NEW YORK HERALD, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1873.-TRIPLE SHEET.

<page-header><page-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> for three days. Louis Philippe climbed to the throne over the mounds of bodies slain in these three days, and eighteen years later three more davs' bloodshed and other heaps of carcasses served as stepping stones to the second Republic. Then apoleon III., who strangled the Republic

one December night, and was in due course upset by a handful of revolutionists, who governed the country for six months without asking anybody's leave. M. Thiers, to be sure, was duly elected by the Assembly, but he only kept his place by crushing one of the most formidable insurrections the world has ever seen : and now we are shout to see an unpopular faction, who overturned M. Thier still enjoyed the confidence of the nation try to set up a form of rule which they well know is disliked by the large ma-jority of the people. When will these cease ? When will the French learn that there is a middle course between armed rebellion nd abject subserviency, and that in political as ily disorders, prevention is better than cure i It is evident that, if the public opinion of France could assert itself at this moment by lawful agitaion, public meetings, demonstrations, petitions sutspoken warnings, in newspapers, the royal sts would never dare venture on the step they are meditating. Unfortunately, nothing is lawful here which bears the color of agitation. Political meetgs are prohibited save during the twenty days that precede an election. Street demonstrations would cause a general panic and be repressed by the mintary. Anything like a printed threat of civil war would entail immediate suspension on the journal which published it, and the other day we had the *Gaulois* officially cautioned for simply printing lists of such among its readers as were in favor of a plebisotium. In a word, French law provides no outlet for popular discontent, and the consequence is that when this discontent grows

o strong a furious explosion ensues be just towards the royalists, however, and acknowledge that if they are forcing on a grave constitutional crisis without holding any

THE SUBRENDER OF THE WHITE FLAG.

PARIS, Oct. 24, 1873.

Well, the great surrender has taken place at

last, and Henri V. has followed the suit of his an-cestor, Henri IV., who recanted the faith of his early life, observing :- "Paris vaut bien une To have announced the surrender a messe." couple of months ago would have been to afford the republicans and Bonapartists an opportunity of sinking their differences, closing their ranks and offering a formidable battle front, with the democratic party cry of "Dissolution and appeal to the country." As it is, the alliance of republi cans and Bonapartists is too recent for mutual mistrusts to have heated and for combined action to have been settled with any method. The "dem ocrats," as the two parties have begun to call them selves, were allowed to believe up to the last that the obstinacy of the Count of Chambord wou jeopardize all the fruits of the fusion : so each half kept shyly from the other, and the whole legion weakened. It was cleverly managed on the part of the royalists, and one may say that the white flag nas been dropped just in the nick of time. The original intention was to postpone the sacrifice till the 1st of November; but some of the minor royalists, who were not in the secret, were growing disheartened, so, instead of making the surrender tally with the meeting of the Assembly, the Assembly will meet at once because of the surrender. From all parts of the country members will be trooping up to Versailles to-day and tomorrow at the summons of the telegraph; and just about the moment this reaches the United States the 750 lawgivers of France will be fighting out the question as to whether Frenchmen are to remain citizens of a Republic or call themselves once again His Majesty's subjects.

A HISTORICAL PARALLEL

Meanwhile the last of the French Bourbons, laying down his old-time principles to win the crown, nt of the founder of the Bourbon line abjuring his Protestant creed after repeatedly declaring that he would be hanged first. It is not yet three centuries since Henri IV.'s famous bit of apostacy was accomplished to the general satisfaction of a religious people, and if the walls of the Louvre ever fail to meditating about public business they must contrast the Paris which

bly d'es not at time moment represent the nation. Its members were, for the most part, elected in the agitated period which iollowed the war, and their sole mission was to conclude peace with Germany and appoint a provisional government. To re-store monarchy without first appealing to the people would be in excess of their prerogative; and the republican sections are considering whether they shall lead their satction to such an illegal act by voting at all. If they re-signed in a body they would not prevent the rotal-sits from voting; but their withdrawal would reduce the monarchical restoration to its proper propor-tions as a coup d'dat, and not a lawill act of par-hamentary privilege. Unfortunately, the republi-cans are much divided in their lobbics, and there are battlescome spirits among them who hope by dint of speeches to drag the majority over to their side at the moment of battle. They lorget the remark of a wise old parliamentary "whip" in England, who said he bad hever known a speech the computations the requilits rechomed there England, who said he had never known a specen to change the result of a division. At the last computations the royalists reckoned their strength at 388, while the republicans could only muster, counting the Ronaparitists, 334. It is more likely that there will be described from the latter force than from the former, because in every Preach nucleance are argument there are force than from the former, because in every French parliamentary engagement there are numbers of waverers, who, from principle-or the want of it-go over to the stronger party, and in this instance the number of such waverers is sure to be largely increased by the thought that every man who votes against the new King will have a black mark set against ins name during the whole of the coming reign. No hopes of preferment, patronage, pensions or decorations for such a one; and, indeed, the prospect will be so poor that it will need a man of strong nerve and elastic pocket to face it. On every ground the republi-cans will do well to decline accepting battle. Their position will be strong if they can say they were no accessories to promoting a revival of kingship, effected in direct defiance of the national will.

