"SPIRITUAL INTIMIDATION."

TRELAND'S LATEST TROUBLE.

Prosecution of an Irish Bishop and Twenty-One Roman Catholic Priests by the British Government.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The Galway Election-Its Conduct and the Consequences.

DUBLIN, Jan. 24, 1873. In a short time from this the English government will have entered upon perhaps the gravest prosecution instituted in Ireland since the act of union was accomplished.

In a fortnight the Attorney General will arraign for misdemennor the Most Rev. Patrick Duggan, Lord Bishop of Clonfert; Captain John Philip Nolan, of the Royal artillery, and ex-M. P. for the county of Galway; Sebastian Nolan, his brother, and the Rev. Messrs. Lottus, Quin, Stanton, Considine, O'Grady, Foley, Furlong, Cannon, Galvin, Byrne, White, Walsh, Madden, Manning, Green, Coen, Ford, McGauran, McKeague, Kemmy and O'Brien-a bishop, an officer, an attorney and twenty-one Roman Catholic clergymen. They will be indicted under the act of 1854 for having used spiritual intimidation to influence an election: Captain Nelan and his brother, Mr. Nolan, for in-

No words of mine can exaggerate the intensity of the excitement with which the whole country awaits the issue. I shall sketch, as briefly as may be, the condition of Galway county at and prior to the election, the character of the contest, the personnel of the principal combatants and the story of the election petition which unseated Captain Nolan and gave the county to Captain Trench.

ORIGIN OF THE CELEBRATED CASE. Galway county forms a portion of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Tuam, over which the Most Rev. John MacHale presides. His suffragan bishop, the Most Rev. Patrick Duggan, Lord Bishop of Clonfert, is one of the indicted. From time immemorial the Catholic hierarchy have exercised most potent influence in all Parliamentary electious; and, indeed, priests and bishops in the West of Ireland make candidates members with surprising facility and almost undisputed authority. Elections in Galway have ever been remarkable or violence and tumuit and riot. The sway the Catholic Church has been from time to time questioned by the lordly houses of Clauricarde and Claucarty, and had these houses been at one instead of at enmity their cause had not so often suffered the ignominy of defeat. At the last election they joined their forces, and the Marquis of Clanricarde presided at a "county meeting," which was convened for the purpose of supporting Captain Trench, third son of the late and second brother of the present Lord Clancarty. and second brother of the present Lord Clancarty. This conjunction of forces roused to the extremest vigor the energies of the popular or liberal party, and induced much of that wild clamor of speech and vehemence of action which every Catholic in Ireland now regrets, which Cardinal Culien and the clergy of the metropolis in solemn gathering confermed, and which, beyond all question, inseated captain Noian, involved him in £15,000 costs and placed the clergy and bishop in their present unhappy position.

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CAPTAIN NOLAN

first sought the representation of the county toward the close of 1870, when Lord Canning Burke relified. He was second son to the Marquis of Clanricarde, and had succeeded Lord Dunkellin, his eldest brother. Captain Noian was, on that occasion, opposed by Mr. Mitchell Henry, one of a firm of Manchester traders of fabulous wealth, and this gentleman was elected upon a compromise of the clergy with Noian. The latter is a proprietor whose rent roll is valued at about £2,000 a year. When a young man, in fact when he attained his majority, he had evicted about a score of tenants from the lands of Portacarron. This action now stared him in the face, and he submitted the matter to arbitration. The arbitrators decided against the landlord, who cheerfully accepted the decision. To explain this compromise I have alluded to I may say at this time it was well known that

MR. w. R. GREGGRY

would very soon obtain a colonial appointment, and this would vacate the second seat and involve another election. When in the Fall of 1871

Mr. Gregory accepted the Governorship of Ceylon, Captain Noian, Captain Treneh and Mr. D'Arcy came into the field. Mr. D'Arcy soon retired, and the contest was left to the two officers.

I may now glance at the chiefs on either side. The rivals have but slight history. Captain Noian is the son of a barrister and is lamous in scientific circles for the invention of what is known as the Noian range, which has been adopted and paid for by the War Office.

Captain Trench is Lord Clancart's brother and son of the laters was self to the charty of the riverse and so of the later and so of the laters was such and the contest of the later and so is an of the later and so of the later

is the son of a barrister and is lamous in scientials circles for the invention of what is known as the Noian range, which has been adopted and paid for by the War Office.

Captain Trench is Lord Clancart's brother and son of the late lord, who spent his whole like said some of his income in open and avowed proseivism. So far as elections can be considered he is a menher of the most unpopular family—purely on the religious score—in the whole West of Ireland. It has been said, and not unruly, that but for the unboly coalition of the whig and tory houses of Clanricarde and Clancart, a coachman pitted against Captain Trench mast have carried the seat. So little for the candidates.

THE LION OF THE FOLD OF JUDAH.

Beyond all question the greatest contemporary figure in the Catholic Church in Ireland is that of "John Tuam," "the great prelate of the West," "the hon of the fold of Judah," by all which high-sounding titles Dr. MacHale is affectionately known. He signed himself John Tuam in dedance of the law of England; he owes the second honor to the exuberant gratitude of Judge Keogh, who now review him, and O'Connell, in what is said to be a happy moment, named him as the angel named the Most High to the apostle John. But even these harmful attributions have not weakened the powerful influence of His Grace of Tuam, whose splendid natural gifts, singleness of purpose and sincere love of country have distinguished him throughout a life which has leated now for more than eighty years, He was born of humble parents in Tubbercurry, county Mayo, and having received the rudiments of a slight education he entered Maynooth when his leated, and, after a successful studentship, succeeded to the chair of theology. He became publicly known by a series of letters, signed "Hierophilus," He attacked the Bible societies, which were then formed for the express purpose of proselytizing the Catholics. He attacked the Church Establishment vigorously, and exposed its monstrous idleness and weath and jobbery. He advocated Catholic emanci

MOST REV. PATRICK DUGGAN.

