officers."
"Do I understand you, Mr. President," I inquired with some surprise, "to say that the officers of the Spanish army sell their powder to the Cuban insurgents when they fail to obtain it through other sources?"

with some surprise. "to say that the officers of the Spanish army sell their powder to the Cuban insurgents when they fail to obtain it through other sources?"

"Without doubt, sir," he rejoined, with a smile not unmingled with contempt; "they sell their powder and occasionally they get the benefit of it. We are not wasteful by any means. The cartridges, for instance, that we use with the rides are carefully picked up, everywhere and refilled with powder. You appear to be surprised to hear of our making purchases from the Spaniards. Wny, sir, we can buy almost anything from them excepting arms, and these officers and privates are obliged to account for to their superiors. You see this map, sir," unrolling a large map of the rail-road between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, upon which were not only all crossings and bridges, but grades and curves, with the angles of the latter; "this plan was purchased from a Spanish engineer for five ounces (\$80.)"

"Are all your departments as well provisioned as this, which you call the central one?"

"I may say they are, although vegetables are more plentiful in this quarter. Up to the present time, as I have said, no complaint has been made by the men, either in respect to food or clothing."

Up to this stage none of the other officers had said anything, though I could see they were deeply interested in everything that passed. The quiet, measured tone in which Cespedes spoke evidently interested in everything that passed. The quiet, measured tone in which Cespedes spoke evidently impressed them, and now and then, as he explained matters, a gleam of satisfaction was visible on every face. I was in hopes that the subject of American sympathy with the Cuban cause might not be alituded to again, lest hopes too brilliant might be inspired, and yet I could see that there was no topic upon which they would rather converse than this—the very dearest to their hearts. Cespedes had hitherto maintained a calm and dignified demeanor, and, though recumbent on the bank, showed that he fully

ditions to which he referred was on account of the Alabama negotiations.

"I believe that," said President Cespedes, quietly; "and yet would you not think that we deserve the very strongest sympathy from a people who did so much to abolish slavery? The very first act with us was to declare all slaves free—the unity of blacks and whites on terms of equality." It struck me, coming through the stacks of rines, that whatever difference existed between the Spanish authorities and their colored brethren, that the professions of the Cubans, so far as the slavery question was concerned, were very true, in camp life, at all events, men, black and white could not have better friends. They are and drank together, and the colored officers were by no means in the minority. Even in our little group five or six blacks had congregated, and to all intents and purposes both races stood on equalterms.

President Cespedes continued to state that while he did not reproach the American government for not adding their cause in a substantial manner, he complained that it should have interfered with the expeditions sent out to further the objects of the natriets.

| August 31. This shows that scarcely a day passed without its engagement. | THE SPANISH WAYS AND MEANS. |

the patriots.

The terms of surrender General Fajardo had authorized me to offer the insurgents were then referred to by, I think, General Agramonte. All present listened to my statement of them attentively, but treated them about as the General had when I had first spoken to him on the subject—that is, with the most supreme contempt. President Cespedes said:—

"I believe I am but uttering the sentiment of all Cubans when I say that it those exceptions were

Cespedes said:—

"I believe I am but uttering the sentiment of all Cubans when I say that if those exceptions were stricken out, and a promise given of unconditional pardon to every man who has taken up arms against Spain, even if I had implicit faith in the offer, I would not give it one moment's serious consideration. As long as I live
I will acceit of no terms from the spaniards but their recognition of the independence of Cuba."

The President spoke with more warmth upon this subject than upon any other we discussed. When he ceased a general conversation ensued, and it was the unanimously expressed determination of all present never to lay down their arms and desert the cause of "Cuba libre."

After some allusion to the Alabama question, with the settlement of which all seemed so well pleased, I interrogated President Cespedes on the mode of warfare carried on by the insurgent troops. He smiled, and appeared auxious to communicate everything of interest on that subject.

"Our mode of warfare," he went on to say, "is

communicate everything of interest of that the ject.

"Our mode of warfare," he went on to say, "is not of course a very distinguished one, but as it has so har succeeded beyond our expectations we propose to continue it. It is simply guerila warfare—in fact, the only kind of hostility we could possibly carry on. Our plan of attack is the ambuscade. We

possibly carry on. Our plan of attack is the ambuscade. We

FIRE, KILL AND RETREAT.

"The past shows what we have accomplished in this way. Our resources are inexhaustible. Every man in the entire insurgent army is thoroughly familiar with the country. They know almost every path, and can never be at a loss to get out of the way. They are all accimated and rarely suffer from disease. Our discipline is as perfect under the circumstances as it possibly could be. The movements of the enemy are never unknown to us, and we watch our opportunity and seidom miss our mark. For instance, the Spanish force come along on the attack. We never repei, but let them march ahead. Without a note of warning they are met with a shower of bullets, but where they come from they seldom ascertain without greater loss. You have doubtless noticed the denseness of the woods, which is most places are almost impenctrable. Through most of these the insurgents have pathways, known only to themselves, and once the Spaniards attempt to force a passage they rarely see the light again. Thus the war is waged. We are worrying the Spaniards to death, and will continue in that line if it should take twenty years. You see plainly it is the only chance we have, and cannot think of abandoning it. Time after time the Spaniards have followed in pursuit, where one Cuban falls, thirty or their enechance we have, and cannot think of abandoning it. Time after time the Spaniards have followed in pursuit, where one Cuban falls, thirty or their ene-mies are killed. They are unable to follow us, and in this manner we can defy them for years to

miles are killed. They are unable to foliow us, and in this manner we can defy them for years to come."

"That is certainly an advantage."

