WHO SPEAKS THE TRUTH?

Senor Zorrilla or Secretary Fish Hiding Behind Huge Technicalities.

MINISTER SICKLES THE FIRST OFFENDER.

His Despatch Showing Spain's Desire to Borrow \$60,000,000 to Sustain Slavery in the Antilles.

CUBAN WAR STATISTICS.

Pifty-Seven Thousand Insurgents and 60,000 Spanish Troops Slaughtered.

THE SAMANA BAY SPECULATION

Suggestions Touching the Discovery of the Bones of St. Philip and St. James.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1873. Secretary Fish's Justification for Writing His War-on-Slavery Despatch to Madrid-General Sickles' Previous Despatch-Cuba Wants to Borrow Sixty Millions of Dollars.

The attitude of the United States towards Cuba

as been a prominent topic of conversation here since the publication of the remarkable despatch of Mr. Fish to Mr. Sickles, dated October 29, 1872. Thether Señor Manuel Ruiz Zorilla was warranted in his assertion that he knew nothing of this despatch cannot be known until it appears whether General Sickles read it to him, but Mr. Fish has shown to several members of the Diplomatic Corps and of the Senate the following important de spatch from our Minister at Madrid, as having justified him in writing what he did:-

and of the Senate the following important despatch from our Minister at Madrid, as having justified him in writing what he did:—

[Received September 3.]

UNITED STATES LEGATION, 1

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information an official publication of a decree, accompanied by a report of the Colomal Minister, authorizing the Treasury of the Island of Cuba to issue bonds amounting to \$60,000,000, bearing eight per cent interest, and pledging for the payment of the interest and principal of the loan the proceeds of the war tax, estimated at \$5,000,000 annually, and the surplus derived from all other sources of revenue, ordinary and extraordinary.

It appears in the report of the Minister that the Cuban Treasury owes the Bank of Havana \$50,000,000—\$12,000,000 of this sum were borrowed to pay the expenses of the several expeditions against St. Domingo and Mexico, and the remaining \$38,000,000 have been advanced by the bank toward the expenditure incurred in the present war in Cuba. The whole amount of \$50,000,000 was loaned by the bank in paper money, and this large addition to the ordinary paper issue of the bank (\$10,000,000) has, it seems, brought about, in conjunction with other causes, a grave financial crisis in that portion of the issand held by the Spanish forces. It further appears that the amount raised in Cuba by taxes and imposts during the last fiscal year was \$12,000,000. The loan is to be negotiated in two parts. The proceeds of the first issue of thirty millions are to be applied, first, to reimburse the Bank of Havana the amount is advanced to the Cuban Treasury to pay the cost of the Spanish contingent for the expedition against Mexico; the account, to repay the amount advanced by the bank toward the expenditure incurred in the attempted reconquest of St. Domingo; the third, to redeem in specie \$5,000,000 in blis of the Bank of Havana, the same being a part of the sum loaned to the Treasury for war expenses, so as to reduce the outstanding paper money of the bank, issued on gov

stood, produced anything; so that it may be pre-sumed that the second issue of bonds is reserved for the gradual redemption of the outstanding paper and the prosecution of the war.

Subscriptions to the loan are to be invited on the ist of January, 1873, in Havana, Madrid, Paris and London. The negotiation, the application of the proceeds, and the administration of the reve-nues appropriated to the payment of the principal and interest are confided to a commission of fifteen persons, three of whom are to be chosen by the bondholders.

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persons, three of whom are to be chosen by the bondholders.

You will remark in article twenty of the degree a provision charactereristic of all Spanish legislation for Cuba. The Captain General is authorized to suspend at pleasure any determination made by the Loan Commissioners.

It will thus be seen that, after four years of war, without quarter, in Cuba, and having exhausted the resources of that rich and productive commonwealth to sustain a cruel condict, Spain is about to appeal to the civilized world to lend money on a pledge of the revenues of the island to continue a struggle intended to perpetuate the slavery of the greater part of the colored inhabitants and compet the unwilling allegiance of a large majority of the sorely oppressed native population.

In this relation I may state that it appears from a recent publication in the Imparcial, a semi-omicial journal in Madrid, of which the Colonial Minister was director until he entered the present Cabinet, that "from the beginning of hostilities in Cuba 13,600 insurgents have been killed in battle acciones de guerral and 43,500 taken prisoners, 4,819 firearms, 3,247 shards, machetes and other side arms, and 9,921 horses have been captured; 63,340 insurgents have voluntarily surrendered."

As it is believed that all prisoners of war taken are shot or garotbed, it would appear, taking the total of killed in battle and prisoners captured, that more than fifty-seven thousand insurgents have failen since the war began. The Spanish loss is not stated, but it is known from official sources that their force under arms in Cuba exceeds one hundred thousand men, and, as more than half of these troops are unacclimated, their casulties cannot be estimated at less than fifteen per cent, or fifteen thousand men anually, making an aggregate Spanish loss of 60,000 since the declaration of independence pronounced at Yara, in October, 1882. Trustworthy sources of information in Madrid tend to show that this estimate would be exceeded by the official returns if they were p

This despatch, Mr. Fish says, with preceding ones of the same tenor, fully justified him in writing what he did to General Sickles. If necessary to justify him he will also furnish these other despatches for publication rather than shelter himself behind any diplomatic subterfuges.
Credit Mobilier Encore—Who Is To Be

Convicted of Bribery !

