

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 317

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- ROOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—RICHMOND.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 385 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE GLASSY CAUSEWAY.—DANIEL ROOST.
MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—NORRIS PARK.
PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—HAIR AT LAW.—HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
HARLEM THEATRE, 3d av., between 129th and 130th sts.—WISNING HAYS.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 54 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—RIP VAN WINKLE.
GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—EIN SCHNITT VOM WEGE.
BROADWAY THEATRE, 78 and 79 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 UNIFORM.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—GRAND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth Street.—DUSS.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—THE GENETIA CROSS.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth and JACK HARRISON.
TOMY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—NAGRO MEXTERLIT, & C.
T. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR, 27th street and 4th avenue. Afternoon and evening.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d av., between 53d and 54th sts. Afternoon and evening.
COOPER INSTITUTE.—LAUGHING GAS AND MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 518 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1873.

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THE SPANISH SLAVEHOLDERS OF Cuba, who, through their outcast volunteers, really govern the island, are fighting a desperate battle for the maintenance of their barbarous systems of negro and coolie slavery. Their sickening atrocities of the last five years have at length reached a series of butcheries which cannot be blinked at Washington. The crisis has come when, if Mr. Secretary Fish is unequal to meet it, the President will do well to relieve him of the task.

THE GOLD COIN IN THE TREASURY, independent of certificates, is only forty-two millions. Not a very promising prospect for the immediate resumptionists.

DOLLARS AGAINST HONOR.—Fifty-six persons have been torn from the protection of the American flag and butchered at Santiago de Cuba. Some of the murdered men were citizens of the United States. One might suppose that this ought to be cause for complaint on our part, but we are told from Washington that we must do nothing to provoke a war with Spain, because we owe a great deal of money to the foreign holders of our bonds, and a war would put up the price of gold! Are we a nation of fools or plotters? Do the authorities at Washington believe that the American people will allow this great crime of the Spanish butchers and this insult to the American Republic to be tamely submitted to on such sordid considerations? If they do they are ignorant of public sentiment.

The Spanish Butchers in Cuba—What Is the Duty of the American Government?

There are crimes which outrage humanity and exhaust the patience of the civilized world—crimes which, by their enormity, prompt the uprising of vigilance committees and the swift punishment of the offenders without the tardy process of the machinery of the law. Of such a character is the hurried butchery at Santiago de Cuba of fifty-six of the persons captured on the Virginus and carried into that port by a Spanish man-of-war. The atrocity of the act is so great as to render it difficult to write of it dispassionately and with that calmness of judgment necessary in the consideration of questions involving great national interests. The first impulse of the American people will be to avenge the murders that have been committed and the insult that has been offered to us as a nation by retribution as swift and terrible as the crime by which it has been provoked. The popular voice would applaud the action of the President if he should send a fleet of iron-clads to Santiago de Cuba to demand the surrender of the Spanish butcher Burriel and of the commander of the Tornado, to be dealt with according to their deserts, under the penalty of the destruction of the town and the sinking of every Spanish war vessel in the harbor in case of refusal. The long list of outrages by which this last crime had been preceded has deprived the Spanish rule in Cuba of the sympathy of all Christian people, and the world would rejoice if its career of ruffianism and blood should be suddenly brought to a close by the just vengeance of an indignant nation. But we have duties and responsibilities which we cannot disregard, and which no passion, however natural and however violent, should tempt us to forget. Our great strength as a nation and the feebleness of the tottering government which has offered us the insult render it the more incumbent upon us to exercise some degree of patience and to be calm as well as firm in our demand for reparation.