"It is everything, sir," rejoined the President, warming up with the subject; "and what is more, we intend to hold it at all nazards. But how is it with the Spanish troops? Why, sir, more of them have perished by disease than were ever kiled. Not being acclimated, they soon fall off, and you know what a drain this war has been on the Spanish government. The hospitals are crowded with Spanish soldiers to-day, and the remainder of the army is enervated and disgusted. I tell you our prospects are by no means so poor as they are generally represented by our enemies. On one point you may fully rest assured, that we can carry on the war for an indefinite length of time, and will "never surrender." The officers composing the little group signified their entire assent to this remark—that is, if the bright gleam of their sparkling eyes could be taken as any symptom.

SPANISH ATROCITIES.

Upon my asking if the military ines or "crochus" being built by the Spaniards across the island would not lessen the chances of Cuban success, he replied that the idea of cutting in two an army like theirs with a wooden fence was absurd. It would sequire at least 10,000 men to guard it, and the Spaniards could not spare them. In the dry season, too, it would burn like tinder if they found it at all in their way. President Cespedes gave it as

would not lessen the chances of Cuban success, he replied that the idea of cutting in two an army like theirs with a wooden fence was absurd. It would require at least 10,000 men to guard it, and the Spaniards could not spare them. In the dry season, too, it would burn like tinder if they found it at all in their way. President Cespedes gave it as his decided opinion that the Spaniards themselves had no belief in its efficacy, but that it was one of

the time our cause was hopeless. Now, sir, I wenture to assert that if we were provided with a sunicient quantity of arms the majority to the Tranks of the insurgents. I have made inquiries into this matter and feel consident that with our prospects a little brighter our army would increase to probably sixty thousand men."

"May I inquire, Mr. President, in what you stand most its need of justice or army would increase to probably sixty thousand men."

"Arms, sir, only a runs." replied President Cespedes, very promptly. "Our men you might suppose were poorly ciad and badly ice. Trata, however, is far from being to anything but the lightest earments could be worn. Besides, most of the men here have been accustomed to wear nothing more than you see. They are used to it, just asyon would be to an overcoat in Winter in the Sortul."

"As for food," said President Cespedes, smiling, "had central bepartment, as we term it, abounds in wiid cattle and we always have more than plenty. Oh, sir, there is no lack of provisions and in wiid cattle and we always have more than sone whatever. I have more than plenty. Oh, sir, there is no lack of provisions and in wind cattle and we also high good, and then, as for vegetables, there is all that could be desired. Yams can be found everywhere in aboundance, and, indeed, every other vegetable to which the men have been accustomed can be and tolking we have found in the same eighborhood one of our bayes that the county— present of amount of a manufacture of a manufacture our cause. I will tell you exactly how the matter stands. We were savily in need of animunition until wishin a year ago. I confess the situation then was short and soon gave out. You have a good saying in America did not you have the corner of the warments of the contract of the work of the contract of the work of the contract of the contract

Cubans, who are our friends and who will finally rise to help us.

THE PROSPECTS FOR INDEPENDENCE.

It was unnecessary to question President Cespedes as to his ultimate hopes of success. I had already observed the strong conviction he entertained on the subject, and thought that further allusion to it would be superfluous. He, nevertheless, dwelt upon it in a cheerful manner, and his sentiments were shared in by the officers who surrounded him.

"Ah! sir," Cespedes exclaimed, "with a force of 5,000 Americans we could secure our independence in three months. I'll tell you the reason—the moral effect would be to make every Cuban in the land rise to free his country and drive the Spaniards from the soil. I don't believe it possible that any Cuban can be a Spaniard, and I have no doubt that every Cuban that has deserted from our force and surrendered to the Spaniards would be glad to come back to the rescue if he were satisfied there was any prospect of success."

THE REVENUE OF SPAIN FROM CUBA.

"Now, sir," President Cespedes weat on to say, "I come to another point which is of no little importance to us, as you will perceive. A war such as Spain is now waging against us cannot be carried on without money. But what has been done to augment the revenue of Spain from Cuba? Cuban patriots—the rich and wealthy Cubans that joined our cause—have destroyed a large portion of the property on the entire island, burning their own sugar estates among others, in order that Spain might be deprived of the revenue from them. I tell you the revenue from Cuba now is so much less than the expenses of the war, that Spain cannot loilow it up much longer. We can continue for an indefinite period, having no expenses to meet, and the troubled condition of affairs in Spain at the present time will surely not contribute to her victory in Cuba. The revolutions there will prevent Spain from sending out any more troops, and those now on the island cannot last very long. Nearly half of the Spaniards that came to Cuba have died from disease."

on the island cannot last very long. Nearly half of the Spaniards that came to Cuba have died from disease."

"Are your troops never afflicted, Mr. President?"

"Nothing more than an occasional intermittent fever and they have discovered what is claimed as an excellent substitute for quinine. It is called aguadica, and in many respects is as good as the other—at least it has served us just as well. For dressing wounds we have a substitute for nitrate of silver in a vegetable known as guao. For manufacturing pantaloons we have a plant called pitadeheniquer, while threads for sewing purposes are made irom pitadecorroja. The guacacoa bark is made into biankets by a simple process and we never want for leather while so many wild cattle abound. We have our shoemakers and, in fact, we want for nothing."

General Agramonte subsequently informed me that had 3,500 men in the Central Department. Some of the soldiers at his order at once proceeded to show me the skill with which they used the lasso to capture wild cattle. Having thanked President Cespedes for his kindness, I took my leave in the alternoon, accompanied by the same party with which I had started out. We travelled for seven or eight miles, visiting several camps precisely similar in appearance to the one I had seen in the morning. At nearly six o'clock in the evening we encountered Major General Vicente Garcia with about two hundred men. Having exchanged salutations, we pursued our way to the spot where I first met Agramonte. President Cespedes spoke in very.

Hight FERMS OF GENERAL JORDAN.

first met Agramonte. President Cespedes spoke in very

HIGH TERMS OF GENERAL JORDAN,
and the officers were quite enthusiastic over him. The President hoped the day was not very remote when Jordan, at the head of American volunteers, would rally around the Cuban flag all the sons of the much-oppressed isle.