Some of the fourpence-half-penny Yankee Repre sentatives are getting the correspondents of prowincial newspapers who sound their praises to anmounce that they were never offered any of the Credit Mobilier stock. No one but an idiot would ever imagine that they were ever offered anything with the hope that their influence in return would do-any good. Oakes Ames is getting a little restive

under the attempts of different Congressmen to make him their scapegoat, and yet make a clean breast of his business relations with them, especially Dawes, who did not know enough to invest a thousand dollars without running around the House to ask advice. These fellows now talk about having Ames expelled from the House for bribery; but who was bribed? No man can be convicted of marder unless the corpse is found, or, as the lawyers say, corpus delecti. low, who has found the corpse? Who has been bribed by Ames? Certainly not Dawes, Garfield. kingham and Co., by their own showing. Where, then, is the body to be found? Will Mr. Ames tell what these gentlemen either cannot or will not

state?

E. K. Garrison was before the Poland Committee to-day, and on being questioned as to the truth of the rumors in the press about his ownership of Mobilier stock denied positively ever owning a doilar's worth of the stock or of having any knowl-

odge of Congressmen being corrupted with it; that if he believed all the rumors in the press he smen being corrupted with it; that would suppose every other Congressman was a scoundrel, "and," said he, with a slow and measured voice, "I don't know but what public rumor is right." Bad as some members of Congress may be, this was hardly deserved, coming as it did from a person who hung around the lobby the greater part of last session, buttonholing and smiling on members to try and induce them to vote for a yearly haul of nearly half a milion as a subsidy for his Brazilian line of steamships, and it is said that he even approached some members and offered to aid them in their elections with money, but justifying it at the same time by saying that of course he knew they would not be influenced by pecuniary considerations. How much his failure to secure this large subsidy for ten years influenced his opinion, it is hard to tell. Caldwell, of Kansas, Admits Paying

Carney \$15,000. The revelations of Governor Carney to-day before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections confirm the rumor that Caldwell paid him \$15,000 to withdraw from the Senatorial contest.

"I admit it," says Caldwell; "but what Senato has not seen that rival candidates who withdrew at the proper time had foreign missions or consulates or Indian agencies. Let the Senator who has no glass in his own electoral house throw the first

Secretary Pish remarked to-day, with regard to the acquisition of Samana Bay y an American company:-"It is merely a private speculation. The government has not been advised or consulted in the transaction, and has nothing to do with it. The first news I received of the consummation of the purchase was through the newspapers." When asked whether he knew of any scheme on the part of the company to sell Samana Bay to the government, Mr. Fish replied:-"I know of no such

Passage in the House of the Iowa Lands Bill.

After the discussion of some trifling matters the House this morning took up and passed the Iowa Lands bill, by 94 yeas to 70 nays. It Iowa heretofore approved and testified by the De-partment of the Interior for railroad purposes, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the city of Davenport via Iowa City to Council Bluffs, under the grants made by Congress according to the adjustments thereof made at the General Land Office, shall be confirmed to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company; and their assigns, the corporations to whom the lands were certified. This act is to be construed as conveying only any reversionary or other interest which the United States may have in the lands, and all lands settled upon in good faith and now occupied by homesteads or pre-emption settlers are to be ex cluded from its operations.

Agitating the Goat Island Job.

A special meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs was held this evening, at which Leland Stanford, President of the Central Pacific Railroad, presented arguments of the corporation in support of the bill, which proposes to relinquish part of Goat Island, in San Francisco har bor, to the company for railroad purposes. Hon. B. C. McRuer, of San Francisco, made an argument in reply opposing the bill. Senators Casserly and Cole and Representative Sargent, of California, and Senator Stewart, of Nevada, were also present and took part in the general informal discus sion of the question. The committee took no action, this meeting being merely preliminary to a fuller examination of the subject. The Discovery of the Bones of the Apos

tles St. Philip and St. James-What Does It Mean?

The attention of an eminent Catholic prelate who is now in Washington, and who is well acquainted with Rome, was yesterday called to the telegram from Rome to the effect that the Pope told some visitors that he believed the bodies of the Apostles Philip and James were discovered on Wednesday in the Church of the Apostles. He says this is not impossible, since they were buried there. St. Philip suffered martyrdom at Hierapolis, in Phrygia, where he was crucified and stoned for the faith. His body was buried there, but afterwards translated to Rome. St. James suffered martyrdom at Jerusalem, where he was thrown down from the battlements of the Temple, stoned and struck on the head with a fuller's club. He was buried near the Temple, but his body was afterwards translated to Constantinople and thence to Rome. Now it may be asked why these sacred relics have remained undiscovered for centuries? But we must take into account the length of time that has elapsed since they were the changes, the revolutions, the sackings, the pre sence of hostile armies and the thousand and one changes that have happened in Rome within that thousand years-and we will not be astonished that these precious bodies were not discovered sooner, but rather thank the piety of the archæologist and the antiquarian, as well as the munificence of Plus the Ninth, who has all along encouraged the undertakers of so many sacred discoveries. Indeed, it could not have been otherwise than it was, as experience testifled. The discovery of these sacred bodies at this late day, and particularly at this time, seems to have been intended by Divine Providence. It would seem as if the very bones of the Apostles arise now to rebuke the sacrilegious invaders of their last resting place, and protest against the indignities offered to the Prince of Apostles in the person of his successor. And as Hierapolis was indebted to to the relics of St. Philip for its preservation by continual miracles, so will Rome be indebted in a great measure to the same relics, and those of countless martyrs, and contessors, and holy virgins for its preservation and deliverance from the men

secrate her holy places.

