NEW YORK HERLED, FRIDAY, PERRUARY 7, 1812-FRIFLE SHEET

# SPANISH BOMBAST

Herald Special Reports from Cuba.

Our Special Commissioner Threatened with Death.

He is Told to Seek Information at His Peril.

"YOU WILL BE TREATED AS A SPY."

"This Means I Would Be Shot Immediately."

ARB THE SPANIARDS AFRAID OF THE TRUTH?

Finding Out the Captain General's Meaning.

"AT YOUR OWN RISK."

Fears and Obstacles on Every Side.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO THE MOUNTAINS

The Ex-Bebel Spanish Guide and our Late Commissioner's Parort.

Lieutenant A, uero on His Muscle and Dignity.

#### WHAT NEXT?

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

vme following despatch has been received in mis city from Mr. James J. O'Kelly, our Special Commissioner to the island of Cuba:-

PALMA SORIANO, ) ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT, CUBA, Feb. 5, 1873.

'After leaving Santiago de Cuba I took what Is called the "royal road" to Bayamo, and arrived at Ramon, a village thirty-six miles from Santiago. Here I was

DETAINED BY A VARIETY OF OBSTRUCTIONS until the 29th of January. I returned to Palma, a village twelve miles nearer to Santiago, on the 1st of February, and there applied to Vice Consul Ramsden, at the latter port, for facilities to continue my mission.

The Consul, in reply, informed me of the result of an interview with General Morales de los Rios, whose command extends over this section. He said: -

THE SPANISH THREAT.

"General Morales tells me that you can leave Palma and go where you like on the understanding that if the Spanish troops find you among the insurgents, or if you afterwards appear within the Spanish lines, you TREATED AS A SPY."

The Consul explains further to me that this means that I would be shot immediately.

Before the Start.

Mr. O'Kelly, writing before starting for the Interior, says, briefly:-

SANTTAGO DE CUBA Jan. 17, 1873. It is not at all the same affair with me as it was with Mr. Henderson, who was obsequiado, to use a Spanish phrase, by the authorities, taken by the hand and absolutely placed just in the position he wanted to stand. In my case even the members of the Spanish party are absolutely

AFRAID TO BE SEEN SPEAKING TO ME. Neither can I obtain from such few Cubans as have courage enough to speak to me any information that would be of use to me. As the rebels, or insurgents, are constantly on the wing, without any fixed residence or lines or position, it is almost impossible to know where to go in search of them, even if the passage were free. The day after my arrival

WENT OUT WITH A SPANISH COLUMN.

The troops received orders to countermarch the same day, from the Captain General, as I believe on account of my presence, from the fact that the Colonel told me I was at liberty to remain or to return to town, and this without my making any remark that would call for such a delicate hint on his part. I refused to leave, however, until I found that they

WOULD NOT MOVE WHILE I WAS WITH THEM, though I was treated during my short stay with the military with what I may call embarrassing kindness. Since my return I have

TRYING TO BUY A HORSE. which I found strangely difficult. I have at last procured one, and yesterday made my first reconnoissance, but without any success. I rode

ALONE INTO THE MOUNTAIN RANGE ten miles from the town, a trip very few here would care to undertake. I shall, of course, move further on the first opportunity. It is not, by any means, a holiday excursion.

OBSTACLES Between the difficulties of the situation, so far as the authorities are concerned, and the supersensitiveness of every one here, Cuban truth or tell it without wounding almost everybody's feelings.

Aguero Versus Henderson.

HAVANA, Feb. 1, 1873. And now steps down into the arena of wordy combat, to enter the lists against Mr. Henderson, no less a person than Manuel Emiliano Aguero, the Cuban-Spanish officer who acted as his interpreter. In something over two columns of the Diario de la Marina Mr. Aguero, stung by what he terms Henderson's ingratitude, gives a disconnected statement of his connection with that gentleman in words to the following effect. Declaring his sur-p-ise that such men ever exist that can write so falsely and pervertingly of truth, as evidenced by the letter of the HERALD of the 19th, and his regret at ever having been associated with lienderson, he commences first to

EXCUSE HIS OWN SURRENDER TO THE SPANIARDS and acceptance of service under them-which h declares only occurred after three years and a half service in the insurgent ranks, and after his own conviction that the immense majority of the leaders of the insurrection had abandoned it, convinced that party passions and the consequent splits had ruined the cause, and that Cuba w never be prosperously governed by itself, on account of the different elements of its population; and thinking to serve his native country, his friends, and also the government of his country by aiding to secure its peace, and besides, forced by