The misunderstanding once existing between President Cespedes and General Agramonte was not, of course, adverted to, but their intercourse appeared most cordial; and I was informed subsequently by Agramonte that there were at present no difficulties or differences whatever among the Cubans. All were united against the foe.

Before leaving General Agramonte he gave me an abstract of the engagements that had taken place in the Camaguey Department for a year, ending August 31. This shows that scarcely a day passed without its engagement.

The Trocha Across the Island-Santiago de Cuba-The "Pacified District"-Clubs and Balls-The Diarlo Demand-Sailing of the French Steamer-General Impressions.

Leaving the insurgents, the next morning I reached the camp of Vista Hermosa, so utterly exhausted by the hard riding I had done and the excitement I had undergone that I at once fell sick and had to remain in my bed all the afternoon. This made the Spaniards somewhat suspicious, and had to manufacture some passable therefore told them that the cause of my illness was the deprivation of coffee, which I had been unable to procure in the Cuban camp, and to the free use of which I had been for many years accustomed. Even my indisposition was, however,

no bar to their curiosity, and they
EAGERLY QUESTIONED ME
as to what I had seen and what were the impressions I had formed. Of course, in my replies, I carefully concealed the truth, and contented myself with telling them that I had simply seen General Agramonte and about one hundred Cuban soldiers. As this agreed with their own expectations and belief, they easily credited what I said, and I successfully left them in a state of delightful ignorance as to my actual experiences and adventures.

BACK TO PUERTO PRINCIPE.

The following day I went back to Puerto Principe under the same escort of guardia civil, whose protection I had enjoyed two days before. I reached my destination at noon and was conducted by my

rection I had enjoyed two days before. I reached my destination at noon and was conducted by my escort to the quarters of General Don Ramon Fajardo. Upon my entering his room he at once made pressing and eager inquiries as to how his offers to the insurgents had been received.

No SCRIENDER.

I had to reply, of course, that the Cubans were altogether unwilling to listen to any suggestion of surrender, and that they expressed an unalterable determination to fight on to the bitter end. And so far as his other questions went in regard to the condition, strength and supplies of the insurgents, I adhered carefully to the story I had told on the previous day—that is, that I had simply seen General Agramonte and one hundred men.

I only remained in Puerto Principe until the following Monday, and then left for Nuevitas, in order to examine the trocha, or

MILITARY LINE,
then in course of construction across the island from Baga almost directly south. Permission to do so had been cheerfully granted me, the Spaniards, indeed, seeming only too giad to show what vigorous efforts they were making, or thought they were making, to insure success. When I arrived at Nuevitas I was met at the railroad depot by the Chief of Police, who put himself at my service and told me that he had received instructions to show me every courtesy and afford me every facility for seeing everything I wished.

MORE CIVILITIES.

He added that a gunboat was then in readiness to take me to Baga and that the hour of starting was simply a matter to be decided by my convenience. We accordingly left that same day at one oclock and steamed across, about five miles, to Baga, where a special train took us nine miles to the extremity of the works on the military line, so far as they were then completed.

WHAT THE NEW WORKS ARE LIKE.

I had better now describe what this new line of works is like. As planned it is to stretch entirely across the island, a distance of about twenty leagues or sixty miles at this point. It consists, first, of a line of railroad an

men. Between the stations there are dug rifle pits, four or five feet deep and fourteen or fifteen feet long. On each side of the fence the woods are to be cleared for a space of five hundred yards, and the entire line is to be incessantly patrolled by a cordon or sentinels diy and night. The

EFFECT OF THESE PREPARATIONS
will be, so claim the Spaniards, to divide the forces of the Cubans, while the whole scheme will only involve the maintenance of a garrison and patrol force of about five thousand men. Hitherto, within the ever fluctuating lines of the insurgents, the Cubans have been free, when badly beaten at one point, to fly away and coalesce their shattered ranks with some other and more fortunate force of their brethren in arms. This form of refreat is henceforth to be taken away from them, and if the plan be successfully carried out it will undoubtedly do much to injure the Cubans. All this was explained to me by the Colonel at Baga, who was in command of the forces of construction, and who accompanied me on my journey of inspection. That night we stayed at San Miguel, to which point the line had then been completed, and the next day returned to Baga, where the gunboat was still waiting to take us back to Nuevitas.

I remained at Nuevitas until Friday, November

inspection. That night we stayed at San Miguet, to which point the line had then been completed, and the next day returned to Baga, where the gunboat was still waiting to take us back to Nuevitas.

WITH GENERAL RIGUELME.

I remained at Nuevitas until Friday, November 15, and thence proceeded in the Spanish steamer Marcella for Santiago de Cuba, reaching there the following Monday, and stopping on our way at the villages of Gibbarra and Barracoa. Here I at once made a call upon General Rigueline, the commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces operating in Cuba, and the gave me a most cordial and kindly welcome. He spoke English imperfectly, but intelligibly, and in a pleasant way proceeded to ask me what I had seen and what I thought about it. As before I confined anyself to general and guarded statements. But by this time this incessant cross-examination, it may easily be believed, had become somewhat wearisome.

I very soon requested that he would give me facilities to see the insurgents in the Eastern Department. To this he immediately made very strong objections, and warned me that I would have to pay with my life for my temerity if I ventured further in that direction. The reasons he gave for this were many, but the principal was that the Cubans themselves would kill me, in the hope that the blame of the murder would be thrown upon the Spanish authorities accountable for my safety had been republished all over Cuba, and had created an intense desire among the patriots that I should be axery difficult matter to find any insurgents to see. Not that there were none; he admitted frankly the existence of many of them; but they moved about the country with such bewildering speed that you never were sure where they were, or, for that matter, where they were not. They move everywhere and nowhere. Only on the previous Saturday might they had destroyed some corfee plantations but I wo miles away from Santiago de Cuba, and yet at that present time it was absolutely impossible to teil their whereabouts. Still the General

neighborhood and go to the plains of Guantanamo, from which a view of an immense extent of country could be gained. Afterwards, if I still persisted in

My FOOLISH DESIRE

to interview the insurgents, the officer alluded to should take me as far as he was able, and then, having been given a statement in writing to the effect that I had voluntarily abandoned his protection, I should be free to go wherever I liked. More than this I could hardly expect in fairness, especially as the conversation ended in an invitation to dinner with the General the following day.