New Work for Old Probabilities. The late floods and ice freshets in the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Delaware and other rivers along the seaboard took every one by surprise. The disselu tion of the snow and ice in the upper courses of these streams was not made known from the mountainous regions of Pennsylvania and New York, where the break-up began. This fact

who, in the name of liberty and equality, now de-

strongly suggests additional work in the future for the Signal Office. As it is now equipped its slender pecuniary means entirely preclude the possibility of planting stations in the gorges of the Alleghanies for observing the descent of such ice floods as have recently swept these river valleys with such great damage to bridges, railroads and other property. The river reports, as they are called, are now extended only at rare intervals on the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi rivers, but it is thought they might be of great utility in ice freshets and Spring floods to multiply the points of observaprincipal seaboard streams, whose sudden inundation has so often spread, in a single night, unexpected ruin and desolation. It is said by competent judges that these streams carry their floods at the rate of about forty miles a day, and at this rate they would give ample time for telegraphic warning. It will be a matter of popular regret if

discharge its proper functions, among which non-can be more important than the above mentioned. Miss Anthony in Trouble Again.

Congress does not provide adequately for such ob-servations by the Signal Office as will enable it to

A police officer to-day appeared before the Police Court for a warrant against Miss Susan B. Anthony, President of the Weman's National Suffrage Association, for giving an exhibition or entertainment to which an entrance fee was charged without a license, the officer saying that he saw money paid at the door of the Lincoln Hall, where the Women's Association was holding a night session. District Attorney Cook, upon learning of the matter, said it seemed to require action, and requested the Assistant District Attorney to take whatever measure it required. There will be a consultation of District law officers

A Mysterious Union Pacific Bond. An anonymous letter was received at the Treas ury Department this morning from Auburn, N. Y., containing a coupon of a Union Pacific Railroad bond, \$35 value. No explanation accompanied the letter. The amount was passed into the Treasury OBITUARY.

Death of Lord Lytton, the Distinguished Novelist.

Lord Lytton, better known to the world as Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, whose death is just announced by cable, was born at Heydon Hay, county of Norfolk, in 1805. The strong literary tastes of his mother, who was helress of the Lyttons of Knebsunth, Hertfordshire, greatly contributed to the formation of his mind, his father having died when the future Lord Lytton was yet young. The family from which Lord Lytton sprung was rich, respectable and not altogether destitute of hereditary honors. About the close of the sixteenth century John Wiggett-his progenitor in the male line-acquired certain lands in Norfolk. Fortune mingled his blood by marriage with the Bulwers of Dalling; a second inherited the estates and took the name of that ancient family, and a third-General Bulwer, of Heydon Hall-espoused !' heiress of the Robinsons, who had succeed the acres and assumed the name of a grand

knightly race_the Lyttons of Knehworth 7 General had three sons, and of these the youngest is the celebrated personage death, after a most remarkable career, is now announced. One of the distinguishing characteristics of Lord Lytton's life was his reverence for the memory of his mother, to whom he was accustomed to say he owed all his love of literature. It was in the room called "Mrs. Bulwer Lytton's," in the ancient and magnificent family literary work, and the feeling which dictated the character of this room is best told by the following inscription over the chimneypiece:—"This room, long occupied by Elizabeth Bulwer Lytton, and containing the relics most associated with her memory, her son trusts that her descendants will preserve

LORD LYTTON'S EARLY YEARS AND EDUCATION. Lord Lytton was educated by private tutors. but atterward entered Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1826. He gained the Chancellor's prize at the University for English versification, by a poem on "Sculpture," in 1825, and the next year published a collection of youthful effusions, entitled "Weeds and Wild Flowers." His vacations were occupied by pedestrian tours through England and Scotland and a jaunt on horseback over a great part of France. But he was always a man of fashion, and while figuring among his equals, or those who deemed themselves such, the sumptuous fellow commoner of Trinity Hall contrived to make driving his own horses and other juvenile eccentricities compatible with in-

LORD LYTTON'S CAREER AS A NOVELLIST. The remarkable career of Lord Lytton as a poet and novelist began nearly fifty years ago. In 1827 he published a poem called "O'Neill, or the Rebel," and in the same year his first novel, "Falkland," appeared anonymously. In 1828 "Pelham" was published, and, notwithstanding its originality and power, was very adversely criticised in many quarters. Almost every year thereafter he gave the world some new literary work. But, notwith-standing the difference of opinion among the which at first there was some difficulty in finding a publisher, it was generally admitted that the author was a man of no ordinary powers. When "Pelham" had been followed by The Disowned," "Devereux," "Paul Clifford" and "Eugene Aram," Bulwer wisely called a halt in his career as a novelist, and, for a time, appeared before the public as editor of the New Monthly Magazine. To that periodical he con-Monthly Magazine. To that periodical he contributed a series of papers, which have since been published in a collected form, and entitled "The Student." The reason he assigned for becoming editor was peculiar. At least he is reported to have said that he merely did so to show that a gentleman might occupy such a position. While exercising editorial functions he was engaged with his "England and the English," which was published in 1833. After having stood the brunt of the abuse which this clever and caustic anatomy of the national character brought upon him, Bulwer broke ground with his romance, "The Last Days of Pompeli," which was followed, as time passed on by "Rienzi," "Leila, or the Siege of Granada." "Calderon, the Courtier," "Night and Morning," "Zanonn," "Harold," "The Last of the Barons," "Zanonn," "Harold," "The Caxtons," "My Novel, or Varieties in English Life," "What Will He Do With It?" and "A Strange Story."