Fifty-six of the people found on board the Virginus have been murdered by the Spanish butchers in Cuba. We use the term "murdered" advisedly; for they had no trial and were under the lawful protection of the American flag, of which they could not be legally deprived until the Virginus had been proved before a competent court to have been other than an American vessel entitled to the protection of the United States. The evidence that the murder was a wilful one, committed with the full knowledge of the character of the crime, is proved by the words of the Governor of Santiago de Cuba, who declared that the prisoners should be slaughtered before any outside interference could be offered; by the interception of the telegram of the acting American Consul at Santiago de Cuba to our Consul at Jamaica, and by the cutting of the telegraph wires to prevent the reception of any orders to stay the executions from the Captain General at Havana or the home government at Madrid. There was not a pretence of law, therefore, to warrant the killing of the men, and the words and acts of the murderers prove that they were sensible that the crime would be prevented if time should be allowed for legal intercession. Nothing that may hereafter be proved against the Virginus can alter these facts. But we now have more reason than ever to believe that the capture of the vessel was in violation of treaty obligations and international law, provided she was of American ownership. From all the accounts of the time consumed in the chase and the position of the Virginus when captured, it is certain that she was not in Spanish waters, but on the high seas when sighted by the Tornado. Such being the fact she was not liable to capture in time of peace, and her case is precisely similar to that of the Deerhound. Spain has persistently denied the existence of a state of belligerency in Cuba, and a nation must accept all the consequences of the position she chooses to assume. There can be no articles contraband of war if war does not exist; and unless the Virginus had been caught by the Spanish authorities violating any of the municipal laws or regulations of their ports she was not, according to the argument of Secretary Fish, liable to search and seizure on the high seas, although she might have landed arms and men on Cuban soil a hundred times.

We have, then, the facts that the capture of the Virginus, if an American vessel, was in violation of international law and treaty obligations, and that the wholesale butchery of fifty-six of her passengers and crew was, under any circumstances, a brutal murder. We have, furthermore, the knowledge that the swift slaughter of the victims was designedly an insult to the United States as well as an act of bloodthirsty vengeance against the Cubans. What is to be our action as a nation? Secretary Fish has long been doing his utmost to exhaust the patience of the American people and to bring the foreign policy of the administration into contempt. We have no hope from him, for if his influence is to prevail we might well expect to be called upon to apologize to Spain for the trouble we have occasioned, than to expect a firm demand for reparation for the outrage her authorities in Cuba have committed.

We look to General Grant for the vindication of the national honor. His words have been welcomed with joy by the American people. He recognizes the duty of the United States government in the interests of civilization and humanity to stop the savage barbarities of the Cuban war. He cannot, as the head of an enlightened nation, overlook the butchery of these defenceless prisoners without a trial, or wish prosperity to a government that owes its success to such a barbarous policy. He maintains the principle that this nation is its own judge when to accord the rights of belligerency to the struggling Cubans. Under his influence the sluggishness of the spiritless State Department passes away and activity is manifested by our naval authorities. This is President Grant's opportunity; may we hope that his ringing words will only be the prelude to prompt and bold action, and that from this moment his new departure will take its date? The instant recognition of Cuban belligerency is an imperative necessity. It is demanded, not for Cuba, not for Spain, but for the vindication of our own rights and for the protection of our own citizens. The terrible occurrences of the past week prove that such a policy should long ago have been adopted by our government, and that our interests should have been protected by the presence of armed vessels at Santiago de Cuba as well as at Havana. But the past is gone by forever. Let us guard against outrage and insult for the future. When we recognize the belligerency of the Cubans we define the duties and the rights of our citizens, and are no longer groping in the dark, subject to the caprice and brutal violence of a government of outthroats. A fleet of iron-clads must be sent at once to Havana and Santiago de Cuba to protect the lives and guard the interests of American citizens. We can no longer trust to diplomatic protest and Madrid orders. Our safety must be in the weight of our metal and the bravery of our sailors. For the outrage of the murders at Santiago de Cuba, probably for the illegal capture of the Virginus, we must demand prompt and ample reparation, and the punishment of the commander of the Tornado and of the bloodthirsty Governor of Santiago de Cuba. For the future we must insist upon a cessation of the savage barbarity that has marked the prosecution of the Cuban war and upon a civilized rule on the island. We have a right to make this demand, in the interests of civilization and humanity as well as for our own protection. This is the least our government can do, consistently with its own honor, and this must be done promptly and firmly to satisfy a justly incensed people.

