SLAVERY DEAD IN SPAIN

How Emancipation Was Achieved in Porto Rico.

GENERAL GRANT DEMANDS EMANCIPATION

Spain's Grievances Against the United States.

A Furious Assault on American Policy.

General Butler Worse than Caligula or Attila.

The Infamies of Lincoln Towards the Indians.

General Grant as Great a Tyrant as Louis XI.

ELOQUENT SPEECH OF CASTELAR

A Rosy View of Our Republic.

Grant Recalling the Triumphs of Alexander.

SLAVERY AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

How Great Movements Appear at the Same Time in Different Countries.

AMERICAN KINDNESS TO SPAIN.

Spaniards Will Die in the Tropics for Spanish Integrity.

MADRID, March 28, 1873.

The passage of the bill abolishing slavery in Porto co is still the current theme of conversation. The struggle against the Pro-slavery League came to an end by the firmness of the government. The neasure could not have been passed without an appeal to the fears of the leaders of the league, who ead nothing more than the constituent Cortes. The duty of this body will be to enact a form of government for Spain, and the conservatives tremble at the ideas that may come to the empire in the upheaval of society in Spain. Any hesitation about emancipating the thirty-five thousand negroes n Porto Rico-a measure not originating with the Republic, but to which Amadeus was committedwould have been followed, as surely as the new rtes met, by the most radical measures in regard to Cuba. Another incident that led to this result was the unremitting pressure put upon the Repubtions to insist upon emancipation were sedulously correct in saying that this was not ne in an offensive manner. But the that Spain owed something to the United States, and especially to President Grant, for the unquall. unless a Republic destroyed slavery it was a mockery. Although the measure may seem easy enough se who see Spain from over the seas, it was really most embarrassing. The reactionists, of whose manœuvres I wrote you fully, were resolved to defeat the bill, so as to destroy the government. They would have passed the bill under Amadeus. They were pledged to its passage. But the argument was this :- If the Republic, committed to emancipation, does not pass the bill, it will be discredited among its own followers, and without its following, which in itself is composed of the most suspicious elements, easily moved to anger and apt to suspect all classes, the government would fall. With its fall would come strifes and civil commotions justilying the interference of the military. From this interference would result the success of the reaction and the return of one of the princes.

THE INFAMIES OF THE UNITED STATES. I have spoken to you about the animosity enter-tained towards America by parties in Spain. I select from the debate a singular speech of Garcia Ruiz, who is the only member of the Unitarian republican party in the Cortes. Garcia Ruiz was in favor of an amendment which would have taken all life out of the bill, and in the course of his discussion he summed up the case against the United States in truly Spanish fashion. I translate for you from the Official Gazette a condensation of his

from the Official Gazette a condensation of his views, as delivered in the open Certes:—

Señor Garcia Ruiz, in opening his speech, thanked God that in his oid age he had seen the Republic proclaimed in Spain. He had labored for the Republic since 1840 under circumstances of heroic vaior, and had voted against every monarch since then. He desired a republic that would be for the welfare of all Spaniards. Any other kind of republic would be a misiortune. More than all, he was an enemy of slavery, and he had cursed it thirty years ago. But England had done all she could te take Cuba. Thirty years ago there was an English Minister in Madrid of the same stamp as the present American Minister, and who, like him, worked in every way to deprive Spain of Cuba. By virtue of the shameful treaty made with England in 1867 a guardship was kept at Havana, which served as a guard to the fibusiers of that time. An English Consul attempted to excite mutiny among the slaves and was arrested. There were republicans who protested against this, but their names were forgetten, and now we had men honored as emancipators, like Alcocer, who was a Mexican priest, epposed to the monarchy and in favor of the Inquisition. He was in favor of aboliten, but not immediately. He had no sentimentaity on the subject. The times of Wilberiore and "Uncle Tom's Cablin" had passed, and in Cuba and Porto Rico slaves were generally well treated, and ac only wished the poor at home were as fortunate. Slavery was a great iniquity; but it was the iniquity of ages, and that cannot be changed in a day. He cursed the hour when Las Casas obtained from Charles I., in 1617, a privilege to take 4,000 negroes to St. Domingo, and still mere cursed the hour when, twenty-two years earlier, Columbus submitted thousands to slavery and introduced it into Cuba in its worst form. We had a social sore, which we must cure without permanent injury to the sufferer.

Columbus submitted thousands to slavery and introduced it into Cuba in its worst form. We had a social sore, which we must cure without permanent injury to the sufferer.

SUPPOSE PORTO RICO SHOULD GO!