Lord Bishop of Clonfert, has been all his life a

Lord Bishop of Cionfert, has been all his life a parish clergyman.

THE REV. PATRICK LAVELLE is known as at once the most vehement of orators and uncompromising of men. His whole life has been a battle in some form or other. He defended the Fenians against the denunciations of Cardinai Cullen and Bishop Moriarty in a series of letters, half logical, half theological. No grathering of the extreme national party is considered complete without his presence. His love of controversy and unburdide expression have involved him in actions for libel almost without number. But he has ever enjoyed the high favor of his chief, and has had a promotion which older and, perhaps it may be said, better men might envy.

THE REV. PETER CONWAY,

now deceased (he died a fortnight after Judge Keogh delivered judgment, and men said the judge's denunciations broke his heart), was one of the oddest compounce any man ever encountered. There never was so extraordinary a disregard of all the amenities and, now and then, the decencies of life displayed by any man with a pretence to religion of any kind. And yet he had a singularly tender heart, was beloved, and gratefully, by the poor; was the very soul of hospitality, good cheer and friendship. But excessive and unbelievable and incurable vanity marred and disfigured every excellence of his character. The contest which is the cause of the present suits was accepted the post of Governor of Ceylon. Captain Trench wrote a britefletter to the Archbishop of Tuam, requesting an interview. The Archbishop of Paran's Journal, which I need hardly say is the representative journal of the Catholics of from the field in favor of Mr. Mitchell-Henry, with the explicit promise of his being supported? at the next election. "To that covenant," the Archbishop declared himself "a willing part," Its Grace continued:—"The Archbishop heals that on the fath

of honerable covenants he cannot recede from the promise of giving his vote and inducence to capitain provided his vote and inducence to capitain the line capitain Nolan has earned tresh claims to the support of the tenant class, and, as it seems, to the enmity of the landlords, by his noble conduct in atoning by large pecuniary sacrification of the landlords o

said "he hoped no hangman would be more merciful than the priests."

AT HEADVORT,
his own parish, he said "the landlords should be hung up by the heels, not by the head, if they even ask their tenants' votes—and the priests too, if they do the same." At a subsequent meeting a parallel was drawn between the Saviour and the revolutionists of France; and in describing the language used here some witnesses wrote on paper, and declined to speak the words. Judge Keogh spoke of some of the sentiments expressed at this meeting as "perfectly fearm!. I will not sully my lips by repeating what is brought into this horrible speech—horrible, I say."

At a subsequent meeting the Rev. Mr. Lavelle alluded to the threatening letter which Sir Thomas Burke said he had received. I should mention that Sir Thomas Burke wrote to his tenantry a very strong letter in favor of Captain Trench, telling them they had no one to look to but him. Soon after he was threatened, and the Rev. Mr. Lavelle announced that he had received a letter in which the writer said that "for every peer would fail an archbishop, for every baronet a bishop, for every country gentleman a parish priest, for every farmer a curate."

You may discover in this methodical slaughter list some notion of THE SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CONDITION of the country of Gaiway during these three months.

You may discover in this methodical slaughter list some notion of THE SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CONDITION of the county of Gaiway during these three months. At Bailinaslee the Rev. Mr. Manning proposed the resolution, "That we mark for scorn for all time the recreant and renegade Catholics who in this contest vote with the bigots of the county Galway." At Pertmuna the Rev. Mr. Cannon proposed a similar resolution. The Rev. Mr. Horan, in the course of a speech, said, "Look at that country yonder, beyond the majestic Shannon, gailant Tipperary They set intimidation at deflance, and returned the man of their choice, though a convicted felon (O'Donovan Rossa), to show their hatred of the powers that refused us justice, and thereby goaded us into rebellion." This was pretty strong for an officer of Her Majesty's army to sit by and hear in his own behalf. But the Rev. Mr. Cannon gave his hearers a choice—"Either you will rise to the honor and dignity of free men, to the illustrious name of patriots, to the elevated character of a religious people, lovers of your priests, which transcends all, or you will sink and fall down to the lowest depths of infamy and degradation, to be for ever branded as renegades and miscreants. transcends all, or you will sink and fall down to the lowest depths of infamy and degradation, to be for ever branded as renegades and miscreants, with dishonor and disgrace. It is a melancholy reflection to think that here among us there is a rising up against the priests. Is it a rising up against the priests and our religion, or the absence of religion, which is Protestantism? In this Christian spirit the Rev. Mr. Cannon proceeded:—"There are signs of the times, and one of the signs of the approaching dissolution of the world shall be that the dead will arise out of their graves. And methinks I fancy that I see the ghost of old Oliver Cromwell, his skeleton bones arising out of that sinful grave in

dead will arise out of their graves. And methinks I fancy that I see the ghost of old Oliver Cromwell, his skeleton bones arising out of that sinful grave in which he and his sins have slept so long together." To any mind this sort of eloquence considerably softens down the damnable asperity of the preceding passage, for more unmitigated nonsense surely never was heard.