The General estimated the number of armed insurgents at seven or eight thousand. The country in the Eastern Department, he said, was so heavily wooded and so mountainous that unless the insurgents themselves desired it, it was difficult for Spanlards ever to see them. He said to me, "You see now why it is the rebellion has not been subdued. If I had 20,000 men in each of these two departments, in addition to those needed for garrison duty, I might hope to accomplish something in a short time. But as it is you seeded for garrison duty, I might hope to accomplish something in a short time. But as it is you seeded for garrison duty, I might hope to accomplish something in a short time. But as it is you seeded for garrison duty, I might hope to accomplish something in a short time. But as it is you seeded for garrison duty, I might hope to accomplish cometing in a short time. But as it is you seeded for garrison duty, I might hope to accomplish open time to the such as one of their own soil can prolong the war indefinitely. In time of course we shall subdue them, but it may be a very long time, unless the United States should by some decided action prove to them that they can never expect any assistance from her." That same evening I was also formally introduced by a Lieutenant Aguero to the members of the two spanish clubs of the place, where I was received with the greatest kindness, though I had to gethrough the same familiar round of questioning.

SLAVES

That evening I attended an immense ball at the

condition. Men and women were working together, and their fittly, scanty clothing gave scarcely any indication of a distinction in sex.

That evening I attended an immense ball at the San Carlos Club rooms, to which I had been invited by General Reguelme personally. While here the HeralD Commissioner was treated with marked honor, and had presented to him many high civil and military dignities. It must be noted that everywhere I had been within the Spanish lines I was treated as rather an ambassador than a mere newspaper correspondent. Indeed, I was always spoken of as "the American Commissioner."

This was the third bail I had attended in Santiago de Cuba. The night of my arrival I accompanied a voiunteer officer I met at the club room to a mulatto bail. It was an aristocratic affair, and I saw none but the upper tendom of the colored people there. They had fine music and a most bountful supply of refreshments. The dresses of the women were for the most part unexceptionable, though there were a few whose dresses were a true too decollette. This city is celebrated for its

BRAUTIPUL MULATTO GIRLS,

and I was glad of this opportunity to see them. The next night, upon the invitation of a Custom House officer, I was present for about two hours at a private bail, where I met some of the first people of the place. It was here I made the acquaintance of F. A. Ramsden, the British Consul, whose subsequent kindness has placed me under life-iong obligations to him.

CORNERED.

On returning to San Luis I found myself in an interesting dilemma. Before I had leit I had received a private intimation that the Diarlo, published in that place, controlled and owned by the volunteers, would the next day—the day of my expedition to San Luis—contain a communication asking me to give, through its columns, my impressions of what I had seen. Accordingly, when I came back I found this article awaiting me:—

MR. HENDERSON.

This personage direction of he bigs in the results of the committee and aleannar bands made still more pleasant w

of public curiosity. We expect, therefore, he will, in his kindness, satisfy that currosity in either of the papers we offer him.

If he remains long enough in our midst he will, doubtless, be present at a parade of our volunteers, and so know them personally. He will then be able to grace the columns of the Hraalb with the convictions of those high-natured and polite solders of order of Cuba, whose motto is "God, Country and King," and who will, rather than that motto be changed, die erying, "Viva I España", "ANGIER, COSA, NOV. 18, 1872.

WAS NOW CETAINLY PETPEXING. Even if I bad been able honestly to say anything that would have been palatable to the Spaniards, my duty to the journal to which I was attached would have prevented my doing so. And, of course, it was out of the question to tell what I really thought, while a refusal to speak would draw inevitably upon me the jealous suspicions and more than likely the open violence of the volunteers.

PERSONAL TROUBLES.

At last I thought the best thing I could do was to see General Riquelme and make a formal complaint to him. I found him very indignant about the matter, and it was only at my own urgent solicitation that he was induced to forego his intention of arresting the editor of the Diario. This, however, I knew would be my ruin. The General then told me that if I wished to make a short reply to the article in question I could do so, but that, whether I did or not by would protect me. He

added, however, that I had better be careful not to go abroad at night without a trusty companion, as he feared that the Cubans were on the alert to kill me and thus bring odium on the Spaniards.

I determined, however, now to at once go home. Having visited such portions of the insurgent forces as i was able, I judged that my duty was completed and that there was nothing more for me to do in Cuba except to make my way out of it. Just at this time, too, there came luckily an opportunity to depart in the French steamer, which left the next day at five o'clock. I said nothing about this determination, however, until the next day, and then, having notified General Riquelme and the British and American Consuls of my purpose, I left without molestation and made the best of my way home.

home.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

Let me now briefly sum up, as well as I am able, the results of my mission. We are told cach month, cach week, each day almost, that the Spaniards will certainly succeed, or rather, more generally, that they have already succeeded in extinguishing this iong, tedious and bloody struggle. All the property and so persistently has this kind of policy been time and again slain in the official spaniard newspapers, and so persistently has this kind of policy been persevered in that many, even of the Spaniards themselves, have a blind belief in the overwheiming power of their own forces and of the practical collapse already of the insurrection. My conclusions, however, lead me to a totally different estimate of the situation as it exists at present. I have shown that the insurrection is