The speaker did not think that enough care had been taken to provide for the widows and orphans of slaves or to prepare the great mass who would become citizens to be worthy of the rights conceded to them. As to Porte Rico, was there not danger of its being lost to Spain? Had there not been an outbreak in which men cried out "beath to Spain?" Who has not heard of the questions asked by the United States as to these colonies? We are asked to make a loan of \$7,000,000 to free slavery in Porto Rico. Suppose we lose the island, who will pay that loan? As to the slaves paying for their ewn freedem, it reminded him of the priest who collected alms to ransom the poor prisoners who, according to Don Quixote, were in algiers. Let us subscribe money to the same end out of our charity, and not by law. For while freedom is beautiful patriotism is even more beautiful, and Spaniards must not forget Spain in emancipating the negroes. We should pass a gradual law for Porto Rico, and then declare that nothing will be done in Caba while insurgents cry "Death to Spain."

There were some people, continued Sefior Ruiz, very much satisfied with the ceremony of February 16, when General Sickles recognized the Spanish Republic. But he could not see that the General effered anything officially to Spain, while he demanded the abolition of Slavery by steam and liberal reforms in Cuba. He regarded such a demanded the abolition of slavery by steam and liberal reforms in Cuba. He regarded such a demanded the abolition of slavery by steam and liberal reforms in Cuba. He regarded such a demanded the abolition of slavery by steam and liberal reforms in Cuba. He regarded such a demanded the should not see that the demanded the abolition of slavery by steam and liberal reforms in Cuba. He regarded such a demanded the should not see that the demand

\$16,000,000, which sum Napoleon received and retained, Spain not receiving the promised Kingdom of Etruria.

How Spain was robbed of Florida? When Spain was at war with Napoleon the United States took the Floridas, except the tewns of St. Angustine and Pensacola. In the year 1819 Ferdinand ceded them for \$4,000,000 a sum Spain never received, as the United States claimed that we owed it to American merchants and repaid them. In the time of Charles V. it was said the sun never set on the Spanish colonies. England can say this now. In North and South America, the Antilles, Africa, Asia and Oceanica she has her possessions and, to our shame, Gibraitar. England does not govern these colonies in the same manner. In Canada she gives liberty, although English Canada has twice as many beputes according to population as the French Canada. In Australia and Jamaica the Governor rules, while Hong Kong and Singapore are ruled despotically. When England emancipated slaves she took her own time about it and passed a gradual act, and paid \$115,000,000 in gold, and extended the time for apprenticeship six years. In 1885 the radical party declared that Spain was not fit for a Republic, and now it is desired to make the negroes citizens. In other words, the country of Trajan, Martial. Seneca, and Cervantes was not in 1868 fit for a Republic, and rethe words, the country of Trajan, Martial. Seneca, and Cervantes was not in 1868 fit for a Republic, and rethe words, the country of Trajan, Martial. Seneca, and the words was not in 1868 fit for a Republic, and rethe grade of Carthage. Cato took some green. How France Thears here Colonies? It was some time before the Roman Senate decreed the destruction of Carthage. Cato took some green first and threw them into the Senate. "These figs came from Carthage," he said. "Should we have a rival so lear?" Algiers is within fourteen hours of France, and yet there is no jealousy, and France refuses the Algerines their liberties. The Arabians are French food for cangon. They have gone into all t

THE OUTBAGES OF THE UNITED STATES-THEIR AVA-

little by little—enough that is good for the people, no more.

THE OUTBAGES OF THE UNITED STATES—THEIR AVABULE AND CRIMES.

We now turn to the United States, a nation which, if it astonishes us with its avarice and its crimes. How do they govern the Southern States after nine years of peace? Do you remember how Bailer ruined New Orleans—how he issued an order that any woman who insulted an officer or soldier shoule be treated as a public woman? Have you ever seen such a shameful document? Has its like ever come from Caligula or Attila—the scourge of God? We hear flattering accounts of the sugar crop in New Orleans. But what has happened? Every one knows that in former times there were always in the port from afteen hundred to sixteen hundred vessels. Now there are not even fifteen. Before the war New Orleans exported \$270,000,000. Now there is not the seventh part. And if the North has treated the South so badly that even the lowers of slaves now live in poverty, how have the Indians been treated—the Indians who formerly owned the lands and who are more worthy of consideration than the inhabitants of our Antilles? What a sorrowful history is that of the Indian? What has become of the tribe of the young and interesting Pocahontas, who saved the life of Captain Smith? What has befallen the Seneca tribe, whose chief said to Washington in words worthy of Aristides:—"We have been told you are wise. We see, to our mistortune, thatyou are strong. Let us see if you are just and will permit us to live in the land of our ancestors." What has been done with the Iroquois, the Cherokees, the Delawares? All have perished except a lew unfortunates who wander over the Western territories 1,000 or 1,500 leagues from the tomus of their forefathers.

GRANT AS GRAPA a TYRANT AS LOUIS XI.