THE BAD PAITH OF FORMER COMPANIONS, who sought to compass his death, he offered his services to Brigadier Francisco Acosta y Al-ar services to Brigauier Franchism of voluteers and was appointed sub-lieutenant of voluteers and aid on his staff, his most frequent at being and aid in the in peaceful commissions destined to aid in the

pacification of the country without shedding of plood. He probably means at apts blood. He probably means at apts. NSURGENT LEADERS, TO BUY AND WIN OVER THE ANSURGENT LEADERS, whom he well knew. Or of his duties, he states, whom he well knew. Or of his duties, he states, was to accompany M. denderson, whom he styles was to accompany and shame. He cites Hendera man lost to he and shame. He cites Hender-son's ungrate files for the attentions shown him by Brigad Acosta, and the inaccuracy of his state-ments. Sarding the trip from Mercedes to San ments gathing the ments and danger whatever, he previously advised him. The supposition that he (Agtlero) had received orders to make that trip is denied. Misstatements of Henderson's are called up to prove his bad faith. "He saw seventeen Remington rifles at Viamones, instead of eight." Lieutenant Colonel Lorenzo offered no objection to his reaching the scene of the encounter of the thirty; but, on the contrary, diverged three leagues from his road only to allow him that opportunity. Absolutely no one could have hinted to Henderson of there being

ANY DANGER WHATEVER IN THE TRIP. "Regarding the number of dead insurgents, let Mr. Henderson recollect he did not care to continue counting them up. He counted five whites, however; and the noosed rope to which he refers was but a lazo wound about the body of one o the negroes who had been killed in the fight." Also that it is entirely inexact that hostilities were suspended in the Central Department for four days. They were suspended only at Naissa, and solely against the band with which Henderson wished to confer.

Aguero states his inability to report what oc-

IN THE REBEL CAMP. but is assured that his interview with Cespedes is entirely imaginary. He also devotes a paragraph to the remarks of Henderson upon the treatment of Cuban ladies by Spanish officers; that he never was called upon to interpret any obscene or insulting language, for he never heard any; and to declare that the women they met, who were ladies of good conduct, were accustomed daily to hear gross and insulting words, as stated by Henderson shows evil intentions and perverse conduct in all his proceedings. Aguero declares that Henderson's only wish is now

TO PUT HIM IN A FALSE LIGHT and on bad terms with the government and with Spaniards in general, but the result has not redounded at all to his satisfaction. Further, that Mayorga has but illy designed and written out the imaginary dialogues at the supposititions interview with Cespedes, and shows but a slight knewledge of the insurrection, or else he would never have placed Cespedes and Agramente seated together on the banks of a stream, but would have been aware that Cespedes and Agramonte are bitter enemies. and that Cespedes is held in very little esteem and respect in the insurgent camp. So great is the contempt entertained for him that the greater part of the families in the country hide away from him, and more than once have attempts been made to force him to leave his quarters by shots fired at them at night. In a parenthesis Agtiero reminds Ramon Cespedes of the circumstance which occurred

ON THE NIGHT OF OCTOBER 10, 1870. and finally that over a year and a half ago Cespedes went to the east end of the island and had never again returned. To make a long story short. he declares that the 12,000 men dwindled down to 4 000, and the 50,000 unarmed to 8,000. All this ar pears very much like extracts from a pamphlet on Brigadier Acosta. Regarding his stay in Santiago de Cuba, Agtiero states that Henderson appeared well satisfied at the attentions paid him, and reeatedly expressed his

SURPRISE AT BEING SO HOSPITABLY RECEIVED by all the Spaniards, as ne had come to Cuba under the impression that his countrymen were not only hated, but also ill treated, by the officers and pri Santiago he passed a number of days, feted and feasted on all sides, and waiting for an opportunity to leave with some column on a campaign of operations, until one evening, at a saloon, Hen derson was informed that the Diario, of Santiago. on the following day would contain an article dedicated to him, and requesting his opinions and impressions. Henderson replied

IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE SUCH, as he was a correspondent of another journal, the NEW YORK HERALD, and should furnish all his Cuban news to his employer, and begged that the article in question might not be published. Aguero neticed Henderson's evident alarm at this intelli gence and endeavored to dissipate it. The follow ing day Henderson found that the article had been published, and requested a translation, which seemed still further to increase his alarm, and later on he requested the transmission of the following telegram:- "Diario requires me, in volunteers, to report what I had seen and give my opinions"-a telegram which exaction at all in the article, and less so on the part of the volunteers. But Henderson insisted

DESIRED TO COMPROMISE HIM. and held out for his telegram. Aguero still refused to translate it for transmission, fearing to be held responsible for the same, but showed it to General iquelme, who happened to be in the same house, who immediately endeavoyed to dissuade Hendersen from his intention and

CALM HIS FRARS.
and speaking personally at times, and at others by Agnero's interpretation, succeeded in doing so, assuring Henderson he would respond for his safety with his head. Aghero then goes on and iready given by General Riquelme, and con tinues:-"The following day there came a file of the NEW YORK HERALD, and one number, containing an article in reply to one written by the Diario de la Marina, seemed to displease Henderson, and

took him to General Riquelme, asked and obtained permission for him to carry arms, and after settling upon a plan to go on an excursion in the country, to take place the following Monday, Mr. Henderson left, leaving me with General Riqueime reading extracts from the HERALD," Aguero states that he igneres whom Mr. Benderson saw during the interval to four o'clock, when he again met him to be informed of his intention to leave at five o'clock in the French steamer for St. Thomas; that and Spanish, it is difficult to arrive at the ne explanation was given for his sudden departure

EXCITE THE VOLUNTEERS AGAINST HIM

save Henderson's assertion that he was afraid of THE EX-REBEL'S OPINION.

Agtero then cloved his remarks by personally calling Henderson lost to all honor and shame, and challenges him by flinging back into his face the mire of his bad conduct and, awaiting Henderson's orders, signs "At Puerto Principe, January 19, 1873, Manuel Emiliano Aguero."

The New Loan Promulgated. HAVANA, Feb. 3, 1873. The Gaceta to-day publishes the text of the proosals for the loan of \$20,000,000 authorized by

Porto Rico Conservatives Coming to Council.

Captain General Cebailos.

HAVANA, Feb. 4, 1873. The Marquis of Esperanza and Romualdo Chavari, leaders of the conservative party in the Rico, have arrived in this city to confer the the eaders of the Spanish party here

The rains have ceased and the grinding of sugar has recommenced everywhere throughout the

#### ENGLAND.

Parliamentar Election in Liverpool-Excitement and Betting on the Result-The Bowles rial Verdict-Bullion to the Bank.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1873. The election in Liverpool for Member of Parliament to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Samuel R. Graves is in progress to-day. The conservative candidate is John Torr and the liberal nominee J. Caine. There are 52,000 voters and twenty-one precincts in the district. There is much excitement in London over the contest. The betting is three to two against the conserva-

THE BOWLES TRIAL VERDICT. The London News says public opinion sustains the verdict by which Mr. Robert Bowles was yesterday acquitted of the criminal charge against him, and the decision will be satisfactory if the persons guilty of fraudulently converting the securities are brought to justice.

BULLION IN PLOW TO THE BANK. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £379,000 during the past week.

## FRANCE.

Legislative Concession of Power to the President-Executive Control Over Measures Concluded by Parliament-Cantion Against Italian Radicalism.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS. Feb. 6, 1873. The Bien Public says a compromise has been effeeted between President Thiers and the Committee of Thirty. The latter agree to modify their constitutional project by extending the veto power of the Executive so as to allow the President to suspend the operation of a law by his veto for two months after its passage by the Assembly, and also by giving the President the right to participate, ersonally, in debates in the Chamber on interpellations and all questions of general policy.

The legitimist and clerical journals are indignant at the concession of such uncontrolled powers, as they term them, to the Executive.

CAUTION AGAINST ITALIAN REVOLUTIONISM. The Deputies belonging to the conservative and moderate sections of the Left in the Assembly refuse to sign their names to the address of sympathy to General Garibaldi, adopted at the last meeting of the Extreme Leit.

#### GERMANY.

His Imperial Majesty William in Battle on an Ancient "Line."

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. REBLIN, Peb. 6, 1873.

The editor of a Posen newspaper has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for publishing an article entitled "The Battle with God's Church."

## SPAIN.

Press Denial of Royalist Advantages in the Field.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALB. PARIS, Feb. 6, 1873.