GATHERING FOR THE BATTLE.

PARIS, Oct. 2, 1873.

At the present writing it is not yet certain whether the National Assembly is to meet on the 28th inst. or on the 3d of next month; but in either case we are only a few days distant from the crisis, which, among other matters of more importance, will determine whether French postage stamps are in future to bear the impress of a king's head. Reduced to these propositions, the struggle for authority looks a poor thing enough, and, really, when we remember how often these untamable Frenchmen have knocked their crown into the gutter, it is a marvel how any man can care to pick up the battered headdress and air a precarious kingship in it. Where are the memories of 1804, 1814, 1815, 1824, 1830 and 1852 ? In each of these years a sovereign ascended the throne amid loud acclaims, addresses of congratulation and vows of fealty; but twenty years later where were the loyal cheers and the oaths of allegiance ?

A PRACTICAL VIEW OF RESTORATION. Not long ago I was visiting a country mayor, who opened a cupboard and demurely showed me five marble busts, standing of a row, on the same shelf. They were those of the two Napoleons, of Louis XVIII., Charles X. and Louis Philippe. Each had had its turn of heyday over the mantelpiece of the Mairie's Council Chamber, then been removed in disgrace and stored as lumber. My mayor inormed me that if Henri V. were enthroned the corporation would be at the expense of a new bust. to say nothing of painted 'scutcheons, and of roval dies for engraving the municipal stationery; and this observation disclosed to me a new aspect of monarchical revivals. There are 36,215 Communes in France, and, reckoning but one bust and one coat of arms to each, what a picture we have of active sculptors and industrious decorators! But we must allow more than one bust to each Commune ; for the prefectures, courts of justice, lyceums and indeed all government establishments are expected to have each their presentment of the sovereign, either in marble or plaster; also in many cases loyal paintings portraying His Majesty in the act of saying this or doing that, enscrolled ciphers, banners, and, when they can afford it, full length statues gorgeous to look upon and dear to pay for. No wonder that restorations should be accounted good things for trade, and that artists should feel they are better patronized by kings than by repubics. On the other hand, it is fair to state that there is at least one section of the commercial fraternity which looks with a cool eye upon autocrats of air shades, and never grieves over their mishaps, and this section is that of the glaziers: for, as a glazier once feelingly expressed it, "the best form of soverment is a revolution, because it breaks so many windows."

WILL THERE BE BLOODSHED ?

But though the restoration seems to be as much of a certainty as anything can be in this uncertain country, it seems that the throne is not to be won without a wrestle, and, perhaps, not without bloodshed. The most conflicting rumors are rife as to the tactics which the republicans mean to adopt, and some timid people are already sending their families out of town under the conviction that the fambourgs will rise and smoke the city with petroleum. But I happen to know on good authority that the present plan of the republicans is one that will involve no armed movements in is one that will involve no armed movements in Paris. The Parisian workmen have received orders to keep quiet, and the republicans mean to raily unreservedly round M. Thiers: but if at the last moment it be seen that the royalists are secure of a majority THE REPUBLICANS WILL RETIRE IN A BODY TO

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THE CASE OF BAZAINE.