We have all seen the message of President Grant's. He says that his efforts will tend to stimulate industry, manufactures and civilize the aborigines—under the mild influence of education—or war until exermination. When did such cruel words fall

tunate now than when they were slaves. President Grant tells us that the war freed the slave but did not make him a citizen. So you see that in America the slave has political but not civil rights. That is, the Americans have freed him; they have unloosed him as one unlooses bloodhounds—to war upon the owner and not elevate and dignify himself. Furthermore, the President, seeing that we will not allow Cuba and Porto Rico to be wrenched from us, says that the Supreme Maker is preparing the world to be one nation and to have one language. Do you know what that means? There is to be only one language, and that will be English; only one Republic, and that is the assembling of Mexico and the Antilles into one government, and the English law and language dominant.

How the United States Treated the Indians during their civil war? I have condemned the cruelties of Columbus. But to Columbus I can apply the words of one of our poets to Peter the Cruel—that it was God and his times that inspired his acts, not his own heart alone. But I am speaking of the middle of the nineteenth century, and what has been done in this century by the people of the United States? A captain, whose name is his acts, not his own heart alone. But I am speaking of the middle of the nineteenth century, and what has been done in this century by the people of the United States? A captain, whose name is unknown to history, was retreating with his company, when he was followed by a small body of starving Sioux. He abandoned to them bread and food. Next day the Indians were all dead, for the food contained strychniae. Mr. Lincoln did not chastise this man, but only transferred him to a higher post, in the mines of Minnesots. In 1864 Colonel Chrington was encamped near Fort Lyons. He saw near him a tribe of 5,000 Indians, under their Chiefs, "White Antelope" and "Black Crow." The Colonel requested them to leave, and they did, and settled at a distance of thirty-five miles from the fort. A few months later, when they had built their homes and founded a village, the Colonel one night presented himself suddenly, with soo cavalry and six guns, and began to cannonade the village. The Indians fied in all directions, sabred by the cavalry, who did not stop until there were 100 corpses of aged men, women and children. Nor did Mr. Lincoln punish this man, but promoted him.

ASSASSINATION GOD'S JUDGMENT AGAINST LINCOLN.

oy the cavairy, who did not stop until there were loo corpses of aged men, women and children. Nor did Mr. Lincoin punish this man, but promoted him.

ASSASINATION GOD'S JUDGMENT AGAINST LINCOLM. But then came God's high judgment. I lament that the comedian, Booth, assassinated Lincoin. I believe him to have been a great man and a great citizen. But must we reserve our indignation only for the miserable assassin, who piunges his poiniard into the heart of a fellow being, and not have one word of reprobation for the supreme magistrate of a nation who sees that hundreds of human beings are poisoned and does not punish, but rewards the murderers? Why is the memory of Pontius Pliate se hateful? He at least washed his hands of the blood of the Just. But Lincoin rewards the murderers? Why is the memory of Pontius Pliate se hateful? He at least washed his hands of the blood of the Just. But Lincoin rewards of our great poet, who tells us that wherever our vessels sail, in every clime, they hear the language of Cervantes. Think on the fact that this language has now been proscribed in a territory 2,000 leagues long by 600 wide; that it is no lenger heard in the Floridas, in Louisiana, in Texas, New Mexico, in California, or even in Panama. Ged grant that this proscription will not extend to Mexico or the Antilles!

Missished the Americans must be curbed by the Spaniards. This can be done with dignity, and it should be done, for the lion is never so fierce as he is represented. Even if he is we at least must lears how to die with hear rather than live in ignominy. I am sure the Americans will not attack the island of Cuba. It is said that if we do not concede to Cuba all that certain men desire the United States will recognize the rebeis as belilgerents. Let me ask if they can do more than they do now teward such recognition? Nearly every day expeditions leave Key West and other peints fer Cuba. No; the danger from the United States is not in this sacus, such the control of savery. We have been tool incorrectly that the

forty years. Do not let us commit the lest imprudence. I am a Spaniard before I am a republican or anything, and would rather see Spain in the power of Don Carlos in its unity than divided under any other power. Unless my amendment making emancipation gradual is enacted the Cortes will approve a system of political government for a race entirely unprepared to receive it.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

views of a class that is not without its influence in publican, and, strange to say, is the only member one strong central government, like France, all power centring in Madrid, and no departmental and does not seem to win any following. But on the question of slavery he represents a large class. The Spanish mind has brooded over what it once owned in America and what it lost until it sees in the actual possession of these lands by Americans a crime against Spain and Castilian honor. The republicans who control power-I mean the federal republicans-do not entertain this sentiment, and cipation measure, took pains to show that the present government viewed the United States with friendship and respect; perhaps I might say enthusiasm. This remarkable speech has made such an impression here, and went so far towards carrying the measure, that I am sure you will be glad to have its best points translated from the Gazette:-

the measure, that I am sure you will be glad to have its best points translated from the Gazette:—

SPERCH OF CASTELAR.