The Courrier (newspaper) of Bayonne says no substantial advantage has been gained by the Spanish forces over the insurgents in the northern

## THE BOGY INVESTIGATION.

General Dorris' Son Shows How He Made Himself Agreeable Among Members of the Legislature at Jefferson City. St. Louis, Feb. 6, 1873.

Tom Dorris, son of General Dorris, testified ves terday before the Senatorial Bribery Committee in Jefferson City. He said his father loaned Edens about \$1,500, but there was nothing to indicate for what it was loaned; it was mere bagatelle; Edens was a general acquaintance in want of the luxuries of life and it was not ascertained how much money he could get away with; Wilson got about the same amount as Edens, but had given no obligation for it; Wilson was supposed to have seme influence and General Dorris was a liberal; witness distributed small amounts among friends, ranging from \$20 to \$50, and he was only surprised they did not ask for more; he brought about \$15,000 to Jefferson City; the money was borrewed from his mother, who in turn borrowed it from his father; it was got for lobbying purposes and to canquet the members if his father was elected; also to supply the wants of the members should they need assistance; his plan was to mix around among the members and make himself agreeable; as to whether he accomplished the latter Mr. Walker and Mr. Bell, of this committee, could tell, as he associated and boarded with them; he personally spent about \$300; the remainder of the \$15,000 was sent back to his mother in St. Louis; his father and Colonel Begy had large dealings in money years ago.

Much more of this sort of testimony was given by Dorris, but nothing in relation to bribery or in any way connecting Colonel Bogy or any other candidate excepting his father in the use of money. he could get away with; Wilson got about th

## BANKRUPTCY OF A FIRM IN CINCINNATL

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1873. In the United States Court, First District of Ohio at Cincinnati, Hen. P. B. Swing, Judge, decision was rendered to-day, granting the petition of James T. Williamson to have the firm styled S. W. Morton & Co. adjudged bankrupt on the declaration of the petitioner that they had stopped payment of their commercial paper for fourteen days, in that they gave a note to plaintiff in payment for lumber and neglected to pay the same when due. The members of the firm are S. W. Morton and John C. Fremont. Its business was to excavate a railroad tunnel under Walnut Hills at Cincinnati. The case came up on demurrer to the petition by the defence. Four counts of the acts of bankrupt on the first count, above recited, while the petition on the remaining three counts was dismissed on the ground that the acts alleged, though committed by members of the firm, were not in the line of business proper of the firm, and that S. W. Morton, who committed these acts, and not the firm of which he was a member, was reaponsible. The allegations were dismissed, as the acts of Morton alone were that of the firm who sold and conveyed personal property to an individual when inselvent and in contemplation of insolvency, and that they made this sale with intent to hinder, delay and defrand their creditors; and that to avoid legal process they absented themselves six months from the First district of Ohio. The case will probably be taken to a higher tribunal. commercial paper for fourteen days, in that they higher tribunal.

S. W. Morton, as agent of the firm, transacted business here, while John C. Fremont, the other member of the firm, was at Tarrytown, N. Y.

The judgment is against the firm as a firm, and not against its members as individuals.

## A DANGEROUS CARTE BLANCHE

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 6, 1872. The bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad company to increase its capital stock to an unlim-ted extent has been passed by both houses of the egislature by a unanimous vote.

# THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Speech of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the Members Reassembled in Session.

The Mission Against the African Stave Trade-Mutual Arbitration for the Radement of Inter-national Disputes—Commercial Relations with France-The Khivs-Aifghanistan Correspondence-Animated Debate on the Address - Reply-The Diplomacy Toward America and Russia-Speeches of Clarendon, Granville and Disraeli-The National Situation in Morals and Money.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1873.
The members of the Eighth Parliament of Her Majesty Queen Victoria reassembled in session, after the prorogation, in this city, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon to-day. The legislative body was four years old on Tuesday, the 10th of Decem ber, 1872, having been summoned to meet on the 10th of December, 1868. Since it first assembled at Westminster eighty-four peers and forty members of the House of Commons have died. Of the latter number thirty were liberals in politics. The oldest peer removed by death was the Earl of Onslow, who was ninety-three years of age; the youngest was the Earl of Aberdeen, who was drowned at the age of twenty-eight. The oldest member of the House of Commons was Colonel Sykes, the representative of the city of Aberdeen, who was eightytwo years; the youngest was Captain Speirs, who died when only twenty-eight, and within a few weeks of his election for Renfrewshire. Of the 137 members who have been returned to the present Parliament, including the re-elections on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's government, eighty-four are liberals, forty-six are conservatives and seven are home rulers.

