

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 315

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—The Giant's Career.—W. J. BRIDGEMAN.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—NORA DANE.
PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.—F. VAN WINKLE.
HARLEM THEATRE, 34 av., between 129th and 130th sts.—NEW MAGDALEN.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 54 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker sts.—RIP VAN WINKLE.
GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—THE NEW MAGDALEN.
BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—THE NEW MAGDALEN.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE BLACK CROOK.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—OERA.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—THE GENOVA CROSS.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—JACK HARRAWAY. Afternoon and evening.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—RICHMOND.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 563 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. KALINDO 11:30.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—NORA DANE.
P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR, 27th street and 4th avenue. Afternoon and evening.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 6th av., between 53d and 54th sts. Afternoon and evening.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, November 11, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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Is THERE WAR IN CUBA?—If Spain is at war with the Cubans Spain is entitled to belligerent rights, and this would involve the permission for her men-of-war to stop American ships and search them and, in certain circumstances, seize persons found on board. But, save in the exercise of belligerent rights and with strict limitations, even then it is not admitted that any Power has a right to visit our ships on the high seas, and we have had one war on this point. Spanish officers, therefore, in capturing the Virginus did or did not violate the flag she bore, according as Spain has or has not belligerent rights, and she is entitled to exercise such rights only if there is war in Cuba; but she says there is no war there.

THIRTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.—The First National Bank at Washington (Cooke & Co.) was paying to such depositors as have proved their accounts thirty cents on the dollar, and it is supposed that they will receive about fifty per cent in all from present indications. If so, ex-President Johnson's deposit of seventy thousand dollars, on the good faith and soundness of Cooke & Co., will only cost him some thirty-five thousand dollars, for which, if he should get it, he may be thankful.

THE WINTER IS COMING.—Yesterday and last night we had the coldest weather of the season so far. The next change may be a snow storm, though we hope not. In any event we fear that another rough winter is before us.

The Situation in France—A Contrast and a Lesson.

We can better understand the political situation in France by a careful reading of the letters from our correspondent in Paris printed elsewhere. It is amusing sometimes to read "the predictions" of a fortnight since, anticipated, as they generally are, by telegraph. We can only come to a full understanding of the despatches we have by the French from day to day in reference to French affairs by reading the views of gifted men like our correspondent, written at the time under the impulse of events, and in the excitement attending one of the most extraordinary political struggles in the history of France.

Our correspondent makes one point clearly, which has no doubt occurred to the minds of many of our readers. "Will the American reader," he says, "try to picture the condition of New York if Congress were going to meet at Washington on the 3d of November, to determine whether the Republic should continue in existence; and if, furthermore, this Congress had received no powers from its constituents to determine any question of the kind, but were acting of its own good pleasure in direct defiance of the popular will? Tumult, riot, exasperation are certainly mild words to describe what would be the state of matters, and, indeed, the supposition will best be met by saying that no situation like this is possible in America, or conceivable." When our people are disposed to criticize the French, as, indeed, they generally are, for the absence of those qualities of which, as Americans, we are so proud, it will be well to remember the situation so aptly put by our correspondent. When we censure the French for their disposition to rebel we ought to remember what provocations they receive, and especially what we should be apt to do ourselves if similarly provoked. The true cause of French revolutions, and, in fact, of revolutions generally, is to be found in precisely such conditions of affairs as we have seen in France since the beginning of this monarchical conspiracy. Nothing in the history of France, not even in that of the Bonapartes—and for the purposes of our citation no history could be worse—can surpass the treachery, the persistent defiance of public opinion, the craving lust for power shown by the friends of the Comte de Chambord. A year ago, and he exhibited a stern and uncompromising virtue, the highest quality of manhood, and bringing respect and honor to the unworthy name of Bourbon. The world regarded him as one who would rather be a gentleman and a Christian than a king. He put away the crown when it was within his reach for a sentiment, which all men respected, even when they did not share it. But ambition has shown that the Comte de Chambord is only a Bourbon after all, and to-day, instead of being honored with those ideal kings of the early and austere times, he is seen to be a simple Bourbon of the stamp of Charles IX. and Louis XI.

