

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—EVERYBODY'S FRIENDS—FOUR WINKS.

HARLEM THEATRE, 34 av. between 129th and 130th st.—NEW MAGDALES.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 54 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—HIP VAN WINKLES.

GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—EIN SCHRITZ VOM WEGE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 72 and 73 Broadway.—THE NEW MAGDALES.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE BLACK COON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—ORLEANS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—ITALIAN OPERA—LES HUGUENOTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—THE GEMMA CROSS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—JACK HARKAWAY, Afternoon and evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—EUGENIUS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 95 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWEY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE GLASSY CARPET.—DANIEL BOONE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—NOTRE DAME.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—NIGRO MISTRETTA, &c.

P. T. BARNETT'S WORLD'S FAIR, 27th street and 4th avenue.—Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 31 av., between 53d and 54th sts.—Afternoon and evening.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, November 9, 1873.

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THE CARLIST KALEIDOSCOPE.—The Carlists have gained a great victory, or so the wires are made to say by the Carlist agents and hangers-on who make their headquarters at Bayonne. The battle was fought in Navarre, and General Moriones is reported wounded and General Primo de Rivera killed on the republican side, while Olla is wounded among the Carlists. From these names of killed and wounded—as Moriones is, or was, recently the republican Commander-in-Chief in those parts—we would naturally suppose the affair was a severe one; but you cannot always tell when the news comes from Spain. To-morrow or next day we will likely hear that the "recently reported Carlist victory" resulted in the annihilation of the Carlist army, and that the republicans have illuminated Madrid in honor of their overwhelming triumph on that occasion, while a day later we may be informed that the report that a battle had been fought in Navarre is premature. We don't know who holds the kaleidoscope for the Spanish news, but the little pieces of colored glass fall into funny shapes.

The Murder of Ryan and His Associates—The Attitude of Our Government.

The murder by the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba of four of the persons found on board the American vessel Virginus, at the time of her capture by a Spanish gunboat, has shocked the civilized world. The cruelties practised by both parties to the miserable struggle that has been going on in Cuba for the past five years have been a disgrace to humanity and have long excited universal indignation. But this last crime is one which affects all peoples and all governments; which outrages those laws upon which the friendly intercourse of the world is based, and without which the nations of the earth would be thrown together as wild beasts, to tear and destroy each other, without any protection except that of brute strength. The slaughter of the young students at Havana about three years ago; the murder of the wounded on battle fields; the mutilation of the dead; the butchery of prisoners, male and female, without trial—all these barbarities have been horrible to contemplate; but they have not directly affected the outside world, and deeply as they have been deplored by all civilized people, they have not seemed to demand their active interference. In the hurried assassination of Ryan and his associates the Spanish authorities in Cuba have shown their contempt for the rights of other nations; their readiness to ignore the obligations they owe to the rest of the world in the gratification of their malignant hatred of the Cubans and their sympathizers.

The more question as to the status of the Virginus and her liability to seizure by the Spaniards has by their own indiscreet action become of secondary consideration. There is enough evidence to show that she carried men and arms with the intention of landing them on the island of Cuba. No person will pretend that these arms and individuals were not designed to aid the Cuban cause. Ryan, Cespedes, Varona and del Sol, it is very well known, were not likely to fight on the Spanish side, and if they had been captured on Cuban soil by the Spanish troops they would have been properly subjected to the fate of war. If they had been taken on a pirate vessel, or a vessel that had been lawfully condemned as a prize after a proper trial in an admiralty court, the Spanish authorities would, no doubt, have been entitled to hold them as prisoners and to subject them to the penalties they had incurred under Spanish law. But there is grave doubt as to the right of the seizure of the Virginus by the Spanish gunboat, despite the well known character of the former, and that doubt should have been settled before any injury was done to a single passenger or individual on board the American vessel. If the Virginus had been carried into port, the American government notified of her capture, the trial held and the boat condemned as a lawful prize, no voice could have been raised against the action of the Spanish authorities. But no vessel can be condemned without a trial, even in times of war, and until the Virginus was condemned every soul on board was entitled to the protection of the American flag. The execution of the four persons who were captured with the boat was not, therefore, the carrying out of any legal sentence. It was simply assassination, urged by that brutal ferocity that distinguishes the Spaniards in Cuba, and hastened by the fear that the victims were entitled to protection and might receive it from the United States government. It is in this view of the outrage that every civilized nation becomes an interested party and must desire that full attention be demanded of Spain for the crime her authorities have committed.