AFTER DENUNCIATIONS like these, which, when sworn to at the trial, outraged every decent Catholic in the country, it was hardly to be wondered at that Mr. Sebastian Nolan should say, "We will raise such a panic in the country that the landlords will be afraid to go outside their demesnes." But they bent the steel too far. One Catholic gentleman wrote to Captain Nolan, "I read that abominable threatening letter sent to Sir Thomas Burke, and I felt that, as a Catholic gentleman of independence, I was bound to come ferward and register my vote, hot so much for Captain Trench as against such abominable intimidation." A magistrate named Barrett had shots fired into his house. A gentleman named Brown was shot at in his own room, then in his son's room, and finally in the sitting room; he and his son were afraid to vote, and their tenants fied from the polling place. Mr. Morris (bruther of Judge Morris) and Captain Foster were threatened by a mob who, when they took refuge in a house, cried, "Come out here, you dogs; we will have your life." This mob was primed with drink, supplied on the written order of the clergyman of the parish. The tenants of Mr. Bookkin, a Catholic landlord, were ordered to vote for Captain Nolan, or run the gauntlet of the desperate tinkers of Tuam at peril of their lives. Mr. Joyce, a Catholic magistrate, swore "he never saw such excitement; the farmers were terribly affected, as well they might be, by the resolutions at the meetings."

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saw such excitement; the farmers were terribly affected, as well they might be, by the resolutions at the meetings."

Lord Belvin, son of Lord Westmeath, was afraid to go to mass; and held his children in doors from fear. One tenant named Cannon was so terrified that he began to believe the priests were acting supernaturally. A man named John Daly, who was suffering from pulmonary disease, had declared his intention of voting for Captain Trench. He died; and Cannon said, "The priests said John Daly will never vote for Captain Trench, and he is dead."

SIR ARTHUR GUINNESS,
the eminent brewer, has and in the county. He and his tenants were taken to the polls by flity foot soldiers, fliteen policemen and ten hussars. He was cat in the head with a stone, and several of the men were badly wounded.

MR. SEWARD,
a landlord of excellent repute, was attacked by a mob. He escaped, advertised his property, sold it, and left the county altogether. The Rev. Mr. Greene said he "would not say mass in his finose for any Catholic that voted for Captain Trench." Captain Blake swore that the Rev. Mr. Coen "said from the altar in his vestments that all his parishioners, freeholders, were bound to vote for Captain Nolan, as it was a matter or religion; that, even if they he i promised their landlords, they were bound to keep their promise and vote with him." Judge Keogu spoke of this Mr. Coen as "this insane disgrace to the Catholic religion."

called a man from his congregation, and in pre-

altar, "Either you or Pierce Toza is a Har." The Rev. Mr. Kenney said in truth that "every yoter would have to suffer in the other world." The Rev. Mr. Loftus said that "any one who voted for Trench would go down to their graves with the brand of Cain upon them and their children after them." Judge Keogh, in concluding a flerce denunciation of this clerkyman, said a witness had been ca'lled "to vamp up the debauched evidence of that dreadful priest!" I now come to THE CHARGE AGAINST THE BISHOF OF CLORPERT. On the Sunday after his consecration he preached in the church at Ballinasioe, and speke on the pending election. A man named Carter swears that His Wership said "anathema" would be hurled against all who would not do as he and the clergy said, and, further, that one Carroli nudged him and said, "Carter, that's for you." Carter voted for Captain Trenck, and his children were immediately turned out of the convent school. The Bishop swore he did not say the word, two clergyman then in the chapel came forward to say the same, Carroll said he did not hear the word and broke down in his evidence, and a gentleman named O'Shaughnessy said the Hishop might have used the word when he was taking about the enemies of the Pope. And so this grave business stands.

It were really tiresome to go through the remain.

stands.
It were really tiresome to go through the remaining cases of misconduct.
ON THE LANDLORD SIDE
outrages were not wanting; but it would appear that when they saw the wild extremities to which the others were speeding they simply permitted them to hang themselves, and they did so most effectively.

THE RECTION

effectively.

THE ELECTION

took place on the 6th of February and resulted in
the triumph of Captain Nolan, who had 2,823 votes,
while Captain Trench only gained 658. He then
lodged the petition, the trial of which lasted fiftyseven days, and resulted in the overthrow of the
whole combination and the instalment of Captain
Trench as member for Galway.

In my next I shall sketch the personal character
and history of Judge Keogh, and afford some notion of the style of his famous "judgment" which
stirred the empire from end to end.

ART MATTERS.

Schenck's Art Gallery.

If one may judge by the number of visitors daring the last day or two at Schenck's Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty street, a more than usual interest will be felt to-morrow and on Friday by the auction sale of oil paintings to take place there. Both the American and the foreign schools are finely represented. Among American names occur:-East man Johnson, Bierstadt, W. T. Richards, James M. Hart, Casilear, Doughty, William Hart, Tait, Sonntag, Guy, Cropsey, E. L. Henry, A. D. Shattuck, William S. Mount, A. B. Durand, Edward Moran, J. G. Brown, Whittredge, Colman and Van Elten, Chief among foreign contributors occur:-Meyer von Bremen, P. Van Schendel, Carl Hubner, E Accard, Musin, L. Gasser, V. Thirion, Bachalowicz, Duranton, Chatran, Trayer, Seignac, Goudin, De la Hoose, Moormans, Doriac, Keok-Keok, Sonderland, Theo. Schultz, Pecrus, Moreau, E. Preyer, Roessler, La Salle, Leray, Simmonds, Kuwasseg and Haag. This list of names is, to the connois seur, pleasant evidence that the 151 pictures constituting the stock render it one of the most valuable collections offered at auction during the present season. The sale will take place at noon to-morrow and on Friday. Meanwhile a reference to some of the more attractive works can scarcely be considered out of place.