Our correspondent leaves us nothing to say in illustration of the situation in France from a French point of view; but there are some considerations that should not be forgotten. The true value of the current history of a nation like France is in its application to ourselves. We are told, in brilliant, graphic style, of the march of events that has brought on the present crisis. We observe in France the deadening of tone which comes from illegal actions in high places. We see the effect upon the people of a disregard for law by those who have sworn to maintain the laws. A nation easily moved and prone to passion remains torpid under the pressure of events that we believe—or, at least, hope—would drive the States of America into rebellion. France is not what we have seen her so many times during the last seventy years because of any sudden impulse of her people. Liberty has been constantly attacked by the most powerful influences in the State—the aristocracy, the Church, the rich middle class, the army, or, at least, those of the army who make war a profession. Sometimes the attack comes in one shape, again in another. We have seen it by treasonable intercourse with foreign Powers, as in the case of Louis XVI; by sudden military usurpation, as when General Bonaparte dissolved the Assembly at the point of the bayonet; by violation of a charter granted only to make easy the way to the throne by Louis XVIII; by an effort to re-establish the ecclesiastical customs of the middle ages, as, for instance, the death penalty for sacrilege, as was done by Charles X.; by outrages upon a free press and free speech, like those of Louis Philippe; by the coup d'etat of Napoleon III., and, more recently, by the most dishonest conspiracy of the legitimists, who would have taken advantage of their country's misfortunes to force upon it a prince whom no one knows and a throne which no one respects; a sovereignty without life and a dynasty which has long been dishonored. These are the stages of the war against French liberty on the part of the friends of a monarchy. In every case the conspiracy springs from the one root—a disregard of the sacredness of the law.

This spirit of indifference to law, which has had such an unhappy effect upon France, finds a parallel at home. When we have spoken—as has been our duty on many occasions to speak—of the growth of the spirit of Caesarism in the United States we have only pointed to dangers as imminent as those which menace France. Beginning with the unavoidable infractions of law imposed upon Mr. Lincoln by the sudden and alarming necessities of war, continuing through the efforts of President Johnson to paralyze the Legislature by the extreme use of the veto, we find in the administration of General Grant a tendency to regard the laws of America very much as the enactments of the National Assembly were regarded by Louis XVI. The misfortunes of that prince were that he could never separate his own destinies from those of France. The throne came to him as a personal heritage and his kingdom as a personal possession. In this same spirit General Grant has viewed the Presidency. It was a personal honor to him for his services during the war. His duty was to find a personal Cabinet, composed of men who would be members of his staff—aids and secretaries, not ministers of independent dignity and responsibility. His first impulse, when he found a law which interfered with his friendly wish to honor a New York friend, was to ask Congress to repeal the law, although it came from the

genius of Alexander Hamilton and had been a statute since the foundation of our government. The personal idea ran into his patronage. Mr. Washburne, for instance, is a man who deserved honor from the President of any republican party. But as he was a personal friend and benefactor of the President it was necessary he should have a nominal appointment as a Secretary of State before he was really named Minister to France. Other personal friends were appointed to minor Courts, as well as to official stations in this country, who had no claim to political or official consideration. The rearrangement of the army after the war, the selection of the Cabinet, appointments like that of Mr. Jewell to St. Petersburg, were made on the theory of Louis XVI., that the possession of supreme power was a personal dignity and to be held for personal uses independent of the duties of government.

From this root has grown the spirit we have called Caesarism. It is not the spirit which Mr. Nast imagines he caricatures, and which the editors of the postal press fancy they ridicule in ridiculing the HERALD. What we mean by the spirit of Caesarism is the support of General Grant in his misconceptions of government, the spathy of leaders like Mr. Conkling in the presence of the desire for a third term, the packed and serried army of office-holders who stand behind Grant, as willing to march against the constitution as the soldiers of Napoleon III. were to open fire upon the loungers on the boulevards—that sense of worship, subserviency, homage, criticism with bated breath, which pervades a party which was strong enough to overthrow Jefferson Davis and defy Andrew Johnson. We see an enervated party, just as in France we see an enervated public opinion. Many wars destroy the fighting spirit and weaken the capacity for war. The France which overthrew Charles X., Louis Philippe and Napoleon III. is deadened and helpless in the presence of a pretender, who is more unworthy than either; of an aggressive Church and a revengeful aristocracy. It is because Frenchmen—even men like Thiers and Guizot and Hugo, honorable, patriotic men—have condoned in other days what they mourn now. We see what France has become because those who loved France loved men more than principles, and were silent when the spirit of Caesarism began to flourish. They would not believe in the flower and the seed until they saw the tree. Shall we make the same mistake in America?