We have looked with anxiety for some intimation of the position that would be taken by our government in this matter. The first intelligence of the views of Secretary Fish was given yesterday in our Washington despatches. We then learned that the Secretary does not think that we "need fear any trouble;" that the Spanish government "is opposed to quarrels," and that we ought to be "satisfied with due explanation from the Spanish government," even if we should find that the capture of Ryan and the other victims was, like the capture of Mason and Slidell, in 1862, without proper warrant. We did hope, for the honor of our country, that the Secretary of State had been erroneously reported, or that these were his precipitate and immature views, which would have been recalled or corrected before now. The flippant manner in which the murder of the four men was dismissed, with the hope of an "explanation" or "apology" from Spain, appeared revolting in view of the hurried and cruel death of the victims. Our Washington despatches this morning are of a more hopeful character. They give promise that something will be done by our government to vindicate the honor of the nation, even though they cast a slur over the memories of the men who have been sacrificed to Spanish vengeance. Admiral Scott has been ordered to repair to Santiago de Cuba, or to dispatch a vessel to that port forthwith, to protect the interests of the United States. Despatches have passed between Washington and Madrid, the result of which has been to induce the Spanish government to invest Admiral Polo, their representative in the United States, with plenary powers, so that his orders may be directly obeyed in Cuba. In a long interview with Admiral Polo Secretary Fish has laid before the Spanish Minister the views of the President on the Virginus matter, and has reminded him of the "extreme sensitiveness of the people on the subject of the speedy executions." President Grant has complained of the haste of these assassinations, of the apparent fear of the Spanish government that they would be prevented from carrying out their threats of vengeance, and has protested against "such inhuman conduct and indecent haste." It looks too much, says the President, "like shooting on sight and going through the ceremony of trial afterwards." At the same time we are told that able authorities on international law believe that the Virginus has not been guilty of any violation of the neutrality laws, although she may have forfeited, in some other manner, the protection of the United States; that all the facts must be known before the point as to the right of the seizure can be settled, and finally, that if the capture shall be found to have been unjustifi-

able our government will demand and receive complete redress at the hands of Spain.

In all this we find confirmation of the charge of murder we bring against the Spanish outposts at Santiago de Cuba. It is precisely because the question of the right of the Spaniards to seize the Virginus is in doubt that the killing of those who were found on board that vessel, under the protection of the American flag, was a crime against the law and an insult to the United States. We are told that the Virginus was seized under a treaty between Spain and the United States in regard to vessels carrying contraband of war, but Mr. Fish has already settled the point that no such seizure can be allowed except when a state of war is officially declared to exist. In July, 1869, General de Rodas, then Captain General of Cuba, issued a proclamation in which it was declared that "vessels which may be captured in Spanish waters or on the high seas near to the island (Cuba) having on board men, arms and munitions or effects that can in any manner contribute to foment or promote the insurrection," &c., "shall be de facto considered as enemies of the integrity of our territory and treated as pirates in accordance with the ordinances of the navy. All persons captured in such vessels, without regard to their number, will be immediately executed." Secretary Fish in the following April addressed a communication to the Spanish Minister on the subject of that proclamation, and reminded him that under the law of nations, and especially under the treaty between Spain and the United States in 1795, "the United States expect for their citizens and vessels the privilege of carrying to the enemies of Spain, whether those enemies be claimed as Spanish subjects or citizens of other countries, subject only to the requirements of a legal blockade, all merchandise not contraband of war. Articles contraband of war when destined for the enemies of Spain are liable to seizure on the high seas; but the right of seizure is limited to such articles only, and no claim for its extension to other merchandise, or to persons not in the civil, military or naval service of the enemies of Spain will be acquiesced in by the United States. This government certainly cannot assent to the punishment by Spanish authorities of any citizen of the United States for the exercise of a privilege to which he may be entitled under public law and treaties." Again, under date of July 16, 1869, Mr. Fish wrote to the Spanish Minister:—"But the decree of the Captain General de Rodas assumes powers and rights over the trade and commerce of other peoples inconsistent with a state of peace, and which the United States can only be expected to allow their vessels to be subjected to when Spain avows herself to be in a state of war or shall be manifestly exercising the rights conceded only to belligerents in the time of war. * * * If Spain be at war with Cuba the United States will submit to those rights which public law concedes to all belligerents. But while Spain disclaims a state of belligerency, or until the United States may find it necessary to recognize her as a belligerent, the government of the United States cannot fall to look with solicitude on a decree which, if enforced against any vessel of the United States on the high seas, cannot but be regarded as a violation of their rights that may lead to serious complications." Here, then, we find Secretary Fish on record, declaring that a state of war must exist before the right of seizure is exercised. Spain has denied the existence of a war, and hence the seizure of the Virginus, in accordance with Mr. Fish's views, must have been unjustifiable.