Mr. Castelar said that from the heights of the opposition benches he had formerly surveyed the realm of the ideal, but now, on the government bench, he saw nothing but hard realities that could not yield to the temptations of oratory. As a Deputy and citizen he had always supported emancipation—in the press, the club and in the Tribune. Nor would he, as Minister, break these pledges. When hi'tle more than a child he began public life, and his first speech, at twenty-one, was in favor of emancipation. When he moved from the press to a professor's chair he gave his time to the study of the first five centuries of Caristianity and the invasions of the barbarians. In his iectures he had attributed these invasions to the influence of slavery. The ancient world fell because, knowing not the virtue of labor, it accepted the degradation of servitude. The Christian religion, so comforting to the soul when shorn of its dogmas and traditions, was the religion of the slave. "The Hebrew race," said the erator, "prepared the way for freedom by their grand gospels; the epics of slavery, inspired by the river that flowed under the willows of Babylon and written with hands manacled in bondage. Christ is of the royal lineage of the old Kings of the enslaved race that has failen. He conquered oppression. If his cradle be the cradle of toil, his cross is the cross of the slave—the scaffold already red with the blood of Spartacus and his thirty thousand comrades. If Christianity is the spiritual religion that by its dogmas links man with God, in its social aspect it is the religion of the Babylon of the West, failen beneath the destroying fashes of the eioquence of Paui—failen before human conscience; when I beheld the barbarians invade Rome in her feasting and scatter her ashes to the winds—I said, surely they come as angels of destruction. They are the bondman descended from the victims of the arena—descendants

EMANCIPATION DEMANDED BY THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

"Since then," continued Mr. Castelar, "I have found all social and political problems connected with the slavery question. I saw it as a question of caste with us all. The middle classes, not only of Spain but of Europe—who make laws and govern—wao to-day guide our social structure, are the descendants of the helots, the pariahs, the slaves and the bondsmen. If we seek the ashes of our fathers we find them in our tombs, rocknewn by the toil of the slave. The whole task of modern civilization has been the moulding of the ancient bondsman into a free and independent citizen." No one could forget hew Mr. Castelar had opposed M. Moret's law of 1870, because it was an insufficient law. When the vote of confidence in the Zorrilla Ministry had been carried by acclammation, he had defended the measure as an evident necessity of the situation—a measure demanded of them by the spirit of the age. What he had done as deputy he would do as Minister—he would advocate the measure and demand its approval, and would appeal to the patriotism of the conservatives not to delay the inevitable result, lest they should draw down disaster on Spain. Democracy and the Republic were impossible without the consent of the liberal parties of Spain. They would all meet on the law of emancipation. He had sustained the radical party when in power at the risk of allenation and separation from his friends. Having taken this risk he let he could appeal to the radicals now with more than ordinary earnestness.

THE GREAT SYMPATHETIC MOVEMENTS OF HISTORY.
Calumny, said the orator, had within and without the Cortes reviled and blackened all who obeyed only the promptings of humanity, until one could hardly see through the thick cloud of infamous accusations, heaped upon those upright men, as though to suffocate them—those slanders that came from foul air, as it were; from the festering sores deep in the heart of their beloved country, the plague spots of slavery. There had been no influence brought to bear upon the slavery questien. He had studied all the archives in the State Department for many years back in Order that he might reach a free and fair judgment. He saw in slavery not a national but an international question, and it could not be otherwise. When the railway and telegraph were unknown all the great movements and transformations of history came in harmony. It had been said that in Europe and Asia these mevements coincided, and these again with those of America, even before America was

with those of America, even before America was known to the modern world. There had been historical movements in all ages, as if one human spirit pervaled the whele earth. All feudal Europe was stirred at once, and in the tenth century we had the rise of guids and communities. Louis XL, Ferdinand V. and Maximilian of Austria were one spirit in different forms. At the same time men received the mariner's compass, the printing press and the telescope. And when the epic was completed with the discovery of America the reisormers came. Heavy VIL, Pholis I. and the complete with the advance of the middle classes, the fall of kings and the suppression of the Josnits. All this tended to show that great issues are not in all respects national—that the grand problems of humanity have an international relation. "When I dwelt," said Mr. Castelar, "upon the probable influence of the revolution of September, I was criticized as a poet who dwelt in the realm of the ideal—as a man who saw in the modest combat at Alcolea an event that would transform Europe and the world. See now what has come from that event! The temporal power of the Pope overthrown; the Empire of France fallen, with its Emper, and all Europe in a ce and Spain; Germany of the complete of the company of the proposition of the divinity of the human mind. The true evangelical spirit that divides the eighteenth and himeteenth centuries, is the spirit of liberty and equality, in one day the French Convention proclaimed equality, and a poor negro, who had been a bondsman and was then a deputy, said, "You have declared the unity of the human mind. The true evangelical spirit that divides the eighteenth and himeteenth centuries, is the spirit of liberty and equality, in one day the French Convention proclaimed equality, and a poor negro, who had been a bondsman and was then a deputy, said, "You have declared the unity of the human mind. The true evangelical spirit that divides the eighteenth and himeteenth centuries, is the spirit of liberty and engine of the convent

sire can exercity be breathed, few downwards into the deep valleys, where rivers bearing the names of the Rhime, the Rhone and the Danube, filling the plains with life and wealth and the fruituliness they give to labor and tillage, fulfilling throughout the land the work of the Creator."