Large as was Lord Lytton's harvest in the field of fiction, the wider expanse of poetry and the drama was not left ungleaned. His first play, "The Ducaess de la Valiere," failed, but "Richelleu," "Money" and "The Lady of Lyons" were, on the other hand, remarkably successful. In 1842 "Eva, the Ill-Omened Marriage," with other tales and poems from his pen, appeared, and at a later period the "New Times" and "King Arthur," two clever poems, were published anouymously. Upon "King Arthur" Bulwer had expended much thought and laber; and when his identity with the author of these poems was so generally insisted on tributed a series of papers, which have since been published in a collected form, and entitled "The

clever poems, were published anonymously. Upon "King Arthur" Bulwer had expended much thought and labor; and when his identity with the author of these poems was so generally insisted on that he felt there was no choice between the indiscretion of frank avewal and the effrontery of flat denial he wrote:—"I believed, whether truly or erroneously, that my experiment would have a fairer chance of justice if it could be regarded without personal reference to the author; and, at all events, it was clear that I myself could the better judge how far the experiment had failed or succeeded when ireed from the partial kindness of those disposed to overrate, or the predetermined censure of those accustomed to despise, my former labors. Whatever influence of good or ill my formal adoption of these ioundlings may have upon their future career, like other adventurers they must, therefore, take their chance in the crowd, happy if they can propitiate their father's foes, yet retain his iriends, and, irrespective of either, sure to be judged at last according to their own deserts." This poem, remodelled, so as to be in fact an entirely new production, was the last literary work of his lifetime. When the Guild of Literature and Art was formed Bulwer wrote for its benefit a drama, entitled "Not so Bad as we Seem," which has frequently been acted by the amateur company of which Mr. Dickens was the chief, as also by professional performers; and he, moreover, manifested his strong sympathy with the trials of pany of which Mr. Dickens was the chief, as also by professional performers; and he, moreover, manifested his strong sympathy with the trials of those not so highly favored by fortune as himself by appropriating from his domain a site for a hos-pital for decayed artists and men of letters.

pital for decayed artists and men of letters, THE CONTROVERSIES ABOUT LORD LYTTON'S LITE-RARY MERITS.

The literary merits of no writer of modern fiction were more fiercely attacked or more warmly defended than those of Lord Lytton. He by turns illustrated fashionable life, chivalry and history, tried the dramatic, the didactic and narrative style of novel, and it is worthy of remark that his latest novels were his best, most truthful in spirit and most healthy in moral tone. "Falkland" was in every way reprehensible. In "Pelham" violations of social and moral obligations are spoken of as matters of course and exalted and beautified by the highest coloring of sentiment. "The Disowned" displayed more power and a loftier eloquence. Always a hard worker, the character of his works grew better as he advanced in years, and in the latter part of his life the Lendon Times summed up his character in the following pregnant sentences:—"He has delighted a whole generation by the novelty, variety, ingenuity and grotesqueness of his invention. He has an unilimited command of all the characters of common life; a dandy, a highwayman, a schoiar, a swindler or a Jesuit, all flow from his magical pen with equal fidelity and facility; he has ransacked history and culled all the choicest fewers of fiction; he is a political writer of great vigor, a poet of some merit and originality, and has won such laureis as a translator may hope to attain. He is, besides all this, a brilliant debater, and illustrates the dry debates of politics with a profusion of epigram and antithesis to which no other can lay claim. A liberal in his youth, a conservative in his riper years, he has seen both sides of the shield, and knows which is silver and which is golden. He has ransacked ancient times for fresh subjects for his genius, and revived the picture of the corrupt Empire of Rome, with its wit, its dissoluteness and luxury, at least as vividly as any modern painter of ancient manners. Such a man comes armed at all points, and there should seem t pital for decayed artists and men of letters. THE CONTROVERSIES ABOUT LORD LYTTON'S LITE-The literary merits of no writer of modern fiction

nnaware of the approach of death by the love that possessed them. But as time passed and the weak couple grew in strength, the popular interest in them, except as author and authoress, departed, and was only revived by the story of their separation. Sir Edward had loss his "pale and fascinating" appearance, and the tender times of Lady

Lytton's cheeks, that had been described at her marriage as "like rose leaves crushed on ivory," had spread over her countenance and given her the florid complexion of a healthy matron, when, in 1836, that event was announced. The attention that was thus called to the life of the united. became a Cabinet Minister, and his seat in Parliament for Hertfordshire becoming vacant, it was necessary for him, in accordance with custom, to meet his constituents there in order to be rechosen. Lady Lytton, then residing in Taunton, Somerset, hearing of his intention, determined to confront him before his supporters, charge him with his crucity to her, and thus defeat his re-election. She circulated hand-hills amounting her intention and thus gave his

intention, determined to confront him before his supporters, charge him with his crucity to her, and thus defeat his re-election. She circuiated handfills announcing her intention, and thus gave his friends opportunity to defeat her in it. She arrived in Hertford early on the morning of the Allacke place she was told at twelve o'clock, inthe proper time was eleven o'clock. This will Calemation was given to her by her husband's wit who wished to avoid a scandal. Consequint of the calematic was over and Lord Lytton was just the election was over and Lord Lytton was just eloss ded is speech with a fervent tribute of admiratio a the womanly beauty exhibited in the carriage. Bout his stand. Advancing toward him she caught His Lordship's eye. He immediately left his station and went to the house of a friend. As he disappeared she cried out "Coward!" and, turning to the people, for fitteen minutes rehearsed her sufferings on account of his action. This circumstance was unpleasant in its consequences to herself. It engendered a belief that she had become insane; and so, shortly after the incident, she was conveyed to a private asylum for the insane, at the instance of her husband, acting