The Depression in the Trades.

The effects of the panic on labor are everywhere felt in this and the neighboring cities, while in the centres of special branches of manufacture production is either at a standstill or brought down to a very low rate. With some of the trades, as, for instance, building, the winter season is always dull, and hence it may be expected that, in a great many cases, something has been hoarded for

the snowy day. In places where trade has been steady for years saving has been one of the great objects with the majority. Hence, if the saving institutions preserve their solvency the want will not be so widespread. Despite the gloomy outlook for the present let it be carefully borne in mind that the country was never actually so prosperous, so powerful and so energetic as now. The brain, muscle and solid wealth are here as they were a month ago, with only the means of exchange momentarily lacking. We admit that this fact alone is a severe commentary on our financial system, but it is too trifling to cause any permanent injury. We shall come out of the panic with the froth blown off our finance, and none but the foam companies missing. For whatever want or distress may be produced the nation is rich enough to provide when it reaches the poor man that toils for his daily bread. It is, however, necessary to see to this at once.

The Tweed Trial—That Mysterious Paper.

The mysterious paper handed to the Court by the counsel for the accused in the Tweed case at the commencement of the trial appears to have exercised an influence over all the subsequent proceedings, and the tiffs between the Bench and the Bar threaten to rival those which recently occurred on the Tichborne trial in England. All manners of rumors naturally find currency in regard to the paper, which is at present held in the close custody of the Court, and as much curiosity is felt on the subject the HERALD reporters have sought information as to the contents. The defendant's counsel, however, refused to make any explanation, on the ground that it would be contempt of Court, although they declared that the publication of the document would be satisfactory to them. It is stated that the paper is in effect a protest against the trial of the cause by Judge Davis, on the ground that the Judge is politically prejudiced against the accused and has so expressed himself. If these charges are made in the protest and are true the Judge would not be disqualified thereby from trying the cause. In French law and under the law of Louisiana, which is based on the French law, the right of recusal exists; a judge can be recused or challenged for supposed partiality and set aside. But no such proceeding is known to our law, and the Judge must decide for himself and settle with his own conscience whether he is in a condition to try a case impartially or not. Nevertheless, a judge could be impeached if it should be proved that he had concealed some important interest he might have had in a cause and tried it in a partial manner. In the trial of Anson Herrick for alleged malfeasance as an Alderman of the city, eighteen years ago, Mr. Brady, the counsel for the defence, objected to the Court, Judge Roosevelt, on the ground of political prejudice against the accused, and on the further ground that the Judge was a material witness in the case; but Judge Roosevelt disregarded the protest and continued to preside. On the other hand, Recorder Hackett refused to try the late misdemeanor case against Mayor Hall on personal grounds, although no person questioned his entire fairness and impartiality. In a marked instance occurring in one of our highest courts some years since one of the judges, who could well have been spared from the bench, asked to be excused from participating in the trial of a cause because he had formerly given a legal opinion, for a fee, on one side of the case. The Court refused to excuse him on that ground, and he continued to assist in the trial. The point is well settled, therefore, that previous expressions of opinions on a case do not disqualify a judge from trying the cause under our laws. At the same time the people would like to be officially informed of the contents of the mysterious paper handed to Judge Davis. They are curious to learn on what ground an alleged criminal claims to select his own Court. It would be a curious sequel to the information they have already gained as to the importance of an eighth juror who is permitted by the Court to roam about under the careful guardianship of a deputy sheriff. Is there any reason why the contents of the Tweed protest should be kept secret?