Now KNGLAND HAS TREATED RAIN.

So, continued the speaker, do literature and philosophy do their work. An a beautiful control to the second of the creator of the creat

THE PAMOUS OCTOBER NOTE.

Mr. SUAREZ-INCLAN—How about the note of October 29?

Mr. CASTELLAR—I shall speak of that note. In the first place, that note was not addressed to the Minister of State, but to the American Minister in Madrid, and the latter was not instructed to present it to the Spanish government.

A DEPUTY—How about publishing it?

Mr. CASTELLAR—Publication may have come from oversight or a breach of confidence. Only recently I came near being the victim of a similar oversight, and was obliged to use the utmost activity to prevent the publication of a note that almost found its way into print. Although the publication of the American note may have been a diplomatic act, we never read it officially. Let us not reach such a depth of humiliation as to seek to degrade the nation to aid a party. The Foreign Minister of Amadeus was a Minister of Spain. It is eloquence, his renown, his glory belong to us all. His good name is our good name, and, knowing his patriotism, we must know that he did all he could to protect the honor and dignity of Spain, which can never be trodden under foot while a patriot breathes on our soil. No, gentlemen; the Zorrilla Ministry Knew nothing of that note, were never informed of it and were ignorant of its existence when it resolved to destroy slavery. I am in favor of emancipation in Porto Rico; and I say this because I have not yet had a conference with the American Minister on American affairs. I am, therefore, not under pation in Cuba, with a due regard to all interests. I am in favor of colonial reform, and of giving all liberty to Cuba and Porto Rico. If I were called upon to take this ground by a foreign Minister I would say these pledges are with my conscience and my country, and a foreign mation has no concern therewith. And the worthy Minister of the United States, who knows and respects us, will never seek to dictate to the Spanish nation and the Spanish Republic.

SLAVERY AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

Spanish Republic.

SLAVERY AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

"I do not believe that when some nations interest themselves in the futures of other nations, or when there are domestic questions, those Ministers have compromised the honor and dignity of the nation. Slavery is really an international question, as I have shown. What would this Cabinet say if a foreign Cabinet should ask, 'How will you settle the question of the traditional tribunals in Galicia? What are you going to do about the rabassa mortis of Catalonia? No foreign Cabinet would ask these questions, because they are domestic, and we alone decide them. But in the slavery question the spirit of the human race, the advance of ideas and the pledges of the Spanish nation, and even her treaties, all give slavery an international aspect. And thus it is that frankness leads me to say that all, absolutely all, the Cabinets of Spain have been approached on this question by England. Every recent Parliament has found fault with our Cuban administration, and every Minister has preferred some claim against us. But since this question was taken up by the Zorilia Cabinet it has not been made the ground of any diplomatic representations. No one has requested, no one has demanded, that the Ministry should present this measure of emancipation for Porto Rico. It was brought before the Ministry. Some patrouck men were opposed to it. They resigned, and then the Ministry irely and spentaneously brought in this measure. But, upon this point, I will say no more. I deem it a dishonor and an insuit to a nation to believe that any of its Ministers could obey a foreign impuise. For myself, I can say that as long as I am Minister, if any nation, however strong, were to offer Spain the slightest lisuit, I would prefer the destruction of my country to the loss of an atom of her honor; and other governments have said and would do exactly the same.

THE PERLIS OF DELAY IN EMANCIPATION.

"We have been accused of precipitation in the introduction of this measure. But have been adouble se Spanish Republic.
SLAVERY AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.
"I do not believe that when some nations interest themselves in the futures of other nations, or

dence.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF DEFEAT.

"This government need make no protestations in reference to the integrity of our domain. We solemnly engage to recouble our efforts to maintain it at all cost, as a sacred legacy of past generative."

ations, which it must preserve intact and transmit to pesterity. But do not avoid an inevitable duty, As I have not introduced this measure, so I will say that unless you pass it I renounce before you now. all responsibility for what may happen. I wash my hands of it all. But pass the law and then throw all the responsibility upon me. We promise you to die a thousand deaths rather than consent that an national question. Deal with it as a national question—a question of humanity. Vote the abolition of slavery in Porto Rice, and I pledge yeu that all interests will be carefully considered when we come to consider emancipation in Cuba. If we fail in this vote, then on you and your heads, and not on ours, be the responsibility. If we succeed, I say to you, gentlemen, that we shall indeed have written a glorious page in history. Under all aspects these are solemn and difficult moments. The safety of the country—and why deny it?—is endangered on every side. We need all the sons of Spain, we need to forget all our dissensions, to save the integrity of our territory; to save the Republic, which is the country liself. Be moved by an impulse of patriotism, and you will be assured of the gratitude of all the generations to come, the benediction of history, and, dearer than all these, the benediction of our conscience, like the peace of God, will rest upon our souls!"