#### THE ROYAL SPEECH.

During the forenoon to-day the Usher of the Black Rod summoned the members of the House of Commons to attend at the bar of the House of Lords-the call was obeyed, after the usual scene of scramble. The speech from the throne was delivered by royal commission, consisting of the Lord Chancellor and the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Kimperly, the Earl of Cork and Orrery and Viscount Sydney. Only eighteen peers were present, and little interest seemed to be manifested in the proceedings.

In the House of Lords among the distinguished

persons present were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Teck.

The Lord Chancellor read Her Majesty's speech. of which the following is a verbattm report:-MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN-

I greet you cordially on your reassembling for the discharge of your momentous duties. I have satisfaction in announcing the maintenance of relations of friendship with foreign Powers throughout the world. You were informed when I last addressed you that steps had been taken to prepare the way for dealing more effectually with the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. I have now despatched an envoy to Zanzibar, furnished with such instructions as appear to me best adapted for the attainment of the object in view. He recently reached his place of destination, and had entered into communication with the Sultan. THE SAN JUAN ARBITRATION.

My ally, the Emperor of Germany, who had undertaken to prenounce judgment as arbiter on the line of the water boundary, so long in dispute under the terms of the Treaty of 1846, has decided, in conformity with the contention of the government of the United States, that the Haro channel presents the line most in accordance with the true interpretation of that treaty. I have thought it a course most befitting the spirit of international friendship and the dignity of this country to give immediate execution to the award by withdrawing promptly from my partial occupation of the island of San Juan.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION The proceedings before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, which I was enabled to prosecute in consequence of the exclusion of the indirect claims preferred on behalf of the government of the United States, have terminated in an award which in part established and in part repelled the claims allowed to be relevant. You will, in due course of time, be asked to provide for the payment of the sum coming due to the United States under this award.

Emperor, likewise to the Tribunal of Geneva, for the pains and care bestowed by them on the peaceful adjustment of controversies such as could not but impede the full prevalence of international good will in a case where it was especially to be

CRIMINAL LAW.

In the presecution of a well understood and established policy I have concluded a treaty for the extradition of criminals with my ally, the King of the Relgians.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH FRANCE. The government of France, during the recess, renewed its communications with my government for the purpose of concluding a commercial treaty, to replace that of 1860, which is about to expire. In presecuting these communications I have kept in view the double object of equitable regard to existing circumstances, and of securing a general provision more permanent in its character and resting on a reciprocal and equal basis for the commercial and maritime relations of the two countries. I hope to be enabled within a short period to announce to you the final result.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION It has been for some years felt by the governively that it would be conducive to the tranquillity of Central Asia if the two governments should arrive at an identity of view regarding the line which describes the northern frontier of the dominion of Afghanistan. Accordingly correspondence has passed, of which this is the main subject. Its tenor, no less than its object, will, I trust, be appreved by the public opinion of both nations. PAPERS OF STATE.

Papers will be laid before you with relation to the awar ds delivered under the Treaty of Washington, to the commercial negotiations with France and to the northern frontier dominions of Afghanistan. REVENUE, INCOME AND THE ESTIMATES OF EXPENDI-

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. The estimates for the coming financial year will be presented to you. They have been formed with a view to the efficient operation of our establishments under circumstances of inconvenience entailed by variations of an exceptional nature in the prices of some important commodities. THE SOCIAL CONDITION.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN-Although the har vest has been to some extent deficient, the condiand commerce, to the sufficiency of revenue for meeting the public charges, to the decrease of paucrime may be pronounced generally satisfactory. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION AND RELIGIOUS TOLERATION. A measure will be submitted to you at an carly day for settling the question of university educa-tion in Ireland. It will have for its object the advancement of learning in that portion of my dominions and will be formed with a careful regard to the rights of conscience.

You will find ample occupation in dealing with other legislative subjects of importance, of which ons forms at different periods. Among these your attention will be speedily asked to the formation visions for the trial of appeals. Among the measures which will be brought before you and are proposals for facilitating the transfer of were given by the full Court in 3 cases, and by the facilitating the transfer of Judge Ordinary in 227 suits.

axation and of certain provisions of the Educational act of 1870, general acts regulating railways and canals, together with various other bills for the improvement of the laws.