The Pulpit and the Poor.

More advice than assistance will be given this winter; but, unfortunately, people cannot dine on good counsel, and the human stomach refuses to digest chunks of wisdom. A family that has not had a fire for a week had rather have half a ton of coal than a whole sermon of common sense. Perhaps it is an approach to latitude thus to insist upon what is so evident; but it must be remembered that the majority of those who are comfortably off behave as though the reverse of these propositions were true. To-day the pulpits throughout the land will probably teem with good advice, delivered in generalities. Dives will be reminded that "The poor ye have always with ye;" and Lazarus will be informed, in a very ingenious and roundabout manner, that if he is virtuous he will be correspondingly happy. Perhaps the vagueness of these injunctions and condolences springs from the difficulty that is felt when one faces the task of alleviating, with limited resources, the sufferings of a large number of people. But, like almost every other difficulty, it grows smaller when a wise and strong attempt is made to remove it. The duty of ministers at present is not so much to enjoin spiritual abstractions as to devise instant means for giving practical relief to the poor of their congregations; and the duty of the respective congregations is to form instantaneous and hearty partnerships with their pastors, instead of frittering their souls and their time in a sort of spiritual voluptuousness which contemplates the reward of heaven as the chief incentive toward intending to begin to do good on earth. In practical work of the kind we propose all creeds can join with equal zeal. People who are starving are incapable of caring much for the salvation of their souls. It is their bodies they would keep from the hell of hunger. Only those sinners can be counted upon coming to the fold who have enough to eat and keep them warm. Famine and spiritual introspection do not make their home in one and the same person. The man who lives upon a crust because he cannot get more is not apt to trouble himself about the sin against the Holy Ghost. We have no desire to underrate the excellent intentions of the ministry, as a class, or the

charitable dispositions, not only of individuals, but of congregations; but the ardor of the one is too apt to have an exclusively spiritual bias and that of the other to evaporate for want of good leaders and practical organization.

At this hour there must be in New York hundreds of families who, in a peculiar sense, may be said to deserve aid. They belong to the class of people who have become reduced through no fault of their own, and whom pride or sensitiveness prevents making their want known in quarters where, perhaps, it might be relieved. If this pride or sensitiveness is foolish the foolishness has a trait of moral beauty in it which few of us will refuse to admire. Such people are the ones to suffer the most in times like the present. They drop silently from the places which used to know them, and vanish like the autumn leaf, borne off of sight by the stream on whose surface it has fallen. Their silence is according to the intensity with which they suffer. We will not undertake to decide how large a proportion such people constitute, but the number must be large. These and all kindred cases peculiarly deserve help, and not the less because when they are reached it is difficult to offer assistance so as not to wound. But these are instances which the public charities have no cognizance of, and which therefore have special claims upon the Church. We repeat, then, that the times demand, not rhetorical sermons on the general duty of charity, but congregational organization for practical relief. It is next to useless to remind a fashionably dressed congregation that "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," for no one in such a congregation believes that he will ever get it back. That is a waste of time to inform the rich man that if "He cast his bread upon the waters it will return to him after many days." He is not willing to wait. If congregations are going to be charitable it is the ministers who must stir them up, and the quickest way to do this is by means of practical propositions, followed by immediate action.

Let there be, then, the true heaven of charity in to-day's sermons, not the mere semblance of the first of Christian virtues. Each clergyman, when he ascends the pulpit, should bear in mind the dire necessity of the present condition of hundreds of his congregation, and he must be prepared, if he desire to do his duty as a true minister of the Gospel, to suggest practical methods by which much suffering may be alleviated. Church committees can also do a great deal of good in instituting delicate inquiries into the financial state of certain families belonging to the church, who may have to endure great hardships during the winter, and who will, through pride, show no sign until the grim destroyer sets his seal upon them. It is idle to speak in glittering generalities on the subject of charity; such a course must undoubtedly fail to unloose the purse strings of the wealthy. The spirit which animated sanitary commissions during the war and relief funds after the Chicago disaster should be now fully awakened, and practical sermons in the pulpit to-day can do much towards warding off terrible suffering in many families. Never before in this country was there such need of such assistance.