This circumstance was unpleasant in its consequences to herself. It engendered a belief that she had become insane; and so, shortly after the incident, she was conveyed to a private asylum for the insane, at the instance of her husband, acting under the advice of physicians. It may be that Lord Lytton was deceived by these doctors as to the state of Her Ladyship's mind. It is charitable to believe that he was so deceived, and, as he acted almost entirely under the direction of his solicitor, there is some basis for the belief. The incarceration of the lady excited much indignation among her friends in Taunton, who were sure of her sanity, and a great degree of interest throughout the kingdom. An investigation of her mental state was immediately made, and, having been pronounced perfectly sane, she was allowed to reside with her son.

LORD LYTTON IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In 1844, having succeeded to the estate of his mother, he exchanged by royal license his surname of Bulwer for that of Lytton. He was created a baronet in 1838, and in 1866 he was gazetted Baron Lytton. These honors were as much political career very early and it continued almost to the end of his life. In 1831 he entered the House of Commons as member for the borough of St. Ives, and immediately took a place among the ranks of the reformers. In 1832 he was elected by the city of Lincoln, which he continued to represent until 1841, potwithstanding the fact that he acquired, through all these years, very little parliamentary influence. In 1841 he was a candidate for the borough of Lincoln, but was defeated by the conservative candidate, and he was again beaten in 1847. He, however, re-entered Parliament as a member for the county of Herts, in the general election of 1852, as a supporter of the Earl of Derby, and distinguished himself by this opposition speeches. As an orator he was polished in hi ment as a member for the county of Herts, in the general election of 1852, as a supporter of the Earl of Derby, and distinguished himself by his opposition speeches. As an orator he was polished in his speeches but not in his speech. Nature, so bountiful to him, in other oratorical gifts, denied him the faculty of distinct utterance. A letter writer, speaking of this defect, said:—"Whether the defect be one of palate or tongue or lips it would not be easy to say; but those who have sat opposite to him at public dinners, when he has harangued large audiences, have found it impossible to follow him throughout, although sitting in front of him at a distance of only five or six feet. To listen to Bulwer Lytton is therefore one of the most tantalizing of oratorical enjoyments. All that is heard sharpens the zest to hear more. Of so carefully considered and highly elevated an oration you would not willingly miss one word. In moments of vexation, in which admiration is largely intermingled, you ask yourself whether a Demosthenic regiment of pebbles and seashore ought not to have been prescribed for the young politician." He had other personal misfortunes, among them deafness, stimesor of the joints and a crook in the back. In spite of all these drawbacks, however, he was eminently successful, the secret of his success lying in his resolution and labor. He seems to have adopted as a motto the energetic declaration of one of his dramatic characters, "There is no such word as fail!" "He will never be a dramatist," said his detractors, when his first play was produced. It had cost nimes far longer period of toil than that fortinght which sumeed to begin and finish the most skillul and pathetic of all modern sentimental comedies—the "Lady of Lyons." "Money" surpassed even Sheridan's "School for Scandal" in its first "run." His popularity presently eclipsed every precedent. "He will never figure as a politiciar," men exclaimed, when he first anzarded himself in that capacity. Yet he soon played a distinguished part in the H vibrate to eloquence at once the most ornate and the most impassioned with which they had ever

ccheed.

THE CLOSE OF LORD LYTTON'S CARKER.

Even up to the close of his life Lord Lytton never tired of work. His literary labors would have continued for years to come if his life had lasted. But within the last few years he took less interest in politics than formerly. In June, 1858, he became a member of the Derby Cabinet as the successor of Lord Stanley in the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was, before and afterwards a the Colonies. He was, before and afterwards supporter of the Earl, and won, by party serv the peerage with which he was gifted, and wh supporter of the Earl, and won, by party service, the peerage with which he was gifted, and which he doubtless, in some measure, owed to the patronage of his leader. His political reputation, however, is not as lasting as his literary fame; for while he occupies a lower place in fiction than either Thackeray or Dickens, he showed more versatility than either of them, and his works will not cease to be admired while sentiment continues to charm. His son, Mr. Robert Lytton, better known as "Owen Meredith," the author of "Lucille," succeeds to his title and estates.

Samuel R. Graves.

Samuel Robert Graves, member of the British Parliament for Liverpool, died in that town yesterday morning. He was taken from life suddenly, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Graves was born in the year 1818. He was the second son of the late William Graves, J. P., by Sarah, daughter of the late Samuel Elly, Esq., of New Ross, Ireland. He was educated at a private school in New Ross, and, in the year 1848, married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Haughton, Esq., of county Carlow. He applied himself to study at an early age and subsequently to commerce, and was very successful in his operations in trade. He became an extensive British merchant and shipowner, and was a director of the London and Manchester Railway Company. He was author of a book entitled "National Dangers" and of the brochure "A Cruise in the Balic." Mr. Graves was Commodore of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club in the year 1870. He was elected Mayor of Liverpool in the year 1861, and was also appointed member of a royal commission to inquire into the management of lights, buoys and beacons. He was returned to Parliament for Liverpool, first, in the month of July, 1865, and re-elected by the constituency in November, 1868. On this latest occasion he poiled 16,766 votes. In politics he was a liberal conservative. the late Samuel Elly, Esq., of New Ross, Ireland.