Our Unemployed Laborers. The tinge of cheerfulness which has come upon the financial prospect may be fleeting, although we sincerely hope that it may not be so. In any case, our city authorities must not lose sight of the fact which our columns abundantly testify, that the dearth of employment among immense numbers of the laboring class is very great, and far more likely to increase than otherwise. We have steadily set our face against creating needless alarm, but it is the weakest policy in the world to refuse acknowledgment of an unsatisfactory state of affairs when such really exists. We have noticed in our columns with great pleasure the efforts which private associations of the charitable are making to help feed the poor. There is a large space for such blessed work, where the recipients cannot take advantage of the broader measures of relief which it is the bounden duty of our city government to provide. This relief must come in the shape of work. Shall our municipal rulers, then, exhibit a tardiness in meeting the crying want which is at our doors? We have pointed out a few of the public works upon which this surplus labor can be brought to bear with the best effect to the city. It may be put down as the determination of all Americans who love their country that no man within its bounds willing to work shall want for bread. In Europe it has been common for the despotic governments, which disguise themselves under the name of "paternal," to keep thousands of workmen employed, year in and year out, lest they should turn their energies to revolution. Here, under most circumstances, a man can expect no such help from the State. There is no despotism which necessitates giving men work to keep them out of politics. When extraordinary want calls for extraordinary relief it is accorded as cheerful recognition of the fact that the poor as well as the rich go to form the nation. The duty of our city government, then, is to act promptly and effectively. There is work enough, sadly needed, to give the poor employment, and we hope to see action taken without delay.

A WAR THAT IS NOT WAR.—Spain in her efforts for the last five years to exterminate the Cuban insurgents has lost in Cuba, from the casualties of battle and from the climate, perhaps, not less than seventy-five thousand men. The Cubans have lost over forty thousand, and yet Spain insists upon it that there is no war on the island.

ROSENZWEIG'S ESCAPE.—The eccentricities of the law have sufficed Rosenzweig to escape from the State Prison. It is to be hoped that the District Attorney may yet find means to hold him in custody, and that his punishment may come in some more certain and more adequate form. Can not Recorder Hackett's suggestions be carried out by the Grand Jury?

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS ARE ON FOOT in our navy yards, apparently for some great enterprise. These preparations may be bona fide; but they may be intended as a tub to the whale. If merely designed as a diversion to the public excitement, they are not enough. It will be dangerous to the administration to trifle with the public sentiment upon these Cuban horrors any longer.

"Manifest Destiny"—Free Cuba: Not Annexation.

A leading Western journal—the Cincinnati Enquirer—upon the heels of the first news of the capture of the Virginus, and in view of the discouraging facts that the elections are over for this year, that times are exceedingly hard, and that there is not apparently very much to live for, says:—"It occurs to us that we might as well proceed to carry out a scheme very dear to the American heart. We allude to the acquisition of the island of Cuba." The reasons, next, for this opinion are given, and they are very widely entertained among our politicians of the old "manifest destiny" school, and here they are:—"We are not troubled about Cuba because we lack elbow room, but because we think the island should be made a part of the United States, and because it would certainly be an act of humanity to put a stop to the slaughter which has been needlessly going on there for the past four or five years;" and because the Spanish Republic is a myth, a failure and little better than a despotism; and because the Cuban patriots do not want Spanish dominion continued over them in any shape, but want free Cuba. Finally, says our warlike Western contemporary, "we want a little shindy with some third rate Power;" and he insists that although a war with Spain would gratify General Grant we must nevertheless have it.