It may as well be admitted first as last that "Th It may as well be admitted first as last that "The Rescue," by F. Musin, occupying one of the most conspicuous positions in the gallery, is also one of the strongest and most fascinating works. We have never examined anything of the same order by the richly endowed artist which evinced so much originality and force, at once realizing so much and leaving such salient suggestions to the imagination. Upon the right are piled rocks, forcibly representative of such as the sea might dash against for a century in vain. At the edge of the rocks linger the remnants of a wreck upbearing three men, who are straining every muscle in their own behalf. A steamer is seen approaching to their relief. The vast motion of the water is indicated with gigantic power, and the sensation brought uppermost in the observer is that which arises from contrasting the feebleness of man's efforts and what Victor Hugo would call "the immense insanity" of the sea. "The Rescue", is one of the gems of the collection, if one may correctly apply to so large and strong a picture a noun in whose meaning is usually included smallness of size. It unites breadth and finish to an indefinitely higher degree than most other works by good artists in the same vein. artists in the same vein.

Backalewicz is represented in "Going to Prome

nitely higher degree than most other works by good attists in the same vein.

Backalewicz is represented in "Going to Promenade," a fine spectmen of color, showing a handsome page about to draw aside a curtain for the exit of two ladies of quality, "Cattle and Landscape at Granby, Conn.," by A. T. Shattuck, is a piece of composition containing half a dozen truthfully painted cattle in various positions—two lying down, two standing areast on the shore. The himpid surface of the water is delightfully rendered. The landscape and the sky are caim and peaceful. In "Prayer on the Rooaside" R. Tusquets reproduces a not infrequent scene among the Roman Catholic countries of Europe. On the left of the picture is a wayside cross, with a child kneeling before it. To the left of the child bows a woman, her face hidden, and over her stands another woman, whose face beams with the light of gentle sorrow and sympathy. The sky is lowering, the mountain pass is dusky, and the general sentiment is sorrowful. In Accard's "Parrot" another exquisite specimen of color is found. A chair with flowers on it, some drapery, a screen and a pink flowers diese, furnish a great variety of colors and tints, most ingeniously contrasted, Samuel Golman contributes a very pleasant view of Cordova. The sky is clear, but beautifully timed with yellow. No collection of this kind could be expected to be destitute of one of Kuwasseg's cheerful landscapes, full of those quant old houses for which this artist has so notorious a partiality. Accordingly we find him represented in "Croisic, France," the red light shiming on robustly rippling waters, the shore end lined with masts and the wharves crowded with picturesquely costumed people. In A. B. Durand's "Silver Grove, Uister County," a large, quiet clump of elaborately painted trees is chiefly noticeable. They are full of repose and shade, and silence and seclusion appear to reign around. "The Broken Pitcher," by Thirlon, is among the more charming of the smaller to reign around. "The Broken Pitcher," b its group of reposeful trees, its wide and silent stretch of country and the awaiting wheat sheaves in the distance. Pew of the average inspectors of Carl Hubner's "Parting" will fail to draw a comparison between it and the popular picture which delineates the farewell between Burns and Highland Mary. Duranton's "The Reward" is exceedingly graceful. A beautiful girl, attired in blue, holds between her fingers a choice morsel which a pet greyhound beside her eyes wistfully. Through the rich gloom of the chamber are caught glimpses of antique furniture, mirrors, caskets, cabinets and candelabra. Not many prettier idealizations of "Expectation" are lound than in E. Goudin's painting of that name, in which a young girl, leaving her spinning, wheel, anxiously looks from an open window, in all probability for her lover. "Returning from Church" is full of light and sweetness. It is by E. L. Henry, an artist full of sensibility and delicate fancy. In this picture the green of the trees and grass is remarkably fresh and crisp. Whittredge is seen in "shad Fishing on the Hudson," the lonely boat, the sedgy water and the poles stuck at intervals sufficiently indicating the theme.

There is a remarkable little picture called "Hap-

poles stuck at intervals theme.

There is a remarkable little picture called "Hap.

There is a remarkable mother watching besidence in the picture of the picture." theme.

There is a remarkable little picture called "Happiness," representing a mother watching beside the cradle of her steeping child. The picture brims with accessories, not one of which is needless, since each furnishes a hint. This, also, is by E. L. Henry. A. Moreau, the painter of "The Chatelaine," gives us a beautiful woman attired in black and leaning against a parapet, with her back toward it. She casts a glance over her shoulder toward the distant town. The admirers of J. Trayer will find fresh excitement to admiration in its "Knitting," the great merit being the expression of innocent intensity on the face of the fair knitter. Of course Van Schendel contributes one of his candle-light effects. A handsome young man sells poultry, and a woman and a little girl stand before him. Everything is enveloped in gloom except this little group, which is lit by a solitary candle. The young man's back is toward us, but we know he is handsome by the candle-light fails full. Very different is Gasser's "Beautiful Dreamer," in which a handsome, but not very spiritual, looking woman, dressed in yellow satin, is seen sleeping over a book. A little King Charles spaniel stands at her feet. Luxurious but dimly seen tapestry covers the walls. A rose and a guitar lie on the table, which is moreover enriched by a singularly handsome cloth. Every one who wishes to possess a fine Bierstadt, will be glad to learn that the artist's "Storm King" is on hand. The comminging elements of the storm are left in the poweruily painted sky, and the sentiment is much the same as that in Church's "Passing Storm."

We have not by any means yet exhausted the principal leatures of this fine collection. As many more remain to be mentioned, and we shall expect to take them up in due order to-morrow.

DR. WILLIAMSON'S CONDITION.

Dr. Hugh Williamson, who was shot on Sunday night, corner of Second avenue and Forty-second street, by Martin Malqvist, whose wife he had en corted home, still lies in a critical condition at corted home, still lies in a critical condition at Bellevue Hospital. When a Herral preporter called yesterday at the hospital the wire of the wounded man and a friend were chatting with him, and he seemed to have strong hopes of utilinate recovery. Although admitted to the hospital at two o'clock on Monday morning the scientific knowledge of the hospital doctors fatled to enable them to find the ball, and the poor victim of a jealous husband's vengeance suffered until jour o'clock P. M., or four-teen hours, when Dr. Sayre arrived and removed it in a lew minutes. Dr. Byrechell, who has charge of the ward, could not be found yesterday when the reporter called to get his opinion, but the orderly reports him much easier yesterday.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

Interviews with Mr. De Aldama, Plutarco Gon

SPAIN'S WEAKNESS CUBA'S OPPORTUNITY.

zales and Others-An Interesting List of the Spanish Factions-Enthusiasm Among the Cubans in New York.