The Religious Press on the Financial Situation and the Stokes Verdict.

The columns of our religious contemporaries this week possess no particularly distinguishing features, although the panic forms the subject of remark in some of them. The Methodist discusses the financial situation and avers that "the trial has proved the essential strength of the country. Our great staples, grain and cotton, are in active demand and are exported in large quantities. That occupation which is the foundation of the rest, the culture of the soil, is in a healthy condition. Our imports are limited to immediate necessities. Nothing has occurred to prove that the business of the country is rotten. When great manufacturers suspend temporarily with a surplus running, at a moderate valuation, into millions, we may infer that time will rapidly effect recuperation." "When one compares 1857 with 1873," the same writer pertinently remarks, "the better wisdom in the treatment of a panic which obtained now is very perceptible. In 1857 there was less of the determination among the various classes of business men to sustain each other; we may say that in 1873 widespread ruin has been averted by the determination of those who hold the reserve of the country to use it freely for the relief of business. The good effect of this policy has been seen in the repression of unreasoning fear."

The Liberal Christian is disposed to take a cheerful rather than a lugubrious view of the crisis. "The commercial trial through which we are passing," writes the editor, "is, on the whole, highly encouraging in the results of the test it has applied to American character and to the business habits of the country. It turns out under a very severe trial that our banks and corporations are—admitting our monetary basis to be theoretically wrong—essentially sound and well conducted; that a large and well-founded confidence and unselfish desire to maintain each other in credit mark the attitude of our monetary institutions towards each other; that our great merchants are ready to make frank exhibits of their affairs, and have, in most cases, when overtaken by a storm which came out of a clear sky, been able to weather the hurricane, and, if momentarily crippled, to prove themselves still seaworthy."

The Christian Union, after stating that the rumors of coming disaster were plenty enough last week "to satisfy the most morbid appetite for financial tragedy," proceeds:—

When matters were at the worst news came that the meeting of banks presided over by the Hon. John A. Dix, had adjourned without taking any action in the matter, as the house proved perfectly able to take care of itself. It was explained, moreover, that the Bank of England had raised the rate in view of the stated semi-annual "settling day." When such news is given it is taken as a precautionary measure even in ordinary times. The announcement shortly followed that the banks had gained something like four millions in legal tenders. Upon this there was a rush of brokers to the Exchange, and stocks went up from one to five per cent amid great excitement. Of course, it is impossible to say how long this state of things will last, but it is pleasant at least, to bring the week without reasons to anticipate further trouble.

In regard to the Stokes' verdict, the same paper asserts that if the trial had taken place under the new law for the punishment of such crimes, "Stokes would almost certainly have been convicted of murder in the second degree, and sent to State Prison for life. Such a verdict, in the judgment of thoughtful men,

would have no more than satisfied the demands of justice, while that actually rendered by the jury must be regarded as altogether inadequate to the crime."

Referring to the monetary situation, the Independent, in its financial column, remarks that "if the history of the recent panic in the stock market, with its enormous shrinkage of market values, were written in all its details, so as to bring to light all the individual losers, it would tell a story of warning to the general public. Millions have been swallowed up as a total loss, no small part of which has come from persons of comparatively moderate means. Their experience in Broad street and Wall street ought to be a lesson to others."

The Evangelist, always careful in expressing its judgment upon public events, expresses its hope that the present state of things will improve. "There are some considerations," remarks the editor, "that encourage us in this belief. There is very little in the present crisis like former ones. So far as production is concerned the country was never more prosperous. Its record, as respects foreign commerce and importations, is favorable. A check has been given to rash speculation which has already reduced inflated values, and will tend ere long to restore confidence. Companies that have suspended operations may see their way clear to resume, and where full employment cannot be given it may be that, by a reduction in the hours of labor, the present crisis may be tided over."