Now, with due respect for the time-honored opinions of "manifest destiny" here again advanced, we do not think that the scheme of the acquisition of Cuba is still "dear to the American heart." It was so; but is so no longer. Some three years ago, strong in the impression that the public sentiment of the country was still in favor of the indefinite expansion of our national boundaries, President Grant entered heartily into the movement for the annexation of the Republic of Dominica, which covers two-thirds of the large, fertile and splendid tropical island of St. Domingo. Dominica was offered us at the ridiculously low figure of a million of dollars, yet so signally did the President fail in all his efforts to carry through the scheme, so convincing were the evidences of a public sentiment brought to bear against it (in the New Hampshire election of 1871, for example), that he was glad to announce as a settlement his abandonment of the enterprise.

We believe that the adverse public sentiment which baffled and defeated all the efforts of the President for the acquisition of the prolific sugar and coffee fields of Dominica was not limited to the island of St. Domingo. On the contrary, we believe that this change in the public mind touching the "manifest destiny" of the United States began with the annexation of Texas; that it was strengthened by our subsequent territorial acquisitions from Mexico, notwithstanding their incalculable treasures in silver and gold, and that this adverse opinion assumed a commanding shape upon the annexation of that stupendous Arctic Empire of Alaska, and was made manifest in the Senate in the rejection of the volcanic island of St. Thomas. Mr. Seward's grand idea of "manifest destiny" was the ultimate extension of our national flag over the whole continent of North America and its islands. In the rejection of his St. Thomas treaty we believe that the Senate acted from a conviction that the people of the United States had had a surfeit of annexations, and that with Alaska we had secured scope and verge enough to last us for a thousand years.

We do not want Cuba. In acquiring it we shall find it necessary for the security of this island and the Gulf to annex all the main West India group and all their outlying supports. Mexico will then be in our way and the Central American republics, and so the never ending but still beginning work of absorption will go on till arrested in the confusion and dissolution of the whole incoherent and incongruous fabric. We do not want Cuba because of the future dangers threatened from its acquisition; we do not want it because of the immediate debts, embarrassments, political complications, corruptions and demoralizations that will come with the island. This annexation would be made a job among scheming and unscrupulous politicians, compared with which our Pacific Railway jobs, with their Credit Mobilier swindles, would appear contemptible. We do not want Cuba as a State or Territory of the United States. Its "manifest destiny" is that of an independent republic, and our true policy is embraced in the gradual building up of a cordon of independent, self-sustaining, but allied republics, south and north of us, with the United States as the head and guardian of the confederation. Acting upon this idea, nothing can be easier to President Grant than the solution of the Cuban question. It is to strike while the iron is hot for the emancipation and independence of Cuba.

THE POLICE JUSTICE QUESTION.—The argument on the constitutionality of the new Police Justice appointments was concluded yesterday, and the decision of the Court is reserved. Meantime the question comes up before the Oyer and Terminer in a new form, and one which proves the importance of its early and final decision. A person convicted of a crime by the Court of Special Sessions, presided over by the newly appointed Judges, moves for release from imprisonment on the ground that he has been tried before a Court that has no legal standing. This case is only one of many yet to come, and hence the sooner we know whether the law is constitutional or not the better will it be for the community.

THE COLORED MEN TO THE FRONT.—We are glad to report that a deputation of colored men in behalf of their enslaved brethren in the island of Cuba go from this city to Washington to-day to lay before the President a petition, signed by five thousand of our colored fellow citizens, in behalf of active intervention for the independence of Cuba. As Cuban independence means, among other good things, the emancipation of the four hundred thousand slaves of the island, our free colored citizens have the right, and it is their duty, to speak for Cuba, and we hope they will speak to some purpose. They can if they will.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY yesterday decided to postpone debate upon the interpellation of M. Leon Say, relative to the government's neglect in not ordering elections for the places vacant in the Assembly. M. Say's inquiry, so uncomfortable for the disappointed monarchists, was fought off because it would

lay bare the royalist conspiracy too soon—that is, before matters were shaped in favor of the conservative forces as much as present circumstances well permit.

The Committee on Prolongation of the President's Powers had an interview with MacMahon yesterday. He committed himself to very little. Holding the winning hand, no matter how the game goes just now, he may indeed hold his peace with great benefit to France. The next great "field day" in the Assembly will be when the committee's report is presented for adoption.