The news flashed yesterday across the ocean's ed that Spain was about to become a Republic and that King Amadeus had positively declined to occupy the throne of Spain any longer, was received by the Cubans in this city with excessive joy, and many were the congratulations which passed among them as the tidings were made known. The opinion of one and all was that should the Republic be proclaimed many days can not elapse before Castelar and other master minds belonging to the republican party would insist upon the promulgation of a decree ordering that slavery shall be abolished in Cuba and Porto Rico.

The King, it may be remarked, has always been a strong abolitionist, but has systematically been opposed by his Ministry, who were influenced on the subject, in all human probability. by the heavy remittances sent to Madrid from Havana by the Spanish volunteers and Spanish planters, who are all interested in the continuation of slavery. One Ihanez, from Havana, is alleged to have carried upwards of a million of dollars from Havana for lobbying and similar purposes— his instructions being "to expend the money in the most advantageous manner possible, in Ministerial and other government circles." General Prim, who presented the name of Amadeus to the Spanish Cortes, and who was assassinated in Madrid the day before Amadeus entered that city, in December, 1870, was also a strong abolitionist, and sent out to this city Senor Jorro to negotiate the sale of Cuba with the principal representatives of the Republic of Cuba-Messrs. Mestre and Echeverria. Owing to Prim's death the treaty, as might have been expected, fell through, but the text of the protocol has lately been published in the HERALD.

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AMONG THE CUBANS.

Yesterday a HERALD reporter conversed with several prominent Cubans as to what the result would be so are as concerned the question of the abolition of slavery and the recognition of the Cuban republic. Mr. Miguel de Aldama, the eminent patrict, was the first visited. He inclined strongly to the belief that the abdication of Amadeus and the declaration of a Spanish Republic would materially tend to bring about the independence of the "Gem of the Antilles."

REPORTER—Have you any idea, Mr. Aldama, who will be appointed President of the new Spanish Republic?

Mr. DE ALDAMA - Well, it is a difficult question to reply to, but my belief causes me to think that Marshal Serrano has a fair chance of being called to the position. But this is, of course, mere con-

to the position. But this is, of course, mere conjecture.

PLUTARCO GONZALES.

The next gentleman seen was Mr. Plutarco Gonzales, an active worker for Cuba Libre, who believed, as Mr. de Aldama did, that the hour of Cuban independence is fast approaching, and that it was now, more than ever, the bounden duty of General Grant and the American Congress to interfere to stop the deadly strife. Mr. Gonzales also remarked that Spain was one of the first countries in Europe to recognize the Confederacy in this country, so that the United States has no great cause for consideration or affection for Spain; besides this her colonial policy from time immemorial has been simply inlampus and more worthy of Savages Than Christians; and "did not the eminent Spanish missionary, Las Casas," continued Mr. Gonzalez, "write, centuries ago, that they carried on their colonization of the gentle and peaceable residents of the Island of Cuba like tigers and wolves, instead of as representatives of the most Catholic country in the world?"

SPANISH FACTIONS,
REPORTER—Let me ask you, Mr. Gonzalez, do you

SPANISH PACTIONS.

REFORTER—Let me ask you, Mr. Gonzalez, do you think the establishment of a Republic possible at the present moment in Spain?

Mr. Gonzalez—Well, you know, of course, that Spain teems with political factions of all possible kinds; but I believe that the establishment of a permanent Republic, with men at its head like Castelar, Benot, Diaz, Quintero, Sanroma (all devoted abolitionists), although difficult on account of political strife, is possible, and would be a blessing to the distracted country. I will run off for you some of the leading factions.

A CURIOUS LIST.

ing to the distracted country. I will run off for you some of the leading factions.

A CURIOUS LIST.

First, we will take the radical party, which is in power, at the head of which stands kuiz Zorrilla, as President of the Council of Ministers. They are opposed to the Bourbons, but believe in a monarchical form of government, and therefore upheld king Amadeus. They have smade nothing but a filmsy pretext of the abolition of slavery, and are reported to have been bought up, in the main, with Cuban gold.

This party, which, it is devoutly to be hoped, will wield the power for the good of all concerned, has at its head the names I have just mentioned. It is very largely represented all over the country, and their cry has been for radical reform. Its representatives are principally working men, and, therefore, except numerically speaking, they do not possess great resources.

This faction, now in open rebeilion, is headed by Don Carlos, the grandson of the uncle of Queen Isabelia, who was driven out of Spain in 1868. The father of Don Carlos was also a pretender to the throne of Spain, and fought against the regency of Queen Christina, when his brother, Ferdinand the Seventh, died in 1833. The Carlists are very weak in the South and Andalusia; but in the North of late they appear to have achieved great victories over the royal troops, if what we hear is true, especially in Arragon and Castile. The Carlists are great friends of the priests, and look to them for support.

THE ALFONSISTS,

York, is an adherent of the Anonsists.

MINOR FACTIONS.

REPORTER—That is certainly a long list; but there

REPORTER—That is certainly a long list; but there are still more, I think.

Mr. Gonzalez—Yes, certainly. Perhaps there are a dozen more, consisting of liberal union, conservatives, &c., but they are not important like those I have just mentioned.

SPAIN'S WEARNESS CUEA'S OPPORTUNITY.
REPORTER—Should a general uprising take place in Spain that country will have to recall her war vessels and troops from Cuba, I suppose.