INVOCATION OF DIVING AID.

I carnestly commend your deliberations to the guidance and favor of Assighty God.

#### THE ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Debate in the House of Lords When the reading of the Queen's speech was ended the Earl of Clarendon rose and moved the address in reply. He congratulated their lordship on the removal of the long-standing difficultie with the United States. In regard to the Eastern question he declared the government would deal with it in a prompt, decisive, and, at the same time, dignified manner, because England witnesses with regret the encroachments of Russia, whose further movement would tend to a dimination of the harmony which had long prevailed between the two Powers.

Lord Monteagle seconded the motion for the ad. dress in a short speech.

The Earl of Derby then addressed the House. He denied that the government could congratulate itself on the issue of the San Juan and Alabama

controversies, and maintained that there was vast difference between what was contended for in 1864 and the absolute surrender of 1872. The effect of the Geneva decision would be that England would hereafter be liable to damages in matters wherein she could make no claim on others. Earl Granville defended the course of the gov ernment in bringing about the settlement of the

which had arisen concerning Central Asia did not justify the sensational telegrams which created alarm here and elsewhere. It was not probable that the affair would lead to serious complications. Lords Salisbury, Ripon and Cairns followed with a discussion on the Geneva arbitration. The latter held that the rules as adopted were ambiguous and liable to misinterpretation.

The Lord Chancellor deprecated the course the debate had taken on this subject, especially after the verdict had been rendered. He defended the rules adopted by the Geneva Board, and declared they should be maintained between England and the United States whether other coun tries accepted them or not.

The Duke of Richmond objected not to the spirit of the compromise, but to the fact that it had been one-sided. He observed that the speech from the throne made no reference to the army. This omission was especially to be regretted at this time, when desertions from the ranks were more frequent than ever.

The motion for the address to the Queen was

adepted, and their Lordships rose.

Debate in the House of Commons. In the House of Commons the address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by the Hon. Charles Lyttleton, member for East Worcestershire, who in his speech, congratulated the House and the country on the settlement of the disputes with the United States. Although the decision was untavorable to England there was not the slightest ground for impugning the judgment of the Geneva arbitrators or the German Emperor. No nation should be slow to follow England's example.

Mr. William Stone, member for Portsmouth seconded the motion.

Mr. Disraeli rose, and was loudly cheered. He said he had heard with alarm many things in the royal speech. He would not in the slightest degree criticise the sovereign and the arbitrators who had given awards adverse to England. He had approved of the negotiation at Washington, but could not but condemn the prospective rules adopted. The government pretended that they had followed Palmerston: but that statesman would never have placed England in such a dangerous and undignified position. The Geneva judgment showed the government was totally wrong. What would be its effect on the future position of the country? What was the scope of the term "due diligence?" Was it in accord with our municipal law, or, as the arbitrators said, such as to totally prohibit the evil complained of? Was England absolutely bound to stop vessels violating the neutrality laws, whether suspected or not? In the case of a commissioned vessel that would be an act of war, involving us in hostilities immediately. The Washington Treaty bound the government to adopt new laws and urge them on other countries. Did the government intend to adopt its own interpretation or that of the Geneva Board? These were most important questions; they involved the highest interests and the honor of England. He did not question the Crown's pre rogative to negotiate treaties; but he objected to the ministry entering upon a treaty which com-

pelled the alteration of our municipal law. paragraph in the Queen's speech concerning the negotiations with Russia for the preservation of this subject, which the government had promised to lay before the House, would be full and satistinople and conquer India, she would and must be resisted. He hoped diplomacy would settle the

The Right Hon. Mr. Horsman severely criticised the government's foreign policy, which was involv-The Geneva decision was one-sided and humiliating. He hoped the case was an exceptional one, and, as such, was to be accepted by force of neces

Mr. Bernal Osborne condemned the arbitration. but believed the less said about it the better Any outlay which secured the good-will of America was a profitable investment. He thought that resuit might have been attained without sacrifice and humiliation.

Hon. Charles White upheld the government, and denounced certain Liverpool parties who preferred private gain to public honor.