THE SHOCKING DISASTER AT HARLEM. It is announced elsewhere that the police will descend to-day upon the remaining movable engines engaged on the excavation upon Fourth avenue, where the engine exploded on Tuesday with such fatal results. These engines are described as old, weak, rusty and insecure, and even at this late hour it will be something to prevent such disasters from recurring, so far as they are concerned. The inadequacy of the law to reach the owner of such engines and compel the service of competent engineers is deplorable. Hence, contractors with engines manifestly insecure will risk the lives and limbs of others that they may be saved some present expense. The chance of evading the law and the knowledge that punishments for its infringement are light assist the greedy capitalist in endangering the public. The late explosion is attributed to the lowness of water in the boiler. The engineer, at present in custody at the Tombs, attributes it to the defective arrangements for moving the engine. The intelligent Coroner's jury now having the matter in hand will, it is to be hoped, spare no trouble in finding where the blame belongs, and should then fearlessly affix thereto its proper grade of criminality, no matter whom it reaches. A catastrophe costing so many lives and horribly wounding so many must be accounted for.

ANOTHER EIGHTH JUROR is in trouble. The number is an unfortunate one in the jury box. The eighth juror in the Tweed trial, after being accepted, has been charged with the offence of opening his mouth, and relieved of duty.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Potter Palmer, of Chicago, is staying at the Windsor Hotel.
Professor Weir, of Yale College, is at the Albemarle Hotel.
Ex-Senator James Harlan, of Iowa, is at the Windsor Hotel.
Bishop McFarland, of Hartford, is staying at the Windsor Hotel.
Solicitor of the Treasury Banfield arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.
Charles Bradlaugh returned from Boston yesterday to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Ex-Governor James E. English, of Connecticut, is registered at the Windsor Hotel.
R. B. Angus, manager of the Bank of Montreal, has arrived at the Brevoort House.
The Rev. Father Beckx, General of the Jesuits will take up his residence in Belgium.
Hon. John Crawford was yesterday sworn in as Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, Canada.
Ex-Governor Henry D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Judges C. R. Ingalls, of Troy, and W. L. Learned, of Albany, are among the recent arrivals at the Gilsey House.
Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith and ex-Congressman W. C. Smith, of Vermont, have apartments at the Windsor Hotel.
Judge A. G. Miller, of the United States District Court of Wisconsin, who was appointed by President Van Buren in 1838, has resigned.
Commander P. F. Kane, of the United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House. Will he aid to lay the case upon the Spanish murderers?
Colonel Shepard, United States Consul at Yokohama, has arrived in San Francisco on the steamer Japan. He has a leave of absence for six months.
Professor Goldwin Smith arrived at the Brevoort House on Tuesday evening from Toronto and sailed for Europe yesterday in the steamship Russia.
Admiral David D. Porter, United States Navy, has arrived at the Gilsey House. He came on to consult with Admiral Rowan about the coming row in Cuba.
Major General Hancock and family have taken apartments at the St. Cloud Hotel. Is the General ready for the extension of the Department of the Atlantic to Cuba?
United States Senators Dorsey, of Arkansas, and Hitchcock, of Nebraska, arrived from Europe in the steamship Spain yesterday, and are staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Major Deschamps, the most implacable of the Parisian Communists, is reported to be in our Marine corps. He headed the rabble that destroyed the Column Vendome.
The Pope said recently to a diplomatist:—"I am very well, indeed. I eat, drink and digest my food as well as when I was forty years of age; I walk as well, and, above all, do not you think my mind is in the same condition as when I was forty years of age?" His Holiness is reported to confide in a prophecy that he will live for ninety and more years and witness the retreat of the invaders from his estates.

JAY COOKE & CO.