What Is the Matter in London?

Money in London was worth ten to thirteen per cent yesterday. These are panic prices. They are not accounted for by the movement of coin from London to this city, which was only a little over two millions sterling for the last thirty days, nor yet by the discontinuance of our regular export of specie. They are significant of deeper troubles, against which there is no charm in the remedy of an increased bank rate. It is the theory of the system of increasing the bank rate that if money is made officially as dear in London as it is practically at the points toward which bullion is flowing when a drain seems imminent it will cease to flow; for of course money is never sent abroad when it can be used as profitably at home, and the practical operation of this system has sustained the truth of the theory. But now the rate has been advanced to eight and nine per cent officially, and from ten to thirteen is asked on the street, and the trouble is no less serious for these extreme prices. Does this prove that the theory is not true? No, it only proves that the trouble has a different origin, and that the flow of coin which the increased rate was designed to meet, and might have controlled, is not the main factor in the present difficulty. There is now in England widespread apprehension of very grave possibilities, and consequently a commencing collapse of credit, and for an evil of this nature the increased price of money is no remedy. England was not troubled by our panic, or was but very slightly troubled by it, for her financiers were not involved in what led to it, and she would perhaps have escaped scot-free if we could have got upon our feet again, as it was thought we would, immediately after the disasters that followed the failure of Jay Cooke. Unfortunately such good fortune was not in store for us, and ruin spread like a conflagration from the financial to the commercial and industrial interests. Though England might not feel the failure of all our railway speculators together, nor of all the banks that operate with them, it is a very different thing for her when our importers send no orders and when, through the stopping of all sorts of industries and the consequent loss of employment, our people cease altogether to make purchases. With two nations so intimately related in trade as England and America are it is impossible that one can escape the consequences of a commercial crisis in the other. At this moment, no doubt, many great establishments in England are troubled to meet their obligations, and the apprehension that they will not succeed—that there will be heavy failures, and that when this once begins no one can say what will be the end of it—is disturbing confidence to an extreme degree, and there is consequently a rush and scramble for money that is already on the verge of panic, and will doubtless go further with little delay.

A QUERY IN BUCHU FINANCE.—The great Buchu purchase of Samana Bay about a year ago excited the admiration of the world. A large payment falls due to Baez on that purchase on January 1, 1874. Since the days of that princely scheme Buchu has fallen under a cloud, financially. Buchu drafts are not so readily swallowed as in former days. How is Baez to be paid? And does the hint of the intended purchase of the privileges of a naval station at Samana Bay indicate that the national Treasury will help Buchu in his troubles, so that he will not be robbed of his Samana Baez?

THE MISSING STEAMERS.—The steamship City of Richmond was spoken at sea November 4, latitude 48 west, longitude 30; engines disabled; all well on board. The steamship Ismailia, of the Anchor line, is believed at the office of the Company to be delayed only by disabled machinery.

A FRENCH CRY.—That of the liberal republicans over the possible election of their two State candidates selected from the republican ticket.

The Murder at Santiago de Cuba—Necessity for the Recognition of Cuban Belligerency.

The indignation of the American people over the murder of at least four of the persons who were found on board the Virginus is manifesting itself in public meetings all over the country, as well as in the almost unanimous condemnation of the outrage by the press. In this city an imposing demonstration is contemplated, in which such citizens as Judge Edwards Pierpont, Henry Ward Beecher, Gerrit Smith and General Banks are to take leading parts. In New Orleans there has already been an expression of popular sentiment on the subject. Everywhere the Cubans and their sympathizers are actively laboring to turn the assassination of their friends to the advantage of the cause, and the crime committed at Santiago de Cuba has given a success to their efforts beyond anything they have heretofore been able to secure. But the question which stirs the heart of the American people goes beyond the popular sympathy with the cause of free Cuba. It is a question affecting the honor and dignity of our own nation. We feel that the hurried killing of Ryan and his associates was designed as a defiance of any protest we might make against their capture. We feel that the ferocious haste with which their lives were taken was in a great measure due to the Spanish hatred of Americans. We believe that if the Virginus had been a British ship, sailing under British colors, the action of the Spanish authorities would have been more in accordance with the dictates of humanity and the requirements of the law. It is for these reasons, rather than because we sympathize with a people struggling for independence, that our citizens demand a prompt investigation of the affair of the Virginus and an ample atonement for the insult that under any circumstances has been offered to the United States by the murder of four of the persons found on board that vessel, without the form of a trial, in despite of the protest of our Consul, and before our government was afforded an opportunity even to learn of their capture.