exists at present. I have shown that the insurrection is

IN NUMBERS

far more serious than it is generally credited with being. The Captain General at havana told me that there were at the most only three thousand men in the field; but this calculation grew even larger as I neared the disturbed districts. At Puerto Principe General Fajardo admitted that the number must be between five and six thousand men, while General Riquelme's confession swelled the estimate to eight thousand men. This latter computation does not vary very seriously from the accounts of the Cubans themselves, who claim from eight to twelve thousand men. Their strength fluctuates, no doubt, according to the season of the year and to the supplies of arms smuggled into the "unpacified" provinces; but it is rarely below seven or eight thousand men. The greatest need of the rebels, indeed, is arms, not men to use them. They have abundance of ammunition, and manage, by means of the rude though ingenious shifts I have already described, to furnish themselves with food and melicines and the various other necessaries of a campaign. And as they are volunteers, serving without pay, and living on the country or by their own

scribed, to turnish themselves with food and melicines and the various other necessaries of a campaign. And as they are volunteers, serving without pay, and living on the country or by their own labor, the patriot army needs but the smallest pecuniary resources for its maintenance. Thus it is clear that on the Cuban side the struggle can be INDEPINITELY PROLONGED, or at least as long as the patriotic enthusiasm of the people remains at its present height, unless the Spaniards throw in a force sufficient to garrison every village in every district, and by the sure process of the absolute extermination of every patriotic Cuban make the Gem of the Antilles what it was once boasted to be, "the ever faithful" isle. But that such a gigantic undertaking as that is within the means of the Spaniards I have no hesitation whatever in stating is impossible. To effect it the Spanish army would have to be numbered not in tens, but in hundreds of thousands; and as its soldlers are but conscripts or mercenaries they would require sums for their support altogether too enormous for the slender resources of crippled and bankrupt Spanish military officers do not sincerely wish the immediate crushing out of the insurrection. To them the war is an ever ready means of plunder and profit. Both officers and men loot the country without mercy, and not improbably at heart desire that the struggle may last a few years longer, until they can return to Spain their pockets filled with spoil and their hearts still afame in an ecstacy of loyalty.

WHAT MAY END THE STRUGGLE.

But how long will this terrible condict continue? At present it seems as far off from the end as ever.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

Agitation Among the Colored People of the United States for the Abolition of Slavery in Cuba.

Boston, Dec. 18, 1872.

The following address has been largely promulgated among the colored people in Boston with reference to the abolition of slavery in Cuba. The meeting takes place at the Menonian on the 23d inst., and is one of a series which are to be held in the leading cities of the Union to protest against Spanish tyranny in Cuba. The next meeting will probably be held at Baltimore:-

TO THE TRIENDS OF HUMAN LIBERTY.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, thankful for the abolition of American slavery, view with horror the fact that 500,000 of our brethren groan beneath the chains of slavery at our very doors, in the island of Cuba.

ror the fact that 500,000 of our brethren groan beneath the chains of slavery at our very doors, in the island of Cuba.

We, therefore, unite our voices and hereby pledge ourselves to use our energies in favor of their just rights and in behalf of the Cuban patriots, who have already decreed and put in practice the doctrine of the "equality and freedom of all men." We view with abhoreone the policy of the Spanish government during the past four years in that island, both for the unnecessary and inhuman butcheries that have disgraced civilization under its rule and for the tenacity with which they elling to the barbarous and inhuman institution of slavery.

It is therefore resolved that we hold a public meeting at the Menonian, on Monday evening, December 23, to take the necessary and proper action to advance the cause of universal freedom, and we respectfully invite the cooperation of the public:

William C. Nell.

J. Milton Clark, Cambridge.

John G. Dunlop,
John C. Dunlop,
John C. Dunlop,
John C. Dunlop,
John M. B. Hopkins,
Thomas Downling.

S. A. Harneck.

J. J. Fatal, Cambridge,
William B. Hopkins,
Thomas Downling.

S. A. Harneck.

William B. Hopkins,
Thomas Downling.

S. A. Harneck.

J. J. Fatal, Cambridge,
William B. Hopkins,
Thomas Downling.

J. J. Fatal, Cambridge,
William H. W. Derby.

William H. W. Derby.

Horace B. Procter, Lowell.

John W. Williams, Concord, N. H., and others.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first concert of the Amateur Philharmonic Society will be given at Robinson Hall, in Sixteenth street, this evening. This is the fourth season of the society.

The latest successful French play is M. Edouard Pailleron's "Hélène." It is as innocent as any play can be which is founded upon a crime, and teaches no lesson but the one there is injury in

The rivalry between Adelina Patti and Nilsson at St. Petersburg is becoming so warm that the merits of the artists are estimated according to the number of times they are recalled. We knew after the sale of Alaska that the Russian bear knew how to get his money's worth, but we were not quite prepared for this.

The Spanish pronunciation of the actors in "A

Bold Stroke for a Husband" is one of the amusing eatures of the performance. Even Señor is made "Seenier." and Don Julio, Don Vincentio and Don Garcia would not recognize their own names. A correct accent of the Spanish words would give as separate and distinct a flavor to the performance as

mulled wine to a Christmas pudding.

Among the scenery which is being prepared for the production of "Brother Sam," at Wallack's, on Saturday evening, is a chamber singularly exquisite in workmanship. This scene is as nearly perfect in itself as Mr. Sothern's representations of Dun-dreary and his brother. Sam, by the way, is a thorough study, the fop being the result of weeks of observation of the types of London foppery, as exhibited in the clubs of that capital.

Mr. Frank Marshall, the author of "False Shame," sprung into popularity at a single bound. Three years ago he introduced himself to the public in a short play called "Corrupt Practices," but it met with little success. His new play is said to be fresh and original, and it certainly was successful. The original title of the piece was the "White Feather," but somebody remembered that some-body had produced a tragedy, or comedy, or farce, or something somewhere at some time long past with the same name, and it was changed in consequence to avoid a possible fight about copyright.