An Attempt to Have the Firm Declared Bankrupt.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1873. The return of the order granted by Judge Cadwalader on Jay Cooke & Co. to show cause why they should not be adjudicated bankrupts was heard in Court to-day. The proceedings took the form of a conversation between the Judge and counsel representing the petitioning creditors, which was also participated in by counsel for defendants. The Judge said that, in times of unusual financial distress, the conduct of creditors towards debtors should be marked with forbearance and a spirit of toleration. The order to show cause has not legally been served on defendants, and under the circumstances, he could not at present make an adjudication against them, but he would order an adjourned meeting two weeks hence, and direct the publication of the order.

Counsel advised the order to show cause had been served upon four of the defendants—viz, Jay Cooke, Jay Cooke, Jr., William G. Morehead and George C. Thomas, and as they had made no answer he would ask that they be adjudicated bankrupts. The Judge doubted whether this could be done as to individuals where proceedings have been joined against the firm and means of serving all the members of the firm were within the power of the petitioner. Counsel said he would come in next Wednesday with affidavits and apply for an injunction, such as was previously mentioned, and the appointment of a receiver.

The Judge said that if he were required to do so, and there was no objection made, he might appoint J. Gillingham Hill or some such prominent citizen as receiver of the defendants, and allow him to administer their affairs for the benefit of all the creditors. The following is the order of publication made by the Judge:—

November, 12, 1873. And now, on petition of the Logan Square Building Association and subsequent petitioners and intervening creditors, an adjourned hearing is appointed for Wednesday, the 20th inst., and it is ordered that the said Jay Cooke & Co. should not be adjudicated bankrupts, made so far as can be otherwise shown, until the said order will be understood as excusing the want of any personal or other service that may be proper or as precluding application by any party interested at any time.

ART MATTERS. The Rettinger Sale Last Evening. The first half of the Rettinger collection of pictures was disposed of at auction last evening, at Clinton Hall. The number of times we have referred to the features of the collection renders it unnecessary for us to say more at present than that the last half will go off to-morrow at the same place, and that the most popular European artists are represented therein. The art season has begun much more auspiciously than a fortnight ago it would have been predicted to require.

WASHINGTON.

The News of the Santiago Butchery at the State Department.

MONITORS FITTING OUT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1873. The News of the Massacre Received at the State Department.

Secretary Fish received to-day a telegram from the Consul General at Havana stating that the Havana papers publish a statement, apparently from an official source, that the captain of the Virginus, thirty-six of the crew and sixteen others were shot on the 7th and 8th inst. at Santiago de Cuba. The Secretary immediately proceeded to the Executive Mansion and showed the telegram to President Grant.

A short time thereafter the Secretary telegraphed the Consul General to verify the statement from official sources.

The late excitement against the Cuban authorities, which had somewhat lessened, is revived by to-day's startling announcement. The news spread rapidly throughout the city and formed a subject of earnest comment in official and diplomatic circles.

It has heretofore been stated that the Catalogue government peremptorily demanded a stay of proceedings, but it seems the order has been disregarded, thus strengthening the remark of the Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning the impracticability of dealing with the Cuban authorities.

Monitors Fitting Out to Cruise in Cuban Waters.

The Mahopac and the Manhattan, ordered to be put in commission and to which officers are already assigned, are fourth class screw vessels, iron clad, of 500 tons burden and carrying each two guns. These vessels will join the North Atlantic squadron. The vessels of the navy have been so much reduced in number that it has been found somewhat difficult to promptly reinforce our squadrons in cases of emergency, but in the course of a few days all that can be made available will be sent to Cuban waters, in accordance with the determination of the Cabinet meeting yesterday. The Secretary of the Navy was to-day in consultation with different bureau officers on the subject of preparing the vessels for sea. The government seems to be more earnest than heretofore protecting the waters between the United States and Cuba, the great highway of all nations from Spanish molestation.

The Manhattan is to be ready for sea by Friday.

It is understood that other monitors at League Island are to be made ready for sea at once.

Officers Ordered to the Iron-Clads Fitting Out for the Cuban Waters.