Mr. John Laird, the member for Birkenhead, warmly protested against such remarks. His firm had always been desirous of the fullest inquiry during the building of the Alabama, but their requests for investigation were neglected.

of the royal speech. Replying to the criticisms on the manner in which the disputes with America ad been settled, he declared that if a similar case should arise arbitration would again be resorted to. Honor was not sacrificed, and the fearful horrors of war had been averted. No alteration of the municipal law was required.

The debate was continued by the Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Mr. Vernon Harcourt and others.

Revenue and Trade. Among the papers which the Gladstone govern-ment will submit to Parliament almost immediately will be an account of receipts into and payments

ent of the Exchequer between the 1st April, 1872, and the 11th January, 1873. The budget estimates for the financial year 1872-73 calculate the revenue frem custems, excise, stamps, land tax and house daty, income tax, Post Office, telegraph service, Crown lands and miscellaneous sources at 271,625,000 and the expenditure at 271,313,000. The Board of Trade returns for the month and ten months ending on the 31st October, 1872, have been issued. The experts of the month of October amounted to £22,651,732, against £20,347,873 in 1871 and £17,550,799 in 1870. During the ten months' period the exports reached £212,972,388, against £155,923,652 in 1871 and £166,284,990 in 1870. The increase on the month of October as compared with 1871 was, in round numbers, £2,500,000 and on the months £27,000,000 sterling.

## The Social Candition and State of

Morals.

The large increase in the business of the English Divorce Court during the last few years is shown in udicial statistics which will be presented to Parnumber of suits in three of the past eleven Patitions Filed 1871. 1879. 1881

In forma pauperis. For nullity of marriage. For dissolution of marriage. For judicial separation For restitution of conjugal rights	5 208 86 19	2014 167 14	1
For declaratory act. Applications for protection of property  Totals	-23	6 318	-
In addition to these there were alimony last year, 527 citations is ances entered, 287 answers filed, tioners, 16 rejoinders by respond; 814 summonses and 232 causes t	121 this	epiles by	PD

# MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from the Capital.

Defeat of Lozada and His Communist Confreres.

TRIUMPH OF THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

The Republic in Process of Pacification.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the

Herald has been received from our correspondent in Mexico City:-MEXICO CITY, Feb. 4, 1873.

The forces of General Lozada, the rebel eader and communist, having been defeated in battle perore crumum. ... Magatlan. are fleeing from the presence of the Mexican government troops, towards Tepic.

Peace prevails in the remainder of the

The Election for Chief Justice and Other Dignitaries of Court.

MATAMOROS, Feb. 6, 1873.

Advices from the city of Mexico state that the elections for Chief Justice and Magistrates of the Supreme Court of Mexico will be held on Sunday next. Porfirio Diaz, Mariscal and Escobedo are among the candidates.

The people here seem to take very little interest

#### TRAGEDY IN KEY WEST.

A Spanish Captain of the Army Poisons Himself Because He Could Not Go to Cuba at Once on the Steamer Edgar Stuart. When the steamer Edgar Stuart arrived at Key

West, a short time ago, after having landed a num-ber of Cuban volunteers and a cargo of arms for the patriots in the "Gem of the Antilles," the greatest enthusiasm reigned in that place among the 4,000 Cuban residents there, and a subscript for getting up a new expedition was started and about eighteen thousand dollars collected. Many Spaniards resident at Key West volunteered to join the expedition, and among them a former captain of the Spanish army, who had seen a large amount of field service, by the name of Cesar Cataia. He recited these services in a long letter he wrote to General Melchor Aguero, the commander of the expedition, and begged to be taken on board the steamer, and concluded by stating that, although by law a Spaniard, he was a Caban by birth and choice. General Aguero promised him that he should be landed in Cuba to fight for "free Cuba," and received the following letter of thanks:-

To General Aguero:—
Your kind offer to accept my services has made me delirious with joy. I am yours to the death for free Cuba, and beg you will let me leave this port on your steamer. I swear to you, Citizen Aguero, by the ashes of my mother, which is to me the holiest thing in this world, that my last drop of blood is at the service of free Cuba. To-day's happiness will never, till memory ceases, be forgotten by your obedient

CESAR CATALA. Owing to various reasons, General Aguero was

unable to take the Spanish Captain with him st the time (25th January) he left Key West for Baltimore. This broke Catala's heart; for, after he had watched the Edgar Stuart disappear in the open sea, he went home and poisoned himself and died within a few hours.

It may here be remarked that many other Spaniards at Key West are about to leave that place to fight the Spanish forces in Cuba.

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