This speech decided the emancipation measure. It is an interesting contribution to the history of it into a letter, believing that friends at home will be interested in seeing how they are regarded in Spain; how dark the national character appears to a mind as sombre as that of old Garcia Ruiz, how bright and sunny and inviting to a mind as enthusiastic as that of the eloquent Castelar.

HORSE NOTES.

The three trots announced to come off at Fleetwood Park yesterday afternoon were postponed on

An extraordinary trot for this early season of the year took place on Monday last between Tommy Johnson's bay mare Dolly and John Harbeck's bay mare Cinderella. The conditions of the match were to trot from Truesdale's stable in county, a distance of nineteen miles, for \$200 a ide, each to road wagen and to carry a companion so as to bring the weight up to 500 pounds. An early start was made, via Sixth avenue, Central where Mr. Harbeck arrived first, having done the distance in one hour and twelve minutes, a fine performance considering the condition of the roads.

Mr. Peter Boe has a magnificent chestnut stal-lion in the stables of Superintendent Van Cott at Edward Everett, dam by imported Consternation. He is fifteen hands three inches in height and is the stallion is "troubled with speed."

James Irving and his gray trotting horse seem to day, when the weather permits, flying over Harlem lane. The gray is truly a wonderful road Mr. Littell's trio of three-year-olds are working

well at Jerome Park. Wildidle, Wizard and Fel-lewcraft would sell well had we book makers in our midst for all their engagements. Wildidie is a remarkably developed colt and has all the requisites An extra race, and one that will no doubt be very

popular at the coming meeting at Jerome Park, is for gentlemen riders. It will be open to hacks, the

for gentlemen riders. It will be open to hacks, the property of members, which have not been in a training stable this year, to carry welter weights, the distance to be three-quarters of a mile. This will be a fine opportunity for the young gentlemen members of the club to show their horsemanship.

A Western party are in this city trying to negotiate with Mr. James Irving for his trotting horses Jim Irving and Patchen Chief, with the view to travel them through the West, trotting at the various tracks where good purses will be given. We have been assured that Mr. Irving will not allow his namesake to leave this intitude until he makes one or two races with some of our best trotters. Patchen Chief would be a great acquisition to the West as a stallion, and we would not object to his going.

to the West as a stallion, and we would not object to his going.

The following purses to be trotted for at the August meeting of the Buffalo Driving Park Association will close May 1:—\$1,000 for four-year-olds and under; \$600 to the first, \$300 to the second and \$100 to the third horse; \$1,500 for five-year-olds and under; \$600 to the first, \$450 to second and \$160 to third horse; both races to be mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

The mare Kathleen, by Trustee, owned by Mr. Paul S. Forbes, of this city, dropped twins (a colt and a filly), by Iron Duke, at Guy Miller's farm, in Orange county, New York, on the 12th inst. The mare and the foals are in perfect health.

The Canada horses Little Angus and Caledonian Chief have been matched for \$1,500 a side, gold. The conditions of the race are mile heats, best three in five, and to be trotted at Buffalo on the 12th of the

conditions of the race are mile heats, oest three in five, and to be trotted at Buffalo on the 12th of June, good day and track, under the rules of the National Association.

The Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association is to be made a stock concern, with a capital of \$400,000. Under the present management the Park is controlled by filteen directors, who own all the stock. It is now proposed to issue 4,000 Brooklynites each take one share, and each shareholder have a voice in the management, we pity the Superintendent, whoever the unfortunate individual may be. Fifteen directors have proved a trifle more than one Superintendent could please, but when he has to obey 4,000 orders on each race he will be a stout fellow to stand them long. Pity Oakley.

he will be a stout fellow to stand them long. Pity Oakley.

Tommy Johnsen has matched the horse formerly called Harry Bassett against Mr. J. Harbeck's black mare Wait-Awhile, for \$1,000 a side. To be trotted five days after the Spring meeting at Fleetwood.

The old race horse Climax, by Bairownie, dam Jewel, has been sent to Captain Cottrill's Stables, at Mobile. He will be placed in the stud.

The imported Clydesdale stallion, Marquis of Lorne, has been purchased by O. P. Chaney, of Franklin county, Ohio, for \$3,000. The horse weighs 2.100 pounds.