The Observer discourses on the "Duty of Debtors in Hard Times." "Pay as you go" being its motto. If you would be a true man and keep a name unspotted from the world, says the editor, "keep clear of engagements to pay unless the ability is assured. And if you are now in debt you will hasten to pay, because it is your duty to do so, and your creditor may be in danger of failing or of suffering because you are not true to your word. The want of our times is honesty, common honesty, that old fashioned virtue, which has now become so obscured by new names in the vocabulary of trade that it is scarcely recognized as the virtue that requires a man to pay his debts."

The Independent affirms that had Stokes been a poor man "his case would long since have been disposed of by hanging. Money, in the purchase of legal talent, has saved his neck. The result is that practically we have one law for rich murderers and another one for poor murderers. We may venture to add the hope that the extraordinary discovery of testimony which had unaccountably eluded the search of the diligent counsel in the earlier trials really indicates less than is involved in the suspicion it suggests. May the time be far distant when perjury shall be regarded, as in the East, a legitimate weapon of defence."

The Baptist Weekly thinks that "four years imprisonment for a homicide of the character of that by which James Fisk was deprived of life is very unsatisfactory to many of our people, and the action of the jury in bringing in a verdict of manslaughter is severely condemned by several of the papers. Nevertheless it has one lesson which ought not to be lost. It proclaims that when a man makes himself conspicuous for his contempt of morality and a source of disquiet and terror in society, it is impossible to make people feel that the same sacredness attaches to his life as to that of worthier men."

The Freeman's Journal is out with characteristic vigor in support of Catholic schools for Catholic children, declaring:—"We want no shadow or appearance of special privileges. All we ask is to be 'let alone.' We do not want any one who does not want to contribute a dollar for schools for our people."

The Catholic Review continues to urge the proposed American pilgrimage to Lourdes and Rome, and at the same time pitches into the grangers' societies as oath-bound organizations, which no true Catholic can join.

The Tablet touches feelingly upon the "Month of the Dead," and directs "a pointed shaft at the opponents of Catholicism, under the title of "When Rogues Fall Out."

A Model Italian Opera Company.

The want of a proper ensemble in opera at the Academy of Music has been for many years past a source of regret and censure. The New York public, liberal to a degree towards the lyric drama, have been hardly treated by operatic managers. A prima donna or a tenor of renown has been the sole element of merit presented during an entire season. The other members of the company have been gifted with such worthless qualities as to burlesque every work entrusted to them. The HERALD has, for years past opposed this inartistic course in operatic management. Mr. Strakosch, adopting our suggestion, has brought to this country an opera company complete in every detail and capable of investing each work with the symmetry of execution and effect it demands. Apart from the transcendent qualities of the prima donna, Mme. Nilsson, this company possesses artists of the very highest order of merit. The tenors, Campanini and Capoul, and the barytones, Maurel and Del Puente, would be a sufficient recommendation in themselves to attract to the opera every friend of art. An excellent opportunity to hear this admirable company in the best light will be afforded on Monday evening, when the greatest of all lyric works, "The Huguenots," will be presented for the first time. Such a troupe deserves the hearty support of the music loving public of the great metropolis.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Professor Goldwin Smith was entertained at a complimentary dinner in Toronto on Friday evening, prior to his departure for England. Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, left for San Francisco yesterday on business connected with the fitting up of the new Mint in that city. Anna Dickinson is lecturing at Springfield, Mass. Her lecture, "Joan of Arc," has been recast, and, in its new shape, is replete with dramatic effects. A Western paper tells the story of a country woman who made her first attempt to get in the Court House yard through the patent back-action gate. "She opened the gate, went through, as she supposed, and shut herself out on the same side seven times; then, exclaiming "Merciful sakes!" climbed over the fence. Mr. Alfred Austin, a former defeated conservative candidate for the representation of the borough of Taunton, England, makes a pretty picture of the propriety of English electors when, in a letter about the recent contest in that borough, he says:—"I make no charge against Mr. James or his agents; but it is a fact that between half-past two o'clock and four votes were being offered at prices varying from a pound to half a crown, and neither Sir Alfred Stale nor his agents closed with the offer." Mr. James, the liberal, was elected.