Mr. GONZALEZ—In the event of what you suggest it is highly probable, so you see all conspires for the happiness of free Cuba.

Thanking Mr. Gonzalez for his courtesy the reporter withdrew.

An Address to the Latin and Anglo-Saxo Races of America-Shall Slavery Be

CUBAN APPEAL TO THE WESTERN WORLD.

Longer Tolerated in Cuba !- Specia Call to the People of This Country. The following impassioned address has been pubished in one of the Cuban papers in this city, La Independencia:NATIONS OF THE LATIN RACE IN AMERICA-YOU

NATIONS OF THE LATIN RACE IN AMERICA—You can no longer contemplate with indifference the massacre of the Cuban patriots in the "Gem of the Antilies," and it is your honorable duty to come to the aid of your struggling brethren who have now so long and fruitlessly appealed to you for intervention and help. Can you forget the names of the Cuban heroes who have failen in the holy fight for the abellition of slavery and for the cause of free Cuba? The list is long, but it will suffice to mention, among thousands, the names of Aguero, Lopez, Oscar Cespedes, Ayesteran Goicouria, Cavado, and to this brief category we may add also those of Morales, Salinas, Quiroga, Pena, Rioflo. The independence of the New World is not yet accomplished, and will not be until all Spanish war vessels have disappeared from this side of the Atlantic. lantic. VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU, BOLIVIA

VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU, BOLIVIA
AND CHILE!

You are all invoked to make common cause against the common enemy—Spain. You who have so nobly struggled and gained your independence, stretch forth your protecting hand and come to the rescue of your brethren.

BRAZIL, PARAGUAY, MEXICO!

By the memories of the tyranny your countries have undergone at the hands of cruei and rapacious Spain, we adjure you to remain no longer passive, but come forward and give moral and material support to the nobic band of Cuban patriots who have, in spite of almost superhuman difficulties, carried on war against Spain for nearly five years.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Twe years.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Will the great Republic of the Western world longer contemplate passively the Cuban struggle for the abolition of slavery and of the formation of a republic based upon the principles on which the United States stand? Have the great principles counciated by Monroe been forgotten? And was not French imperialism

driven from Mexico by United States influence? Therefore, shall unhappy Cuoa be allowed to remain writhing in her fetters without the recognition of this country? It is impossible to believe that the great iand extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, in which Washington, Frankin and Lincoln were born, can refuse to ignere our struggle for holy liberty any longer. No; it is impossible for the honor of your unblemished reputation, and as being the great land of the free it is to you that the civilized world looks, and expects your interference in this matter; and reat assured, should this country interfere, that the Cubans will ever cherish with gratitude and hand down to their children's children, as worthy of all honor and praise, the cherished and worthy name of the United States.

SPANISH BOMBAST TO MR. FISH.

An Insulting Letter Sent to Secretary Fish-Our Minister To Be Kicked Out of the Court of Madrid for Presenting Secretary Fish's Letter-A Promised Assassination-Madame Villaverde, &c.

The extraordinary Spanish editor of the Spanish paper published in this city has written as follows to Secretary Fish at Washington :-

to Secretary Fish at Washington:—
I have to call your attention to a statement lately published in a Washington paper, which is considered on all hands as your organ, and which is couched in the following meaning terms:—'The public sentiment in favor of Cuba is making gigantic headway in this country. The passive policy no longer holds good, and we cannot longer ignore the fact of the patriotic struggle.''

Permit me, Mr. Minister, to state that I have duly taken note of this statement, and that such conduct towards the Spanish government is both villanous and contemptible; and, further, it would appear that you expect a favorable reply from your communication to Mr. Sickles, under date of 29th October last.

appear that you expect a javorable reply from your communication to Mr. Sickles, under date of 29th October last.

What! even in spite of the change of policy towards Spain, could you venture to imagine that a respectable government like that of Spain would consent to receive such a communication, or would iail to kick out of the Court of Madrid the bearer of such a mission! I ask you, Mr. Fish, is your deportment in this matter either logical or decent?

Spain is indifferent as to whether the United States degrades itself or not to the level of the bandits of Cuba, who are fast becoming exterminated. With reference to the Edgar Stuart filibustering expedition which left this country, I have only to remark that it is a periect breach of the Neutrality laws, as you yourself well know.

With those sentiments of high respect, which you certainly do not merit on my part, but on account of your high official position, I have the honor to state that I remain, your most obedient servant, who has the honor to kiss your hands.

THE EDITOR.

DESPERATION OF THE SAID EDITOR.

DESPERATION OF THE SAID EDITOR. The same editor also states:-"An anonymous libel is being printed in the city against the editor of this paper-who, when he meets the writer, will shoot him in the hand which wrote the libel in broad daylight and in the middle of the street. No more notice will be given." Madame Villa; verde, the Cuban patriot and daughter of her banker, M. Cassanova, has brought an action for libel against the editor in question and laid her damages at \$10,000 for publishing defamatory ar-

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

ticies.

HOLT & WILLIAMS will publish another of the Russian novelist Turgenien's charming stories in their "Leisure Hour Series" entitled "On the Eve." MAJOR GENERAL G. A. CUSTER will shortly publish in book form his sketches of "Life on the Plains," which have been a striking feature of interest in one of our popular monthlies.

THE WORK ON THE LAND QUESTION, by John Macdonald, author of a "Survey of Political Economy," that Macmillan & Co. are about to publish will be devoted to a discussion and historical review of the current controversies on the nature and tenure of land.