EPIZOOTY REDIVIVUS. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis Attacking the

Horses.
The ill-fated quadrupeds that labor so well for man are not yet destined to perfect health. Whether as a consequence of the fatal epizooty or not the disease known as cerebro-spinal meningitis has seized upon several norses. A large number of the animais have been observed to drop sudof the animals have been observed to drop sud-denly beneath the yoke and undergo symptoms not unlike those of apoplexy. The car companies don't seem to have witnessed anything of it yet, but several truck horses have been stricken, so that it was thought better to shoot them than to let them suffer such intense agony to no purpose.

THE EPIZOOTY IN NEVADA.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Jan. 17, 1873. The epizooty is reported to-day as having anpeared at Eiko and among the horses of the stage lines from Pallsade to Eureka and Hamilton, from Mineral Hill to Eureka. On the latter line twenty-seven horses are affected. No deaths have yet

THE HATTERAS AND A LEAF FROM THE PAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In your editorial article of the 18th instant, headed "A Leaf From the Past About Naval Ships," although pointing out very adroitly some of the inherent defects in iron vessels, that they were liable to foul or to become, when not heavily plated, easily destroyed, a mistake was made in stating that the commander of the Hatteras, in his report, said "the Alabama was comparatively unharmed." The rebel account stated that she was damaged to he are not of \$85.000, gold. Efficacing removed and it took uniteen days for the repair it was with great difficuty that her pumps coul keep her afloat, Captain Semmes almost despair ing of being able to make port. Captain Semme was amazed at the audacity of the commander of the Hatteras, with such a mere shell of a vesse giving him battle. Yours, &c.,

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH.

The Ex-Mayor of Brooklyn at the Point of Death.

Martin Kalbfleisch, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, who laid in extremis at the point of death at midnight last night, has filled a very important part in the history of the county of Kings and the city of Brook lyn during the past twenty-four years. He has discharged the duties of very many and the town of Bushwick to that of Mayor of Brook lyn and member of Congress and gained the which is almost of national extent by his firmness, probity, honor and honesty. He has been a prudent and industrious man. Although almost constantly engaged by the necessities of public life, he found time to attend carefully, during a long period, to a large and rapidly extending business, which developed into an immense manufacturing establishment. This was managed with skill and judgment, so that the veteran citizen of Kings became a very wealthy man, and has continued so. He was biessed by nature with a vigorous constitution, but during the past few years his health began to fail, and he has ailed and recovtent, for some time prior to the advent of the assault of disease which has almost terminated probably has terminated—his earthly career, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Martin Kalbfleisch was born in the Netherlands, at Flushing, on the 8th of February, in the year 1804. He was sent to school at an early age, and native town. His mind was of an enterprising turn; the local surroundings old-fashioned and dull. He found no home of portunity for the cultivation or exercise of his commercial genius. Consequently he determined to go abroad. In

unil. He iound no home of portunity for the cultivation or exercise of his commercial genius.

Consequently he determined to go abroad. In the year 1822 young Kalbūcisch embarked for Padang, on the coast of Sumatra, in an American vessel, the Elien Douglass, of Salem, Mass. On arriving at Padang he found the Astatic cholera raging and therefore re-embarked for Antwerp, where the vessel was sold, and, at the request of the captain, an American. accompanied him to France, where they engaged in commercial operations together, for four years. During this period his inclinations led him to look upon the United States as his future home, and, accordingly, in 1828, he carried the project into execution. Upon his arrival he found himself obliged to accept of any employment that offered, until 1836, when, having accumulated sufficient means, he was enabled to establish a color manufactory at Harlem, where he then resided. The high prices at that time paid for property induced him to sell his place and locate in Connecticut. This move, now-ever, proving unsuccessful, he was induced to return to the environs of New York, and finally determined to locate at Greenpoint. Long Island, as offering the best inclittee for the prosecution of his business. He settled the for the prosecution of his business. He settled the for the prosecution of his business. He settled the for the prosecution of his business. He scute for the prosecution of his business is described to the set of an old school-house near the Bushwick cliurch, repaired it, and obtained the services of a teacher, Mr. Norman Andrews. He soon had the satisfaction of seeing a new school created at Greenpoint. As Mr. Kalbūelsch's business expanded the want of room compelled him, about twenty years since, to remove his factory to its present location, between Metropolitan and Grand avenues, Brooklyn. For many years be has made the manufacture of acids a specialty and has continually increased the extent of his works until they now embrace several acres, and are the manuf the year 1822 young Kalbfleisch embarked for Pa-