Change is to be the order at Booth's Theatre for some time to come. The "Lily of France," conse-quently, can have only a brief run, as we understand it will be withdrawn after this week. "Henry Dunbar" will be produced on Monday evening, and this will in turn be succeeded in quick succession by the "Great Duke of Marlborough," "Amos Clark," by Mr. Watts Phillips, and other novelties, which have been kept in waiting for an oppor tunity. These plays will bring the season up to Mr. W. J. Florence's engagement, after which Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault will return, and they are to be again succeeded by Miss Neilson in May. This is certainly an interesting programme, and gives promise of freshness as well as interest,

The annual election of the officers to the Colum-

bia Yacht Club was held on Tuesday evening in the club house at the foot of Fifty-seventh street, North River. The club is rapidly increasing its feet of yachts and adding daily to its roll of members. There was a large attendance at this meeting and after transacting the business of the evening, the members passed a pleasant and sociable time. Commodore Joseph Nobles was re-elected

unanimously and the other officers of the club are Vice Commodore, John S. Sage; Secretary, C. M. Armsbrong; Treasurer, Robert Wilson; Measurer, William E. Winans, and Steward, John Smith. The Columbia Yacht Club hold their annual ball next month.

month.

Mr. S. J. Colgate, owner of the sloop yacht
Gracie, has recently purchased the schooner yacht
Idler from Mr. T. C. Durant. Both gentlemen are
members of the New York Yacht Club.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

THE MESSES. APPLETON will shortly have in press a work on Ireland from the pen of the Rev. A. J. Theband, a distinguished Jesuit, which will come opportunely after all the discussions that have lately kept our good city under a temporary excitement. "The Irish Race in the Past and the Present"-such is the title of the book. It is needless to say that the recent debates have not had anything to do with its composition and form no part of it. But as Mr. Wendell Phillips has proved that at this moment Ireland is a most interesting spot and deserves to attract the attention of the public, an exhaustive study of the race cannot but prove acceptable to many readers. We understand that a new view is taken of the subject and that the author does not follow the usual beaten track. People may yet be surprised to see that there is more in the Irish than can be seen on the surface.

HORSE NOTES.

The horses burned at the fire of Gus. Balchin's training stables, at Kentford, near Newmarket, England, November 28, were the brown filly Peristera, by Beadsman, dam Columbia; Princess Clotilda, three yearlings and two backs.

The Times of India says that Lieutenant Charles King Rennell, of the Fifteenth hussars, was killed at Mhow, while riding a steeple chase was killed at Mhow, while riding a steeple chase on Saturday, November 2. His horse Viscount, which won on the Thursday previous, had refused a jump, and the deceased officer went back and taking the jump again the korse swerved and threw him, kicking him on the left temple. Mr. Rennell was picked up senseless and lived for only some twenty minutes after his fall. Messrs, Brereton and Douglass, riding in the same race, were thrown, but not much hurt.

lass, riding in the same race, were turown, but not much hurt.

Mr. Teakle sold his breeding establishment in the Ramapo Valley, N. J., to Mr. Darling, of the Fifth Avenue House, for \$55,000.

Mr. Galoway's four year old stallion Dixon, by Happy Medium, had the epizootic disease alarmingly, but has entirely recovered.

John Coffee will train six horses the coming Spring—three Leamingtons, two Lightnings and a Beacon. The Leamingtons are two year olds and they are very promising. The Lightnings and the Bacon are three year olds.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

CLARK-MITCHELL.—On Monday, December 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, Norfolk, Va.. by the kev. A. J. Coufman, Mr. Joseph A. Clark, of New York, to Miss Maggie A. MITCHELL, of the

New York, to Miss Maggie A. Mitchell, of the former place.

Gilbert—Moore.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday evening, December 17, by the Rev. Dr Crosby, Edward E. Gilbert to Alice L., daughter of George F. Moore and niece of the late Judge Moncrief, both of this city. No cards.

Fennemann—Dulune.—On Thursday, December 12, in Zion church, Greenville, by the Rev. J. S. Schooner, John Henry Fennemann, of New York, to Louisa Adelle, daughter of Martin Dulune, of Greenville, late of New York.

To Greenville, late of New York.

Friele—Stewart.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday. December 3, at the Church of the Advent, by Rev. C. W. Turner, Daniel E. Friele, First Officer of the Pacific Mail steamship Alaska, to Miss Adellade S. Stewart, of New York.

Nort-Edmonds.—On Wednesday, December 18, 1872, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Francis A. Nort to Miss Julia F., daughter of the late Francis W. Edmonds.

Nort to Miss Julia F., daughter of the late Francis W. Edmonds.

Owen-Moore.—On Tuesday, December 17, 1812, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Crawford, John P. Owen to Linis A., daughter of Sampson Moore, all of this city.

Powell.—Burroughis.—On Tuesday, December 17, by Charles Hall Everest, George W. Powell to Miss Hattie E. Burroughis, daughter of the late Thomas Burroughs, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

White—Lavell.—On Wednesday, November 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Tunison, William H. White, of this city, to Marie, eldest daughter of William Lavell, Hoboken, N. J.

AGATE.—At Yonkers, on Monday, December 18, MANY, wife of Joseph Agate.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday, at three o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the two o'clock train from Forty-second street.

BEARMAN.—On Tuesday evening, December 17, 1872, OPHELIA F. TAYLOR, wife of Charles S. Bear, man and second daughter of Joseph S. Taylor.

The Juneral will take place on Friday morning at eleven o'clock, from her late residence, Duboce street, Union Hill, N. J. Horse cars leave Hoboken ferry every fifteen minutes.

BOYLE.—On Wednesday, December 18, JOHN BOYLE, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 20 Clinton avenue, on Friday, December 20, at half-past nine o'clock, to the Church of the Sacred Heart, Vanderbilt avenue, and thence to to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

DE LE HUNT.—On Tuesday, December 17, after a

bush.

DE LE HUNT.—On Tuesday, December 17, after a brief illness, John L. DE LE HUNT, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of Annunciation, Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on Thuisday next, 19th inst, at 1 P.M.
Philadelphia papers pleas ecopy.
Carlin.—On Wednesday, December 18, Mrs.