DICKENS thus expressed his discontent with the art decorations in faded fresco which he found so

are decorations in laded resco which he found so abundant in Italy:—

Beware of fresco! Sometimes (but not often) I can make out a Virgin, with a mildewed glory round her head, holding nothing in an undiscerni-ble lap with invisible arms, and occasionally the leg or arm of a cherub. But it is very melancholy and dim.

THE NEW CONSERVATIVE daily journal to be started in February in London will be called The Hour, which does not seem a very happy name. It will be under the direction of Mr. D. Morier Evans, who formerly wrote the city article for the Standard, and Captain Hamber, late editor of that iournal. WITH DR. LUSHINGTON died the secret which

Mrs. Stowe tried to discover. At least it is supnosed that he left nothing behind him throwing light on the matter of Lord Byron's life. THE GREAT PORTUGUESE DICTIONARY of the Aca

demy of Sciences, commenced nearly a century since, and frequently resumed and abandoned, has at last reached the end of letter C. THE WELL KNOWN HUMORIST and artist, Herr

entitled Der Calculator an der Elbe. THE LETTERS IN THE Pall Mall Gazette on 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," in answer to Mr. Mill, are announced for publication by Messrs

Smith & Elder. The writer turns out to be Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Q. C. EDMOND ABOUT is in Rome, with the object of writing a new book on the Italian question.

DICKENS Wrote of Simond's "Tour in Italy":-It is a most charming book, and eminently remarkable for its excellent sense. None of the books are unaffected and true but Simond's, which charms me more and more by its boldness, and its trank exhibition of that lare and admirable quality which enables a man to ferm opinions for himself. His notices of the leading pictures enchant me. They are so perfectly just and faithful, and so whimsically shrewd.

THERE WILL BE SEVERAL NEW FEATURES IN Martin's "Statesman's Year Book" for 1873. The French census, taken in May, 1872, will be published, and the University statistics will be for the first time given here, with tables of the number of students and professors of all the "faculties" of the various universities of Austria, Germany and Switzerland. Accounts of six countries hitherto wanting have also been added, i. e., Gautemala, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua, St. Domingo and San Salvador.I

DICKENS' Christmas story, "The Chimes," was DICKENS' Christmas story, "The Chimes," was written at Genoa. This it began:—

Stting down one morning resolute for work, though against the grain, his hand being out and everything inviting to idleness, such a peal of chimes arose from the city as he found to be "maddening." All Genoa lay beneath him, and up from it, with some sudden set of the wind, came in one fell sound the clang and clash of all its steeples, pouring into his ears again and again, in a tuneless, grating, discordant, jerking, hideous vibration that made his ideas "spin round and round till they lost themselves in a whirl of vexation and giddiness and dropped down dead."

The Saturday Review is of the outnion that no

THE Saturday Review is of the opinion that no census is equal to that of the United States in interest, whether on account of the character of the facts or of the fulness with which they are collected. This in a review of the first volume, on population and social statistics.

SELP.MURDER

A Young Man from the South Cuts His Throat in Brooklyn-A Singular Let-

Charles Lewis, a young Southerner, who boarded at the residence of Mr. Williams, 332 Navy street, Brooklyn, injured himself so seriously with a razor yesterday morning that his recovery is considered doubtful. He is spoken of by Mr. Williams as being very exemplary young man, who is in good circumstances. His parents, who reside in Gainesville, Ala., are wealthy, and the young man has been in the habit of passing his summers at been in the habit of passing his summers at Saratoga Springs. Recently he has been employed in perfecting an invention for the opening and closing of doors, and he was also working on an invention for the plough. While laboring under a temporary derangement of the mind yesterday morning he attempted to put an end to his life by cutting his throat with a razor, and was found upon the floor of his room bleeding from the wound. Upon the table in his room was found the following singular letter to his father:—

DEAR FATHER—You and I are political victims, sold by DEAR PATRER—You and I are political victims, sold by men at Vt. House, Ridhek. &c. You cannot express yourself how this country and people are gone next year, her twenty-one year. Many minor things would be made to appear major against me. Never received in my hie a dollar unjustly. I forgive every one, and ask every ones forgiveness. Universalists, beware! There is a reality in religion. Young men, trust in God and not in your own strength. in your own strength.

Whatever odor in Sejentif. Am. was not meant to wrong, but in sincerity believed original and worthy, but

Charles Lewis died last night at the City Hospital, whither he had been conveyed after cutting his throat at his boarding house, 332 Navy street, yes-terday morning. His parents, who reside in Gainesville. Ala., have been notified by telegraph.

THE JERSEY CITY MURDER.

Continuation of the Trial of John Doris-The Prisoner on the Stand-He Admits the Shooting-A Constable Pays Dearly for His Whistle.

The trial of John Doris, for the murder of Thomas Donellan, was resumed at Jersey City yesterday. Dr. W. J. Scott, house surgeon in the City Hos-pital, testified—I recollect Donellan being brought to the hospital; it was one o'clock in the morning; examined him and found a small wound in the abiomen, apparently inflicted with a projectile; examined the wound; found no other external injury; gave him anodynes and kept him quiet; he died at ten o'clock on the night of November 15; he died of the wound, and was suffering from no other disease; Dr. Buck made a post-mortem examination.
Dr. Buck testified—I am County Physician of

Hudson county; made a post-mortem examination of Donellan's body, in the afternoon, twelve hours after death; the body was mottled with livid spots; blood and froth oozed from the mouth and nostrils; a bullet wound was found two inches to the left of the navel; probed the wound, which entered the abdominal cavity in the direction of the right kidney; blood was found in the cavity; a bullet hole was found in a fold of the small intestine, pass-ing through the intestines; neither intestine was perforated in one of its walls: the bullet was found in the abdominal cavity behind the liver; there was great engorgement in the abdominal cavity, and gangrenous appearance of the wall of the abdomen in vicinity of right kidney; the other organs of the abdomen and chest were in a healthy condition; direct cause of death was the hemorrhage and shock of the wound, and the indirect cause was the

shock of the wound, and the indirect cause was the wound itself.