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[The English Sporting Gazette says:—"In addition to the announcements which have already appeared in this journal of the forthcoming sale of the Hurstbourne stud and of the whole of Mr. William Day's horses in training, fifty brood mares, thirty foals and yearlings and the stallions Camerino, Man-at-Arms and Promised Land, we have this week to make known that Sir Joseph Hawley and Mr. Ellam intend giving up breeding. The Leybourne stud will be brought to the hammer some time in July, and the sale will embrace all Sir Joseph's brood mares, foals, yearlings and stallions. In addition to the whole of his breeding stud at the Warren, Epsom, Mr. Ellam has resolved to get rid of all his horses in training, which make up a total of sixty, and the sale will take place on the 30th of June."

JEWISH EMIGRANTS FROM ROUMANIA.

A Hebrew Settlement To Be Made in Nebraska—Flying from Persecutions in Their Own Land—Fifty Thousand Persons Desiring to Come-Arrival of the Pioneers.

There have lately arrived in this city severa wealthy Hebrews from Roumania, who have come to the Western World as pioneers of several thousands of their coreligionists, resident in Roumania who intend coming over here during the course of the present year when arrangements shall have been made for their residence in this new land, and it is considered that the exodus will probably settle near fancoin, the capital city of Nebraska. In modern or ancient history hardly any parallel can be found to the

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ATROCIOUS PERSECUTIONS

which have betailen this race in Roumania, where a couple of years ago a large number of them were slaughtered at Betald and other places, while their property was burned and destroyed to an immense extent. It is computed that as soon as their colony has been fixed upon in the United States that from three to five thousand will immediately proceed across Europe to Antwerp in Beigium, where they will embark for this port. It is reported by Mr. Jaroslawski, of 428 West Forty-third street, that fully fifty thousand of the Jews in Roumania are desirous of proceeding to this country, and that

AN ORGANIZATION OF FRIENDS
has been established in this city to help their persecuted brethren who may arrive here. Among the gentlemen who are taking a conspicuous part in the movement may be mentioned Dr. Vidaver, of the Thirty-fourth street synagone; Judge Joachinsen, Mr. Bamberger and other influential Hebrews. It is asserted that one of the priucipal reasons which has caused so many Hebrews to leave their homes and adopt this country is the publication of articles in the Hebrew papers of Europe on the wondrous resources of the United States, and among them may be mentioned the "Hamagid" (or "Lecturer"), published at Lyck, in Prussia, and "Ivri Onanchi" ("I am a Hebrew"), published at Brody, in Gallicia. It is stated that a large number of Hebrews are now devoting themselves to agricultural pursuits in this country, and several large plantations are now successfully worked by them in Georgia.

ART MATTERS.

One interesting art sale closes and another begins to-day. The first is that of Mr. Archibald Johnson, at No. 37 Nassau street, and consists of nigh class modern oil paintings, about, seventy-five in number. Among prominent names are to be Holburton, Casilear, T. A. Richards, Leutze, J. G. Brown, David Johnston, Kensett, Kaulbe Sonntag. The pictures will be disposed of at noon-The other sale is that to be held at the gallery of Edward Schenck, 60 Liberty street. This will be held on the evenings of to-day, Thursday and Friwater colors, and includes nearly 270 members. Every picture is guaranteed as catalogued. There by the artist for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers. Mr. H. J. Elkins, of St. Louis, has water in motion, with a very careful rendering of rocks and landscape. "Ophelia," by R. Boos, o pensiveness that so often characterises young people in love. "Near Franconia" is by Kruseman Van Etten, and is one of the most saiable in the collection. "Wharneliffe Wood, Yorkshire," is by Euward Percy, of London, and illustrates the breadth and vigor of the English school. "Marine," by Pollentine, and "Heidelberg Castle," by Richter, both deserve to be mentioned as gems. There are many particularly excellent pictures in the second and third days' collection, and to these we shall return again.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.
Mr. William B. Howell has some interesting photographs, intended for the Vienna Exposition, for inspection at his gailery, Nos. 867 and 869 Broadway. To-day is the last day on which they will be visible.

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Mr. Louis Durr's collection of old paintings is still to be seen at the German Savings Bank Building, Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue.

A fine picture by Mr. Henry C. Bispham is now to be seen in Schaus' window. It is entitled "Tha stampede."

Mr. Norton Bush's "Western Slope of the Cordilleras" is to be seen until Saturday, inclusive, at his studio, 805 Broadway, corner of Eleventh street.

Mr. William F. de Haas now has on his easel two cabinet size canvases, one a "Sunset at Grand Menan Island, N. B.," a charming bit of pictoresque chiffs and sea reposing underneath a glowing but very mellow Summer evening sky, with a strong contrast of cool shadows. The other work is entitled "Fishing off Star Island." An April shower is coming up, overshadowing the greater part of the scene, relieved only by some light in the sky and very strong, distant light in the broad expanse of the ocean. The hour is very quiet and tender, and presents a most excellent contrast with the warm and brilliant sunset.