MARY CARLIN.
The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 20th inst., at one o'clock, from 336 West Forty-second street.
CRONCKEN.—FRANCIS CRONCKEN, aged 25 years

CRONCKEN.—FRANCIS CRONCKEN, aged 25 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 1,174 Second avenue, on Friday, December 20, at one o'clock, t

EDGERTON.—On Tuesday, December 17, TRACY EDGERTON.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 102 Dean street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, at twelve o'clock noon.

Transfer December 17, 24cc 2 line.

O'Clock noon.

CRANE.—On Tuesday, December 17, after a lingering lliness, JANE REGAN, beloved wife of Robert Crane.

Dean street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, at twelve o'clock noon. Tuesday, December 17, after a lingering illness, Jane Redan, beloved wife of Robert Crane.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 235 East Pifty-ninth street, on Thursday, December 19, at two o'clock P. M.

Courvoisier, of Locie, Switzerland, aged 79 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, as also those of her sons-in-law, Messrs, Messmer and Schwartz, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Chinton, near Paterson avenue, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

JURYSA.—Suddenly, on Monday, December 16, Sicholas W. Durysa, in the 38th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Exceisor Lodge, No. 195, F. and A. M., and the fraternity generally, are invited to attend the funeral services, at Rev. Dr. Brownlee's church, Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at cleven o'clock A. M. Boat leaves foot of Dey street at 19 4 A. M. for Port Richmond. Carriages will be in attendance at the Hamilton ferry at two P. M.

DUNKIN.—On Wednesday, December 18, AWELIA, infant daughter of Thomas J. and Mary Jane Dunkin, Jr., aged 14 months,

Funeral from the residence of her grandfather, B. P. Beckman, 158 East 125th street, on Friday, December 20, at one o'clock.

EDGE.—In Jersey City, on Monday, December 16, of cerebro-spinal meningitis, ELEANOR, wife of Joseph G. Edge.

Funeral on Thursday, December 10, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 310 Eighth street, between Cole and Monmouth streets, Jersey City.

Long Branch papers please copy.

FARRINGTON.—On Wednesday, December 18, at five o'clock P. M., Grores W. Farrington, December 19, at two o'clock, Forn her independent of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 325 East Twenty-seventh street, on Sunday afternoon, December 21, at two o'clock, Fischer.—At Harriem, on Tuesday, December 18,

Funeral services at the Allen street Presbyterian

church, this (Thursday) afternoon, December 19, as

church, this fThursday) afternoon, December 19, as one o'clock.
WORTH LODGE, 210, F. AND A. M.—BRETHERN—You are hereby summond to attend a special meeting to be held at the lodge room this day, at eleven o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother Daniel Hulse. By order. AUGUST H. BRUNING.
J. W. TINSON, Secretary.
JONES.—On Tuesday, December 17, WILLIAM JONES, in the 22d year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, in the town of Yonkers, on Thursday, December 19, at twelve o'clock. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

octock. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Kinsman,—In Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, December 15, of diphtheria, Carrie Pauline, intant daughter of J. Douglas and Anna P. Kinsman, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral services, at the residence of Mrs. E. J. Westerfield, on Front street, Plainfield, on Thursday, 19th inst., at filteen minutes past ten o'clock. Central Railroad train leaves foot of Liberty street. New York, at nine o'clock.

KENNEOV.—On Tuesday, December 17, at ten P. M., EDMOND KENNEDY, aged 3 years and 4 months, only son of Michael Kennedy.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from 168 Pearl street, New York.

KEELY.—On Tuesday, December 17, Sarah M.,

York.

KELV.—On Tuesday, December 17, Sarah M.,

Wife of P. C. Keely, in the 45th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to
attend the funeral, from her late residence, 257
Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday, at ten A.

M., to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, where a requiem high mass will be celebrated for the repose
of her soul; thence to Flatbush Cemetery for interment.

of her soul; thence to Fiatbush Cemetery for interment.

LINDSEY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, December 15, 1872, at the residence of his parents, 661 Myrtle avenue. Brooklyn, Joseph P. LINDSEY, son of Thomas and Catherine Lindsey, aged 22 years, 6 months and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, also Magnolia Lodge, No. 166; Fielehty Encampment, No. 56, I. O. of O. F.; Euclid Lodge, No. 656, F. A. M., and Leo Lodge, No. 41, K. of P., are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, December 19, at half-past one o'clock P. M., from the be Kaib avenue Mcthodist Episcopai church.

LENNOX.—On Monday, December 16, 1872, PHILLIP LENNOX, a native of Tulley Corbett, county Monaghan, Ireland, in his 82d year.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 235 Mulberry street, on Thursday, December 19, and thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, at half-past nine o'clock, where there will be a solemn requiem mass for the repose of his soul, and theace to Calvary Cemetery.

Cemeterys.—On Wednesday, December 18, at Forty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue, Marga-RET J. LOUGHLIN. Notice of Juneral in Friday's and Saturday's

Notice of infectal in Property of the Carleton, on Monday, December 16, LAURA CARLETON, wife of John W. Masury, in the 51st year of her age.

Funeral this day (Thursday), 19th inst., at two o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 120 Montague street. Friends are invited to attend without further notice. street. Friends are invited to attend without fur-ther notice.

MALOY.—On Tuesday, December 17, JOSEPH F.

street. Friends are invited to attend without ther notice.

MALOY,—On Tuesday, December 17, JOSEPH F. MALOY, aged 23 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 19th Inst., at one o'clock, from his late residence, 170 avenue R.

MOLLOY,—On Tuesday, December 17, after a lingering illness, Pafrick Molloy, aged 77 years, a native of Queen's county, Ireland.

Relatives and friends of the launity are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 228 East Eighty-third street, on Thursday, December 19. The remains will be taken to St. Lawrence church, East Eighty-fourth street, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at ten o'clock A. M., thence to Calvary Cemetery.