We publish to-day an interesting conversation held by our Washington correspondent with Secretary Fish in regard to this deplorable affair, in which the views of the Secretary are fully set forth. Briefly, they are as follows:—The Cubans have been a troublesome set of people to the State Department, and while Mr. Fish sympathizes with their cause he is not impressed by the specimens he has met to believe that they can accomplish their independence. They want the American government to do more than recognize their rights as belligerents. They desire that we should do what England did not dare to do during our own rebellion—namely, to fit out expeditions, arm volunteers and land forces on the island to aid the Cuban side. This we cannot do. So far as the Virginus is concerned, she may have been legally captured, or she may not. It is possible that she was taken within British waters, in which case we shall fortunately be able to turn the matter over to England to settle for us. If we are compelled to seek reparation for an illegal seizure we may rest assured our demand will be firmly made and readily acceded to. But Spain does not like demands to be made upon her; she prefers to be asked favors. The reason of this is clear; she is sensitive because she has two rebellions on her hands. As to the reparation we shall require, we cannot yet tell what it may be. We cannot bring the dead to life—of course not. But we have done all we can to prevent any more murders by prevailing upon the government at Madrid to telegraph to Cuba instructions to stop the inhuman butchery. To be sure the wires are down between Havana and Santiago de Cuba, but, probably, by the Spaniards, to prevent these orders from passing over them, in which case we may learn of the assassination of others of the prisoners. The Spanish government, however, is not to blame; they desire at Madrid to do all that is right; only the bloodthirsty volunteers in Cuba make all the mischief, and it would be a good thing for Spain if she would—figuratively, of course—cut the throats of those who have been so long amusing themselves by cutting the throats of all the defenceless victims upon whom they could lay their cruel hands.

We are glad to learn that Secretary Fish sympathizes with Cuba; glad that he at last recognizes the fact that a war exists on the island. There may be some force in his remarks and in the yet more emphatic criticism of others in Washington, whose views are published to-day in our Washington correspondence, in regard to the Cuban patriots who fight the battle of their country in New York, Philadelphia and Washington instead of on the plains of Cuba. To be sure the fate of Ryan and his associates proves that they might experience some difficulty in landing on the island, while the unsleeping vigilance of our authorities renders their escape from our own shores not a very easy matter. But we are willing to admit that they ought to be with Cespedes instead of here, and to believe that they might find a way to their native land if they had the will to be there. We accept the statement as true that the government at Madrid deprecates and condemns the acts of its representatives at Santiago de Cuba, and we sympathize with the brave Castelar, who is compelled to struggle against so many difficulties at home, as well as against the Machiavolian policy of "perfidious Albion," always well disposed to foment revolutions among her neighbors, although strenuously opposed to such convulsions within her own territory. But, after all, we must insist that the affair of the Virginus demands the immediate recognition by our government of the existence of a state of belligerency in Cuba. If the Cubans want more than this we are ready to refuse their unreasonable requests. Less than this we cannot accord in justice to our own citizens. There is now an actual conflict between our government and the authorities in Cuba. They claim the right of search and seizure in a time of pretended peace; we insist that it does not exist except in a state of war as declared by Spain or by our own citizens. There is now an actual conflict between our government and the authorities in Cuba. They claim the right of search and seizure in a time of pretended peace; we insist that it does not exist except in a state of war as declared by Spain or by our own citizens. There is now an actual conflict between our government and the authorities in Cuba. They claim the right of search and seizure in a time of pretended peace; we insist that it does not exist except in a state of war as declared by Spain or by our own citizens. There is now an actual conflict between our government and the authorities in Cuba. They claim the right of search and seizure in a time of pretended peace; we insist that it does not exist except in a state of war as declared by Spain or by our own citizens. 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