Commander Arthur P. Giles is ordered to the command of the iron-clad steamer Manhattan, at Philadelphia. Lieutenant Commander Richard P. Leary as executive officer of the Manhattan. The following are also ordered to the Manhattan:—Lieutenant Thomas Terry, Masters Nathan E. Miles and Newton E. Mason, Assistant Surgeon E. Z. Dorr and First Assistant Engineer Henry Snyder. Assistant Surgeon Andrew Moore is ordered to the New York Navy Yard. Commander E. R. Owen, from the Norfolk Navy Yard, is ordered to the command of the iron-clad Mahopac, at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Lieutenant Isaac Hazlett is detached from the Naval Observatory and ordered to the Manhattan. Master A. B. Speyer, from the Vermont, to the Kansas; Assistant Paymaster George A. Deering, from the Sabine, to the Manhattan; First Assistant Engineer Edwin Wells, from duty at New London, Conn., to Washington, in connection with the examination of officers for promotion. First Assistant Engineer A. T. Green from the Examining Board at Washington, and ordered to special duty connected with experiments on steam boilers. First Assistant Engineer John Lowe and Second Assistant John T. Smith from the Washington Navy Yard, and Second Assistant H. E. Rhoades from the Juniata and ordered to the Manhattan.

The Government Hampered by Its Financial Necessities—A Wretched State of Affairs.

Up to midnight the State Department had not received anything more than a confirmation of the execution of the Captains of the Virginus and crew. Although there is a personally great indignation on the part of members of the Cabinet respecting the summary execution it does not amount in effect to anything more than the explosive patriotism of street loungers. The United States has a financial credit in Europe to-day that discounts wars and rumors of wars. The United States is obliged to pay over \$120,000,000 annually in gold to the foreign holders of our bonds, which can only be realized by a peaceful condition of affairs in the United States. Let there be trouble between Spain on the one part and the United States on the other, of a serious character, and the price of gold would mount upward very high. Where would the government get its coin to pay the regular indebtedness, except through importers? It might be said that until the question of responsibility is settled, the government is seriously agitated how to dispose of the financial result. Otherwise diplomatic correspondence will eventually end all there is of an alarming character in recent despatches.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13—1 A. M.

Probabilities. FOR THE MIDDLE STATES, NORTHWESTERLY WINDS, LOW TEMPERATURE, PARTLY CLOUDY AND CLEARING WEATHER. FOR NEW ENGLAND northwesterly winds, cold, cloudy weather, clearing in the afternoon. FOR THE LAKES and thence to the Ohio Valley northwesterly and northerly winds, low temperature and clearing or clear weather. FOR THE OHIO and lower Missouri Valleys and thence to Arkansas and Tennessee, northwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather. FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES northwesterly and northeasterly winds, low temperature and frequent frosts, with generally clear weather. Reports are missing from the Southwest and extreme Northwest.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, HARLEM BUILDING. 1872. 1873.

BREAD AND BEEF FOR THE POOR.

Just now, when so many thousand families are in danger of wanting for the necessities of life, owing to the slackening of business and the dull times in various industrial pursuits, it is well to know that our citizens are making every effort to stay the progress of hunger and distress. Among the projects of relief is one to be known as the "Bread and Beef Bazaar," which will be located up town, and will minister to the wants of the needy somewhat after the manner of the institutions under the auspices of the St. John's Guild in the lower part of the city. More than this it is scarcely necessary to say. It is in the hands of the Anti-Memorial church, which is now occupied in developing the plans for the work so certain to be painfully demanded this winter. To further the project a financial appeal is being made. Dr. Corvora will give a lecture on "Mrs. Grundy," at the Fifty-third street Baptist church this evening, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the sustenance of this deserving charity.

THE PLANTER'S BALE OF COTTON.

The bale of cotton sold recently to E. Waitzfelder & Co. for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers at \$90 was forwarded, free of expense, by steamer, Russia to Liverpool, consigned to A. Hodgman, who in turn will sell the cotton in Liverpool for the same benevolent purpose.