Dr. Eddy corroborated the testimony of Dr. Buck. Drs. Hunt and Morris, of the City Hospital, also gave testimony regarding the wound.

John Newman, Thomas McMahon, Michael Donaghue, Thomas McGarry and officers Davis, Kelly, Daiton, McGowan and Donnelly testified with regard to the conveyance of Donellan to the City Prison, the arrest of Doris and the identification of the prisoner by the deceased.

Justice Davis was examined in relation to the ante-mortem statement of Donellan, after which the District Attorney offered the statement in evidence.

Mr. Abbett objected, but the Court admitted the

ante-mortem statement of Donellan, after which the District Attorney offered the statement in evidence.

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Mr. Benson, reporter of a local paper, gave some evidence in regard to the deathbed scene, when Donellan identified Doris as the man who shot him. The case for the State was here closed.

Counsel for the defence, without any ceremony or formality, called their witnesses. The first was James Kelly, who knew Doris since his childhood, and who testified as to his good conduct. Peter Curran related a conversation between him and Doris in Dogherty's saloon on the morning after the murder. Bernard, Starrs testified that Doris worked for him in New York, and was of a peaceful disposition; but, on cross-examination, he admitted that at the time Doris left his employment he was drinking considerably. James M. Brann said he knew both the prisoner and the deceased, and to the former he gave a good character. When asked about the character of Donellan he replied, "Well, I am always prepared to speak of the living, and I like to say to a man's face what I think of him; but I decline to speak of the dead."

John Doris was placed on the stand, and gave his testimony as follows:—I was born in Ireland; am twenty-seven years of age; came to this country in August, 1870; left Ireland because of political difficulties; went to tend bar in New York; came to Jorsey City in July or August, 1872; wont to work for Mike Dogherty, and worked until this unfortunate occurrence; I had a pistol in my possession that night as I did on previous occasions; the pistol belenged to the store; it was a little Sharp's pistol, four chambered (pistol shown and identified); when I first went to work for Dogherty heard there was a bad gang around there; Rocke once borrowed a pistol from Dogherty, as he was afraid to go home without it; heard that a man named O'Neill was struck with a bally; Pat Carroll was also struck, and I saw his plastered head; I considered that the gang was a bad one an and told him to go away; I called for drinks for Dogherty and myself; Donellan hauled off and struck me in the nose; the blow brought me round; I fired; I did not know what I was doing when I got the blow; I had come to the conclusion I was going to get beat bad; I had known Donellan to belong to the Morgan street gang; had no animosity against him; after the shooting I went to Dogherty's, and stayed there all night; I wrapped up the revolver in some soiled shirts; I had intended to give myself up at the police station.

The prisoner was cross-examined by the District Attorney, who plied him remorselessly with "contrairy" questions and elicited from him many damaging admissions. The Court next questioned him as to whether he had been drinking on the day of the murder, and he said he always had "more or less in." Counsel on both sides will sum to-day, and the case will be concluded during the afternoon.

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A great deal of amusement was created when the prisoner was being removed by the Sheriff and constables. The Court, as is usual in such cases, ordered the constables not to allow any person to leave the Court till the prisoner had been removed. The gallery at one side, however, was being emptied rapidly, and a search was made for the officer who had been detailed to guard it. He was found stretched at full length and snoring like a tromoone in the jury room. That officer will be officially decapitated this morning, and his fate will be a warning to all who imbibe applejack not distilled in Monmouth county.

THE ROCK SHANTY MURDER.

Coroner Young Investigates the Case-

Verdiet Against Morgan.
Yesterday afternoon Coroner Young held an in-quest at the City Hall in the case of Catharine Morgan, the woman, fifty years of age, who is alleged to have been murdered on the evening of the 31st ultimo in her shanty, corner of Fifty-fifth street and Broadway, by her husband, Josiah Morgan, a beard-less youth of only twenty years, who looks very unlike a man who would deliberately beat a woman to death. The principal evidence against the pris-

less youth of only twenty years, who looks very think a man who would deliberately beat a woman to death. The principal evidence against the prisoner was that of Jane Bracken, a hideous-looking inebriate, who lived in the house and was present at the time of the homicide. Below will be found the material portions of the testimony.

Jane Bracken, of the House of Detention, deposed that she lived with deceased and her husband for about two years and works out for a living; she had been out and returned between five and six o'clock P. M. on the evening of the 31st uit.; deceased, Mary Ann Reney, and another woman were there smoking; think they were sober; the prisoner, I think, came in with some liquor called Bourbon and we all had some off it; he afterwards went out and got some more; deceased and prisoner began to quarrel, and continued to quarrel ail night; about ten o'clock he kicked the witness, previous to which he struck deceased with his fists; about half-past two o'clock A. M. Morgan struck deceased on the head with a pail, previous to which he struck her with a glass; he said he wanted to take something harder than his fists, and, taking the pail in his hands, struck her on the body and then struck her on the head with the clime of the pail; Morgan then threatened to knock the witness' head off if she said anything to him—that he was not afraid of her two sons; Morgan went out between five and six o'clock in the morning, and als wife died about a couple of hours after that; did not see the prisoner after that; Morgan said, while he was beating deceased with the pail, "You God dammed common w—e, you won't lock me up again."

Officer McDermott, of the Twenty-second precinct, deposed that he arrested Morgan near his house and he asked if she was dead, and being answered in the affirmative he replied, "I suppose they will fix me for this, won't they? all they can do is to hang me;" he had on a bloody shirt; he said he got the blood was dry; this was about seventeen hours after the assault.

Dr. Beach testifi