PARIS, Oct. 24, 1873. Marshal Bazaine's trial still continues, and the

testimony elicited against him is so damaging that the general opinion of the army is that BAZAINE WILL BE SENTENCED TO DEATH,

though the Committee of Pardons, or the King, as the case may be, will commute his sentence into degradation. I do not think myself that such will be the sentence, for it would act as an apotheosis of Gambetta and the Tours government—a consum-mation to which the military judges are not likely to lend themselves. I persist in thinking that the sentence will be one of simple dismissal for incom-petency, and that the Court will contrive in its mading to censure Gambetta's operations equally with those of the Marshal. However that may be, Bazaine is already judged by public opinion— and that on his own confession—as guilty of having sacrificed Metz and is 140,000 soldiers to political consider the gov-erament of Tours as a lawful government, and was resolved to hold no terms with it. In other words, he was determined that Metz should capitulate rather than be saved by republican aid. As the Duke d'Aumale pertinently remarked, "Those are strange principles for a soldier. If in your eyes the republican government had no existence, surely France existed." But to this the Marshal simply shrugged his shoulders. He is very well satisfied with himself, and has produced a letter from Napoleon III, proving that the Emperor was quite satisfied, too. Apparently it is a principle with Bonapartisis that victories are only good when they come from Napoleonic hands, and that if once the Emperor be beaten it is a duty for all his generals to be vanquished too, to prove their loyaity. Gambetta and the Tours government-a consum-

BLACKBOARD RELIEF

The "Party" Arousing to

Its Debt to Nast.

A WORLD'S DONATION TO GENIUS.

Handy to Have in the House. BROOKLYN, NOV. 5, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

After the many hearty responses to the Nast fund which have appeared in the HEBALD it would be unjust did any citizen fail to do what he could to further the end and aim of the enterprise. Feeling that I had a duty to discharge in this matter I

Simeon Hornpipe - A litter of buil pups, seven in number. A Friend-Fifteen leet of stout hemp rope. Fine Art-A used up goose quil. Jennie L.-A pound of uitro glycerine and a ham-

mer. Others of my friends have been solicited and have promised to contribute, but have not yet de-cided what they will give. When their subscrip-tions come in I shall send them to you. AJAX.

A Stamford Repeater.

STAMFORD, COND., NOV. 7, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

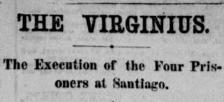
A few days ago I contributed a small mite (25 cents) toward the Nast Relief fund, and being a very ardent admirer of Mr. Nast's illustrations.

and also feeling somewhat more "plethoric in purse," have arrived at the conclusion that I can "go ten cents more," as you will please find en-closed the above amount. Would send one cent more, but haven't got it. Yours, respectfully,

Dr. GEO. F. DENNIS.

Glimpse of a Horrible Fate. HARTFORD, COND., Nov. 1, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

When I went home from work last night, I found my wife in tears with the Wednesday's HERALD



Ryan and Bembetta Die with Firmness and Courage.

Another Expedition to be Crganized by Cubans.

HEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 10, 1873. A letter from Havana, dated November 5, gives the following account of the execution of the Virginius prisoners at Santiago de Cuba :--

The four prisoners were shot at the place made famous by previous executions and in the usual manner, kneeling close to the slaughter house wall. All marched to the spot with firmness. Bembetta and Evan showed marked courage, although the former was slightly affected toward the last. The two others quite broke down before they were bandaged, but Ryan kept up to the last, never funched a moment and died without fear or regret. Bembetta and Ryan were killed at the first discharge.

Spanish Rejoicement Over the Capture by the Tornado-American Official Reclamation-Looking Out for the Tornado and Her Prize-Question as to the Point of Capture.

HAVANA NOV. 6. 1873.

The closing lines of my letter yesterday to the HERALD gave the just then received intelligence of the conture of the steamer Virgining with a number of Cuban expeditionists on board, and all the cargo of arms and munitions of war. The government immediately spread the news by extras printed at the office of the Official Gazette, and other journals followed suit.

SPANISH REJOICEMENT.

Great enthusiasm and rejoicing has been displayed by the Spaniards throughout Havana at the reception of this news, and in the streets where Spanish shopkeepers do hold forth the national emblem has been spread from store to store across the streets. Telegrams of felicitation are received from the "unconditionals" in the interior, and a subscription has been started to raise funds to present a testimonial to the commander and officers of the Tornado for the capture of the Virginius, the first success of this nature since the insurrection commenced.