McSorley,—On Tuesday, December 17, at his residence, 242 High street, Brooklyn, Peter H. McSorley, youngest son of Mary McSorley, aged 21 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of class 1870 of Manhattan College, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on the 20th inst., at half-past nine o'clock, from St. James' church, Jay street, near Concord.

McCarty.—On Wednesday, December 18, 1872, after a long and sovere illness, Elizaberh McCarty, foounfy Cork, Ireland, in the 42d year of her age.

Funeral from St. Stephen's church, Carroll street, Brooklyn, on Friday, December 20, 1872, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul. The friends of the 18 mily are respectfully invited to attend, from her late residence, 80 Carroll street, Brooklyn, The remains will be taken to Flatbush Cemetery for interment.

McQCADE.—On Tuesday morning, December 17, the selection of the past of the

ner late residence, 80 Carroll street, Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Flatbush Cemetery for interment.

McQCADE.—On Tuesday morning, December 17, after a long and painful liliness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Ann McQLADE, a native of the parish of Muckney, Castle Blaney, county Monaghan, Ireland, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons, Bernard, John and Arthur, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 226 avenue B, on Thursday morning, December 19, 1872, at ten o'clock, to St. Bridget's church, corner of Eighth street and avenue B, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Her remains will be daken to Calvary Cemetery for interment, at one o'clock precisely.

O'NEILL.—On Tuesday, December 17, 1872, JAMES O'NEILL.—On Tuesday, December 16, 1872, at each of the funeral, from his late residence, 428 East Nint street, on Friday, December 20, 1872, at nine o'clock, to St. Bridget's church, avenue B and Eighth street, where a solemn requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, and from thence the remains will be conveyed to New Bruns, wick for interment.

The members of St. Bridget's M. B. and B. Society are requested to meet at their hall, on Friday, morning, December 10, at nine o'clock, to attend the funeral or their late brother member, James o'Nell.

PURDY.—At Croton Falls, N. Y., on Tuesday, December 17, Roxle C. Moses, wife of John C. Purdy,

O'Neill.
PURDY.—At Croton Falls, N. Y., on Tuesday, December 17, ROXIE C. Moses, wife of John C. Purdy, aged 32 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at one o'clock. Trains leave Grand Central depot 2, 8:30 and 10:40 A. M.

QUINN.—On Tuesday, December 17, CATHERINE Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, December 19, from 248 West Thirty-fifth street, in rear.

Robinson.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, December 18, 1872, Thomas Robinson, aged 68 years, months, 7 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, December 20, at half-past nine o'clock, from his late residence, 237 Washington street, Hoboken, and from thence to St. Mary's church, at ten o'clock, where high mass will be offered.

Symonom.—At Clarkwille, N. J., on Tuesday.

thence to St. Mary's church, at ten o clock, where high mass will be offered.

Simonton.—At Clarksville, N. J., on Tuesday, December 17, suddenly, Charles L. Simonton, aged is years and 8 months

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, December 19, at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, 94 First street, New York.

Swanton.—At Schenectady, JANE Swanton, widow of Matthew Swanton, in the 60th year of her age.

her age.
Funeral from her late residence, 197 Stanton street, New York, on Thursday, at one o'clock P. M.

street, New York, on Thursday, at one o'clock
P. M.
SHILCOCK.—At Philadelphia, on Monday, December 16, Mrs. Susan Oakley, wife of John W. Shilcock, aged 48 years and 3 months.
Funeral on Thursday, 19th inst., at half-past two o'clock P. M., at the Trinity Methodist Episcopat church, West New Brighton, Staten Island. The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited.
Swift.—Suddenly, at Providence, R. I., on Monday, December 16, Elizabeth Swift.
The relatives and friends of her brother, William B. Swift, oher sister, Mrs. Webber, and of her nephews, Thomas and Anson S. Palmer, are invited to attend the inneral services, en Thursday afternoon, the 19th instant, at two o'clock, at 107 Hars street, between Marcy and Tompkins avenues, Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Green-wood.

wood.
TALLMAN,—At Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Wednesday, December 18, Captain FREDERIC TALLMAN, aged 59 years, 1 month and 13 days.
Funeral will take place at three P. M. this (Thurs-Funeral will take place at three P. M. this (Thursday) afternoon.

Taylor.—Suddenly, at her residence, Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, December 17, of diptheria, M. Josephine Taylor, daughter of the late James and Jane E. Taylor, formerly of this city.

Funeral services at St. John's church, Stamford, on Friday, December 20, at two P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Trains leave Forty-second street depot at 11:38 A. M. and 12:23 P. M.; returning leave Stamford at 5:42 and 4:06 P. M. Carriages in waiting at depot.

TROW .- The funeral services of the late GEORGE

Thow.—The funeral services of the late George W. Trow will take place at the residence of his parents, 216 East Sixteenth street, on Friday, the 20th inst., at half-past three o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

TITUS.—On Tuesday, December 17, 1872, of billious fever, MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of the late Captain John and Eliza Titus, aged 36 years and 25 days. lays. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the

Helatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at half-past one, from the residence of her mother, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. The half-past ten A. M. train, Long Island Railroad, via Syosset, will convey the friends wishing to attend the services, who can return by the quarter past three train.

Wilson.—On Tuesday morning, December 17, Charles Herry Wilson, native of Oxford, England, aged 48 years.

CHARLES HERRY WILSON, native of Oxford, England, aged 48 years.

Funeral from 211 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., to-day, at two o'clock P. M.
Oxford and London papers please copy.

WEDGE.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuessday, December 17, Isabet, wife of Alfred H. Wedge, in the 21st year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, December 19, at half-past one P. M., from her late residence, 482 Marcy avenue. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further insvitation.

Zabriskie.—In this city, on Tuesday, December

ZABRISKIE.—In this city, on Tuesday, December 17, Christian Zabriskie, in the 88th year of hig

Funeral service at the residence of his son, H. Zabriskie, 131 West Twenty-first street, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at half-past nine o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J.