Amoy we learn that a disturbance has occurred at Tee-hain-hsiang about thirty miles from Chang-poo-hsien, in the Chang-chau prefecture. This village is surrounded disturbance has occurred at Tee-beun-hsiang, about thirty miles from Chang-poo-hsien, in the Chang-chau prefecture. This village is surrounded by mountains and approachable by one pass only consequently it is very difficult of access. It is the home of a very powerful clan named Hung, at whose head is one Hung-shi, said to be worth over a million of taels, and connected by business with some of the largest Chinese houses m the South, Shanghae, Tientsin and elsewhere. This man has surrounded himself with a number of followers and adopted children. Of the latter alone he is said to have about a thousand, whom he provides with a few mow of land and a wife each, they and their families taking his name. As may be imagined, he is an undesirable person to interfere with. Some time since the Chi-hsien of Changpoo sent his police to Too-hstin-nstang to arrest some murderers, according to another.

The clan resisted and beheaded three of the policemen and their officer, a military mandarim named Pah-tsung. The Chi-hsien, of course, had to report the circumstance to the Chang-chau Taonthi- and Chentai, by whom it was referred to the Viceroy of Foochow, who at once despatched a steamer full of troops to assist the Admiral at Amoy in vindicating outraged authority, and on the 28th September this officer despatched a steamer and a number of war junks and troops to the refractory village, which is said to be moated, wailed and fortified.

The most diverse rumors are in circulation regarding the expedition; that it could not get into the village; that it had taken unmolested possession of it, the clan having dispersed to the four winds of heaven, &c. The rumor among the better informed is, however, that as soon as the troops reached the village Hung-shi, to show his good will, sent them a quantity of provisions, and begged the diplomatic services of a reverend generation of the them and the ship maria Luz, bound for Peru, arrived at this port per steamship New York on the 21st inst., in charge of Chen of the Mixed Court. The c

SUFREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Bar-rett.—Nos. 32, 40, 62, 75, 76, 77, 78, 90 16, 91, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 110, 111, 113, 115, 118. Call begins at 122. SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Fancher—ISBNS 91 law and Coct.—Nos. 26, 37, 8, 46, begins at 123.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Fancher—Issues of law and Not.,—Nos. 24, 37, 8, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61.

SUPREME COURT—CRECTIT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunts.—Nos. 761, 629, 2979, 923, 945, 2169, 1619, 1957, 2759, 2215, 2223, 2239, 2292, 2271, 2281, 2239, 2294, 2295, 2301, 2303. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady.—Nos. 770, 684, 634, 42, 296, 1104, 1294, 1128, 1232, 1242, 1258, 1258, 42, 296, 1104, 1204, 1128, 1232, 1242, 1258, 1258, 814, 3300, 3430, 695, 702, 688, 1140, 888, 42, 296, 1104, 1296, 1675, 1859, 493, 511, 1109, 1671, 1871, 257, 1871, 1871, 1890, 1657, 1659, 493, 531, 1109, 1671, 1871, 257, 1871, 1871, 1890, 1657, 1659, 493, 531, 1109, 1671, 1871, 257, 1821, 1840, 726, 1226, 1476, 1402, 876, 1482, 1489, 1712, 68, 609, 1634, 1639, 1624, 1650, 1634, 1639, 1634, 1639, 1634, 1639, 1634, 1639, 1634, 1639, 1634, 1639, 1634, 1639, 1634, 1639, 1634, 1639, 1634, 1639, 1634, 1639, 1634, 1639, 1634, 1639, 1634, 1639, 1634, 1639, 1634, 1639, 1638, 1638, 171, 1866, 1639, 1634, 1639, 1634, 1639, 1634, 1639, 1634, 1639, 1634, 1635, 1634, 1635, 1634, 1635, 1634, 1635, 1634, 1634, 1635, 1635,

The body of the little girl, six years of age, rut over and killed on Saturday afternoon, corner o Duane and Hudson streets, by a truck and team o horses, driven by George W. Armstrong, wa subsequently identified as that of Margaret Cooney who lived with her mother at No. 9 Harrison street Her remains were taken home and Coroner Keenai notified.