At noon a deputation from the Casino Español, headed by its President, Don Julian de Zulueta, took occasion to visit the Captain General to compliment him upon his arrival, and also upon the auspicious inauguration of his command by the capture of the Virginius. In the evening a serenade was given both to him and the Spanish Ad-

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per steamer, and from that place telegraphed to the authoritics here. DOKING FOR THE PRIZE. The Tornado had arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 1st, the date of the telegram referred to, with her prize. Full details regarding the chase and capture have not come to hand, but it would appear from all indications that the Virginius as soon as sighted by the Tornado directed her course towards Jamaica, and after a stern chase of eight hours' duration—which must have brought her close into British waters—during which horses and a considerable quantity of arms were thrown overboard from the Virginius and a number of hams were burned in the furnaces to increase the speed, the Tornado overhauled and captured her and all on board. The despatch is not clear enough upon the exact place of the capture, whether it occurred in neutral or British waters; but the latter is the most likely, as it speaks of effecting the capture "towards the coast of Jamaica." This point will give rise to diplomatic corre-spondence

ersi Kyan, it being maintained and abundantly centible of proof when proof is required that the Virginius was an American ship and Ryan an American citizen.

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In reterence to this latter question the pro-ities are that no direct action will be taken b Wednesday or Thursday of this week. By that time, it is believed, more authentic and PREC.SE OFFICIAL INFORMATION

will be received in relation to all the circuit of the capture of the Virginius, as well as of the execution of her passengers. Then, should the information show that she was regularly cleared as an American vessel, beyond the limits of the marine jurisdiction of Spain, and that Ryan and others were American citizens, it is propoorganize and hold a monster mass meeting to protest against such illegal and summary action on the part of Spain. The committee having the matter in charge are in consultation daily on the subect, and have already communicated with many eminent gentiemen, with a view to securing the co-operation and advice or their attendance as speakers on the occasion. Mr. George W. Brown, of No. 62 Beaver street, is in charge of the ar-rangements, and has already had conferences with Judge Edwards Pierrepont and Henry Ward Beecher, Judge Pierrepont strongly advises a course of

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Is said that she is owned by Mr. John Paterson. The following letter, received in reference to the case of the Florida, seized some two years ago and overhauled by a Spanish man-ol-war, is pertinent at this time, as demonstrating in some measure President Grant's views on the question of neu-

WHAT PRESIDENT GRANT THINKS ABOUT NEUK TRALITY. DEFARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, } WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1869. }

the Cuban struggie. The Spaniards it is upon the power to buy and ship as the Spaniards. It is upon the ting out of a ministry or naval expedition, warlike in character, that the neutrality laws operate. It is an tire misiske to suppose that the United States off have ever been instructed to stop the shipment of r chandles, though it be in form of articles contrabar war. The owners and masters of vessels must sin take their own risk in these cases. But if an expedit whether of armed men or armed vessels insteaded naval warfare is started in our ports, then the que of our duty and our rule could be no whit different unt had directly and publicly espoused one of the question by making war upon other. You must remember that we const

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paraliels. THE SKIRMISHING IN THE LOBBIES BEFORE THE

THE SKIEMISHING IN THE LOBBIES BEFORE THE PARLY AND THE ADDRESS BEFORE THE PARLY AND THE ADDRESS BEFORE THE PARLY AND THE ADDRESS BEFORE THE AT THE SHIP AND THE ADDRESS BEFORE THE ADDRESS AND THE ADDRESS BEFORE THE ADDRESS AND THE ADDRESS

THE ASSEMPLY AND THE NATION.

moment it be seen that the royalists are secure of a majority THE REFUBLICANS WILL RETIRE IN A BODY TO BESANCON. Summon the Councils General, tender their resigna-tions, and then issue a manifesto protesting against the parliamentary *coup d'état* which the Right are seeking to accomplish and calling upon the con-stituencies for a general election. This course would be constitutional, for by a law passed last year it was specially enacted that in the event of a coup d'état the majority of Deputies, or as many of their number as could get away, should adjourn to a provincial town, invoke the councils General, and remit the government to their keeping while an appeal was being made to the country. Now the republicans are not a majority in the Assembly, but all the elections held during the last two years prove that they represent a sub-stantial majority of the nation. At the general election which followed the war, in February, 187. A large number of monarchists were returned without reference to their spinlons, because no constitutional questions were then at issue aut the simce then 151 elections have taken place, and the republicans have carried no less than 119 of them, whence they argue with good reason that the pointion of the Right no longer represent the opinion of the Right no longer represent the opinion of the Right no longer represent the opinion of the sectoral body; that any attempt on their part to restore a monarchy without first consulting the nation is consequently in excess of their prerogative, and that they (the republicans) are in search for two reasons—first, be-canse it is near the Swiss frontier and would had secondly, because the republicans have and, secondly, because the republicans think they and secondly, because the republicans think they

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before her. She said she had been reading of the misfortunes of the nation's delineator, Thomas

misfortunes of the nation's delineator, Thomas Nast, and she felt overwhelmed with grief that such a worthy man is so distressed. She had a brother once who travelled with a pack (he was a German pedler) and he was frozen to death one winter's night. She says "Just think of poor Nast meeting with such a tate with his blackboard and chalk basket on his back." I feel very poor, be-cause I have to quit work next week and lose \$4 a day, but, to please my wite, I inclose \$0 02 (by United States stamp). A WORKINGMAN.