which he was resolutely opposed, and more par-ticularly his determined opposition to the new Hempstead reservoir, when his term of office ex-pired his party set him saide, and running on an publican and the present incumbent of the Mayer-alty, S. S. Powell, as the democratic candidate, he was defeated. His defeat, it was said, was due to the fact that he came late into the field, hesitating somewhat about de-claring himself as a independent candidate. was due to the fact that he came late into the field, hesitating somewhat about declaring himself as an independent candidate, and thus encouraging the republicans to hope that the division would enable them to run in their man between the two democratic contestants. At the close of this campaign Mr. Kalbfielsch retired to private life, taking care of his extensive pecuniary interests, but at the same time keeping a sharp eye, as usual, upon public affairs. Previous to the recent State election his name was mentioned for Governor as candidate of the democratic party, but his old-time opponents in Brooklyn would not hear of this, and his name was not brought before the Convention. At the last election a large number of his fellow citizens of the Eighteenth ward of Brooklyn urged him to allow the use of his name for the Aldermanship of the ward. To this he gave his consent, but a dread of having him in the Common Council to oppose his old foes was so great that everything was done to defeat him, and as his years were so far advanced as to prevent a vigorous campaign on his own part he did not succeed, and he has lived in a sort of easy, yet watchful, retirement since. Mr. Kalbfielsch has been a genial companion in private life, and his presence on the grounds of the Jerome Park race course has been always hailed with joy by his many friends among the active patrons of the American turf.

CUBAN SLAVERY.

Indignation of New York Spaniards Over Secretary Fish's Diplomatic Correspondence-Their Furious Telegram

The principal Spanish merchants and inducatial Spanish residents in this city are greatly excer cised on the subject of the diplomatic correspondence, lately published in the HERALD, which has taken place between Secretary Pish and General Sickles, Minister at the Court of Madrid, in which Mr. Fish demands of the Spanish government the abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico. To reassure the Spanish government on the subject the following telegram has been sent to Madrid by Spanish residents of New York, several of om, it may be remarked, have taken out then naturalization papers, and are now citizens of the United States. The following is the text of the telegram, which was sent on the 15th instant:-To His Excellency the MARQUIS OF MANZANEDO,

Madrid:—
We, the undermentioned subscribers, have resolved to send you the following communication, which you are authorized to use in any manner that you may think fit:—

that you may think fit:—

We, resident Spaniards of New York, feeling indignant at the grave offence committed against ish sovereignty and independence and the integour country by the official communication of Mr. Mr. Sickles, under date of 29th of last October, most strongly against the interference of any rower in matters of Spanish rule. We believe at the captions pretexts employed by Mr. Fish in as spatch do not represent the reclings or sentiments American people, who cannot fail to look upon the most pernicious for the mercantile and moral inter Cubn and Porto Rico.

Carlos Marte, Pedro Ceballos, J. A. Pesant, Ramon L. del Valado, Juan G. Posada, Juan G. Posada, Garnou Palanca, J. Bensusan, R. V. de Flores.

R. V. de Flores.

A. Verdady, J. Bensusan, R. V. de Flores.

A. Traveles, A. Travel.

J. Bensusan, R. V. de Flores, Emilio Buch, Francisco Liado, Predro Ricago, Onotre Miranda, Luis Solano.

Juan M. Ceballos M. Echeverria & Co., Felicano Latusa. Felix Miranda, Juan Ruiz, Jose F. Navarro, A. Zuricaidy, R. Herges, A. Trava, Artura Cyas, Artura Cyas, Artura Cyas, Artura Cyas, Artura Cyas, Magin Janer, Andres Moreuo, Frodan Miranda, Eusebro Cerceno, Quinten Garreta, J. Samperio,

gners above given are under the belief and apprebension that Samana is to be used by the Cuban patriots to a great extent for the equipment of file enstering expeditions.

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA

An Important Meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade-A Broad View of the Commercial Relations with the United States-Steps Proposed for a New Commercial Treaty-Speeches by Members of the American and Canadian Boards.

OTTAWA, Jan. 18, 1873. At a meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade yesterday Mr. Hamilton Hill, of Boston, Secretary of the National Board of Trade of the United States, and Mr. Henderson, the British Consul at Boston, were admitted to seats.

SIR JOHN YOUNG'S RESOLUTION. Respecting reciprocity with the United States. Hon. John Young moved the following resolu-

Whereas the National Board of Trade of the United States, both at a meeting held at St. Louis and lately in New York, resolved to exert its legitimate influence to promote a measure for recoprocal trade with the Dominion of Canada on a broad, comprehensive and liberal basis; and whereas the Executive Council of that Board were instructed to memoralize Congress in layor of the appointment of a commission to act in conjunction with the State Department on negotiate such a treaty; and whereas, it is the opinion of this Board that more extended commercial relations with the United States would be highly advantageous to both countries; therefore Resolved, That the Executive Council be instructed to memoralize the government in favor of the appointment of a commission to act with that of the United States, if it should be named, or to take such other means as will best respond to any action on their part to carry out the treaty of reciprocal trade with the United States.

Mr. Young proceeded to say that every effort

made by this country to cultivate good commer cordially responded to by the government of that country. He gave a history of the manner in which these negotiations had been begun and completed. He believed that all relaxation of past restrictions had been of great advantage to both countries. Unfortunately the Treaty of 1854 was abrogated in 1865. But two years ago, on an invitation from

Infortunately the Treaty of 1854 was abrogated in Boston, several of our merchants went to that city and had a conference with the United States National Board of Trade. The conference was a pleasant one and resulted in snowing a strong disposition to meet the Canadians on the subject. The same feeling was manifested last year at the conference with the National Board of Trade held at St. Louis; though there was some difference of opinion as to what the treaty should be, there was no difference as to the

DESIRABILITY OF RESTORING THE TREATY.