Mr. J. P. Cropsey has just finished "The Old Bonchurch, Isle of Wight," and a companion piece, "Hudson River Scenery in the Autumn," and is now engaged on "A Misty Morning on the Wa-wagan-da, Orange county." Mr. Cropsey's studio is 200 West Forty-third street, and besides these pictures are to be seen there his "Ann Hathaway's Cottage" and "Stoke Pogis," the scene of Gray's "Elegy."

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

THE JUDICIAL DECISIONS OF Chief Justice Chase. delivered in the Virginia Circuit during the last few years since the war, will shortly be publish

THE Independent says:-"In naming new books for the Sunday school the Church Sunday School Magazine, of England, gives prominence to Stan ley's 'How I Found Livingstone.' It seems a httle odd to think of New York HERALD correspondents supplying our Sunday school literature, yet many earnest friends of the Sunday school would put a trutnful book of travel or biography above the average Sunday school novel for children's readingweek-day or Sunday."

A SECOND EDITION of Mr. McDowall's "History of Dumfries, with Notices of Nithsdale, Annandale and the Western Border," will shortly be published. Much new matter has been introduced relating to the War of Independence and the connection of the poet Burns with the Burgh.

Baring-Gould the sum of £50 from the royal bounty for the purchase of books. Mr. Baring-Gould is at present engaged in writing "Lives of the Saints." Longmans have published an interesting book on Brazil, by Michael G. Mulhall, an Englishman,

who spent a Summer among the 60,000 Germans who form the colony of "Rio Grando do Sul," in ica, as in the United States, seldom or never think of returning to Europe, but become permanent settlers, build railways, make wine, publish German newspapers (of which Brazil has three) and organize German clubs.

MACMILLANS have in the press a poem by Mr. Eubule-Evans, entitled "The Curse of Immortality," which is likely to attract more than ordinary

COCKBURN, the Lord Chief Justice of England has not abandoned his intention of writing upon s controversy; but, if he writes, it will be as an advocate of the Franciscan theory. He will aim at producing a "summing up" of the evidence on both sides. Mr. JOHN GARRETT'S "Classical Dictionary of

India," printed at Madras a year or two ago, is an inferior compilation from English sources, by a writer who had not read the best and most critical authorities on the Hindoo history and mythology. The Saturday Receiver says it has "broken down in a conscientious attempt to read through the

three volumes of Buckle's "Miscellaneous Works." The only wonder is that any "able editor" should have had the stupidity to undertake the job of reading anybody's commonplace books through.

MR. C. G. LELAND has in the press a work en titled "The English Gypsies and their Language," consisting almost entirely of fresh material, gathered from the Rommany themselves. Among the results of Mr. Leland's research will be found a number of almost unchanged Hindustani words, not in any Rommany vocabularies; nearly fifty stories in the original, with a translation, and a collection of English words of Gypsy origin. AN INTELLIGENT TRAVELLER, who has lately been

among us, puts down, as the result of his observations, that "when a great man dies in the United States the first thing done is to propose a fine statue in his honor; next, to raise part of the necessary money; next, to forget to order any statue, and last, to wonder what became of the money." Mr. John Morley's two volumes on "Rousseau,"

just out in London, give a most complete and elaborate account of this wonderful writer—his training, his connections, his confessions, his quarrels and his genius.

"IT IS RUMORED," says the writer of the Guardian's "Table Talk," "that Dr. Lushington's secret about Lord Byron has not died with him and will be made public before long."

THERE ARE IN St. Petersburg ninety-nine printing offices, thirteen of which belong to the Crown. Moscow has fifty-seven printing offices, six of which belong to the Crown.

DR. Coinder has just presented to the Public Library of Geneva a complete manuscript of Rousseau's "Emile," with corrections and notes in the author's writing.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

A benefit performance in behalf of Mr. Vincent, the stage manager at Nibio's, takes place at that theatre on Thursday afternoon. It will be participated in by Miss Ethel, who plays the third act of "Camille," and by the company from Booth's Theatre, who give "The Lady of Lyons."

We hear of a series of successes in Italy for new works. At the San Carlo, at Naples, Signor Verdi's "Arda" was a great triumph; the composer was called for thirty-eight times. At Barletta Signor Petrucci's "Maledetta" caused the composer's reappearance thirty times. At Plaisance Signor Perotti's "Fiorina" was equally fortunate.

Miss Kate Claxton, who has occasionally appeared on the Fifth Avenue stage, is to be second leading lady at the Union Square.

Harry Beckett, late of the Lydia Thompson

troupe, is to be the low comedian at Wallack's.

We hear that Robert McWade is to play "Rip Van Winkle" at the Olympic next season. Mr. George L. Fox is to play comedy next sea-

son, and he may open with his great character of Bottom, in "The Midsummer Night's Dream," at the Grand Opera House.

Mme. Jenny Van Zandt is to be the principal solo

singer at the musical festival at Rutland, Vt., in