A Man and His Money Soon Parted. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

Please accept one cent, enclosed for the worthy Mr. Nast, and would give more with heart and soul but that I was ingeniously robbed by a scamp some out that i was ingeniously robbed by a scamp on the Belt line. And only think what a lively scene our brilliant artist could portray if he was made acquainted with the subject! But as intend to employ one of our acrutinizing detectives to tap nim on the shoulder I will subscribe myself A READER OF YOUR INSPIRING HERALD.

Radicals Come "Stamping" Down! NEW YORE, Nov. 8, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

"Uncompromising Radical" has struck a keynot to which all true republicans should respond. Among the members of our little coterie I collected

J. F. BARTON.

A One Cent Poet.

NEW YORK, NOV. 10, 1873. To the Editor of the Herald:---

Enclosed find one cent which please place to the credit of the inflexible Thomas Nast. He has stood unmoved before his enemies, and now, when hard pushed by want, he remains firm in his decision to brave the flame of public opinion; like "Casa-bianca," that brave boy on board the burning ship, he is faithful at his post. Why not erect a monu-ment in Central Park, with the following inscrip-tion, to his honor:--

to his honor :---The boy stood on the burning deck, His blackboard graced the mast: He chalked, but never walked his chalk, His uame was Thomas Nast. A FRIEND OF THE BRAVE.

A Brother Black Leader to the Rescue NEW BRUNSWICE, N. J., Nov. 9, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

Looking over the Nast fund not one of our it nabitants had contributed towards it. As I am a boss over one man that blackens stoves I want boss over one to blacken old stoves, providing he don't blacken people's characters. I will give Mr. Nast the job if he comes under these rules. I am always ready to relieve the needy. SNIPEY-VAN.

A Hollow Contribution.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1873.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :- I see by your paper that such things as bones medals, chews of topacco, stove pipes, second hand coffins and such like handsome and necessary articles have been contributed to the Nast fund. I now enclose one-half of a second hand cellar (which was made so by the great fire at this place hast October, and which I have no further use for), to be used as a place to deposit the Nast fund in. Yours truly, MIKE,

Two Sous for the Fund.

MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1873.

MONDAT, NOV. 10, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:--It being hard times and only receiving \$4 per week, still having made a promise with a distant iriend to help any of the suffering poor, who are recommended by the HERALD for aid, I send you enclosed a coin, for the benefit of His Royal Highness Thomas Nast. You will confer a havor on me by asking T. Nast to call at No. 100 avenue C for a pair of old boots that I wish to get rid of. If they are not called for in two days I shall they the stat.

Comments of the Press of Havana. [From the Diario de la Marina, Nov. 6.]

The notice of the capture of the Virginius and the arraignment of the prisoners before a naval tribunal will doubtless rejoice the heart of every loyal citizen, since the Virginius is the first pirate vessel that has fallen into the hands of our brave sailors. The filibusters have been taken to Santiago de Caba, where they have been put on trial. The crime of piracy is that which is most antag-onistic to the laws of all civilized peoples. We presume that among those captured are Santa Rosa, the American, Ryan, and several others who were mentioned in the letters of our correspondent in New York, which have already been before our New York, which have already been before our readers. There will be many notices touch-ing this very important item of success, which we shall publish without the least delay. To-day, however, we shall content ourselves by tendering our acknowledgments to the commander of the trigate Tornado, Señor Don Dionisio Costilio. We have now neither the time nor space to enter iuly into the consideration of the capture of the Vir-ginius, as we have so many other subjects to oc-cupy our columns, but we cannot conclude with-out ardently felicitating the Spanish navy, and in particular the brave men of the Tornado. To His Excellency, Captain General Jovellar, we would express our entire satisfaction with this exit of the Virginius at the commencement of his com-oromplete victory in the future, and with the loyal of one we will exclaim, with the most hearty en-thusiasm, "Fica its marina Españiola! Vita its integridad deiterritorio patriom" At tweive o'clock to-day a carraittee of the Congratinate the Captain General on his sate ar-rival and to compliment him on his taking posses-sion at the head of the government, and at the same time they took the opportunity of expressing their joy at what they considered the most favor-able augury that could be conceived on his sate-rival-wiz, the seizure of the Yirginus. maring the streets of the Muralia and Merca-deras decorated their dwellings with flags, &c., as in the days of the oid patriotic feasts. readers. There will be many notices touch-

Another Large Expedition Being Organized-What Cubans and Americans are Doing-Was the Virginius Surren-dered 1-Who Owns Her ?