The same spirit prevailed again in the National Board which met in New York this year. If there were to be considered. If the registration in the United States of Canadian built ships could be secured it would be a great boon. Moreover, though we admitted American vessels to our canals, our vessels were still excluded from American canals. Again, while the Washington treaty granted the free navigation of the St. Lawrence forever to the United States, Lake Michigan was only made free by that treaty for ten years. He was the first person who had ever sent a vessel from Montreal to Chicago, and that vessel was selzed, though he had previously not been aware that years and the previously released by Secretary Walker upon representation being made that there were no differential duties in Canada against American vessels or goods. This was a very important thing, because most of the cargoes which reach Montreal from the West came from Lake Michigan. He concluded by saying that he thought it was to the honor of Canada that an enlightened sense of self-interest had prevented her, notwithstanding the report of sawlogs.

A voice From the Lower Provinces.

Mr. Deverser, of St. John, N. B., in seconding the resolution thought the sympathies of the Lower Provinces, where he came from, were the same as here. They desired to be a shipping country, to have free trace in shipbuilding and in the consting frade. In the matter of lumber we sent to the United Kingdom, the United States and So

might be, we were independent of it. He would with pleasure second the resolutions.

REMARKS OF MR. HAWLEY, OF DETROIT.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Detroit, thanked the Board for the kind manner in which he and other representatives of the American Board had been received, expressing at the same time his regret that the President of the National Board of Trade of the United States could not be spresent. He had received, however, a letter from that gentleman testifying his sympathy with the subject of reciprocal irectrade with Canada, and saying that he had already brought the subject under the notice of the President and Secretary of State.

Mr. Hawley then alluded to the resolutions; to the feeling of the National Board of Trade of the United States at New York, and to the subsequent expressions of the local boards of trade. All of these were favorable to the renewal of the treaty. He also mentioned the desire in the United States for the enlargement of the Canada, and

the also mentioned the desire in the United States for the enlargement of the Canadian canals and the admission of Americans to use them. He referred particularly to the Caughinawauga Canal as a thing in which Americans took the greatest possible interest. He also declared est possible interest. He also declared that the sentiments of Governor Dix, communicated to the Legislature of the State of New York, met with a large response generally in the United States. After aliuding to the increasing number of bridges and tunnels between the two countries he said these things evidently pointed to the necessity of increasing the commercial intercourse between the two countries. He concluded by a renewed expression of thanks and compliments to the Dominion Board of Trade.

tries. He concluded by a renewed expression of thanks and compliments to the Dominion Board of Trade.

During the course of his remarks he also mentioned with honor Mr. Gerrit Smith, as a great promoter of reciprocal trade.

HAMILTON HILL, OF BOSTON.

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Mr. Hamilton Hill, of Boston, spoke in a similar sense. In the course of his remarks he said it was true that the trade between the two countries had not fallen of, which might be said to be a reason against a change. But, he asked, if this had been the case without a treaty, what would have been the result if the trade had been free?

Mr. Henderson, of Boston, also returned thanks.

A BROADER VIEW BY MR. WILKES.

Mr. WILRES, of Toronto, spoke in favor of a resolution favoring the reciprocity treaty, and pointed out that since the repeal of the treaty the condition of the international trade had very much changed, and not in a direction supposed to be favorable to the United States. During the existence of the treaty he said the exports to Canada from the United States were largely in excess of the imports from Canada had largely exceeded the imports from the United States. He concluded by saying that in case of a new treaty being adopted Canadians would not object to include in the list of reciprocally free goods many articles of manufacture, such as boots and shoes, sewing machines, cloth, musical instruments, &c.

Mr. Wilkes' resolution was adopted, cloth, musical instruments, &c.
Mr. Wilkes' resolution was adopted.

MURDER OF A SOLDIER. Mysterious Death and Mutilation of One of Uncle Sam's Boys in Blue.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 18, 1873. Early this morning this over-quiet city was alarmed by the report that a soldier had been murdered on the road leading to Fort Adams. An officer was immediately despatched to the spot, who found the murdered soldier lying flat upon his back in a gully by the road side, cold and stiff in death's embrace and bearing marks of violence. A coroner was sent for, and upon his arrival the body was uncovered. It pre; sented a most sickening sight.

sented a most sickening sight. The clothes were badly torn, a sleeve missing, and pantaloons pocket turned inside out; the neck bore a scratch or two, as if from a choking, while the right side of the head, between the car and eye, was badly braised.

An examination of the clothing was made, but nothing but a few worthless trifles were found. The deceased, whose name is William H. Harrison, is about twenty-five years old, a member of Battery A, fifth Artillery, who calisted in New York last Fall and was brought to Fort Adams. Friday the men were paid off, and a number of them came to Newport. The streets were unusually noisy last evening and the police had their hands full. Harrison is supposed to have been in several drunken fights between some of the boys in blue, which took place near the gas house. This may have led to a future fracas on the dismai road, and the absence of money from his pocket has a look of robbery. He had about seventy dollars when he left the fort. He may perchance have spent his funds, and, being knocked senseless to the earth, have died from drunkenness and the long exposure.

The affair has caused a good deal of excitement.

The affair has caused a good deal of excitement in this city, and is decidedly mysterious as it now atands. Opinions seem divided as to whether it is merely death from liquor and simple assault or downright murder for the purpose of plunder. The Cortner's inquest will be held on Sunday, when something more definite will be ascertained.

RAILSOAD ACCIDENT.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18, 1873. An Eastern bound passenger train on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad ran off the track near Antwerp, O., on T., esday night, severely injuring the conductor and fatally injuring a brakeman.

A number of the passengers were considerably