The Cuban element in New York city is exceedingly active just now, and there is every likelihood ingly active just now, and there is every likelihood that a tremendous effort will soon be made to avenge the deaths of Bembetta, Ryan, Del Sol and the younger Cespedes, who were so reicnitiessly executed a few days ago at Santiago de Cuba. The exertions now being made in behalf of Cuba Libre are being made in two directions. The Cubans are chieny active in their efforts to fit out a hostile expedition, larger, stronger and better equipped than any that has yet leit American waters. The American element which sympathizes with Cuba is preparing to awake a public sentiwaters. The American element which a public senti-with Cuba is preparing to awake a public senti-ment, which will be beeded at Washington and induce if not compet the administration to demand and exact full reparation for any offence which may have been offered to this Republic by the cap-ture of the Virginius and by the execution of Gen-

of the question by making war upon the other. You must remember that we constantly bought arms of England during the rebeilion, and no us or the Confederacy. The blockade runners took their own risk of capture, but the Alabama was flited out to make war upon us as a ship of war. The Cuban republicans must learn to make this dis-tinction before complaining of our conduct. In this re-spect, as I have said above the recognition of their inde-pendence would not alter the law. Yours truly, J. D. COX, Secretary of the Interior.

Alleged Difficulties with the Governor of Puerto Principe.

A private letter from a trustworthy source, dated Havana, November 6, says :--.

Havana, November 6, says :--... An official telegram was yesterday received at the palace, from Puerto Principe, of an engage-ment between a Spanish force and a column of in-surgents, under command of Sanguiti, in which the insurgents were severely beaten, losing twenty killed and eighty taken prisoners. The Spanish commander caused all the prisoners to be sho pasado por los armas) on the field of battle. The Governor of Puerto Principe, upon hearing of it, took the command away from the Spanish com-mander and arrested him, telegraphing the event to the Captain General. The latter immediately, telegraphed to Puerto Principe, causing the com-mander to be reinstated and ordering the Gover-nor to Havana. It is though there that the Gover-nor to Havana. It is though there that the Gover-nor to havana. It is stong there that the Gover-nor to the latte Agramonte.

Cuban Meeting in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 10, 1873. There was an enthusiastic Cuban meeting here yesterday, at which the Surveyor of the Port and other prominent federal officials participated. other prominent federal officials participated. Resolutions were adopted condemning the bare barity of the Spaniards and cailing upon the fed-eral government to recognize the Cabans as belli-gerents and demand indemnity aud apology for the recent outrages on American citizens.

"The Outrage of the Virginius."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Will the HERALD please answer a few questions for an old army officer, who in many a hard fought battle tried to uphold the dignity of his country and now deeply feel the disgrace heaped upon us by a nation that cannot even govern its own immediate territory, much less its colonies ? I enclose you a certified copy of resolutions adopted

and approved by the Mayor, Aldermen and Com-monaity of the city of New York in 1869. Question-Did France during our war for inde-pendence require as much from us as we now re-quire from Cuba before she recognized our belige

Q. Was England at that day a more powerful Q. Was England at that day a more powerful action than Spain is now ? Q. Have the American people since the war with Mexico and the South become demorshized? Are they so disabled that they dare not make reside

ance ? The HERALD of November 10 says:--"It is a duty incumbent upon our government at once to recog-mize the beligerent rights of the Cubans, and it in a duty which Secretary Fish cannot any longen safely postpone." Q. Are any of our representatives in Congress, of any of our officials or their relatives retained and counsel to the Spanish government ? Q. How much longer are we to remain without any "foreign policy"

"foreign policy !" Q. If we have a foreign policy, what is it ? YOURS IN 1846 AND 1845, 1861 AND 1863.

Approved by the Mayor, September 29, 1560. J. C. PINCKARY, Class of Common Co