NEW YORK HERALD, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1873 .- TRIPLE SHEET,

THE MERCANTILE MARINE?

THE SPANISH CRIME

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

and will pursue the even tenor of its Way according to haw and precedent, there are thousands of ways by which individuals may aid, within the letter of the law, the struggling tubans. Nothing which the tuban au-thorities could have done or omitted would so have used the American heart as these attrocious sois. They are deeds, not only of desperation, but of imbeelity, the Chan government has assumed the crimi-nality which it was bound to prove; it has rushed into a possible conflict for the home government, with a near and powerful neighbor; it has aroused the sympathies of one of the most excitable nations in the world in behalf of its insigned foces. It has for the moment, for the great mass of the people of the United States, taken the issue out of the domain of haw and remitted it to that of popular seguinesis and popular ven-geance.

gennee. But it is unnecessary to multiply these ex-pressions of popular indignation of our people against the recent wholesale slaughter at Santiago by the Spaniards as they come to us through those reliable channels, the columns of the public press. We have in the above furnished enough to indicate the bent of the popular mind on the subject, and believe that they are sufficient to admonish the government at Washington that the time for dal-hance with the Spaniarcis in regard to Cuba has ceased and that vigorous measures must be the creed and the policy for the future.

Comments of the French Press.

The Courter des Etats Unis, in commenting on the

despatches regarding the executions in Havana.

says :- "This fatal news has thrown the whole city

into a state of consternation. The butchery is re-garded as a defiance to the United States, and its

precipitation and barbarity are intended to inspire

a profound horror, consequently in all our mercan-tile centres and public places there is a determi-

Comments of the German Journals.

The New Forker Staats-Zeitung maintains that

From the fact that within a few hours of the death

also the Captain of the ship (Fry) and his whole

crew, it is evident that the bloodthirsty faction in

Cuba treated the Virginius simply as a pirate. This

Herald Special Report from London.

Non-Arrival of the Steamship City of Montreal.

Arrivals and Departures of Vessels from and for the United States.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special report to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the English metropolis :--LONDON, NOV. 13, 1873.

THE CITY OF MONTREAL NOT YET ARRIVED. The Inman Steamer City of Montreal, which

left New York November 1 for Liverpool, has not yet arrived. It is supposed that she has fallen in with the disabled steamer City of Richmond and taken her in tow.

A VESSEL LOST AT SEA.

A despatch received here to-day from Manila, dated November 6, states that a vessel named Mindor has been totally lost at sea. [There is no American vessel of that name. She is probably British.]

VESSELS ARRIVED

Arrived at Liverpool, November 13, ship Green Jacket (British), Krogh, from San Francisco

Arrived at Deal, November 13, ship Loch Katrine (British), Shaw, from New York for London.

Arrived at Southampton, November 13, steamship Hermann (German), Reichmann, from New York (and proceeded for Bremen). Arrived at Moville, November 13, steamships Columbia (British), Higgins, and Elysia (British), Campbell, from New York, both

bound to Glasgow. Arrived at Queenstown, November 12, barks Marlborough (British), Forbes, from New York; 13th, Guiseppa (Italian), Rametto,

VESSELS BATLED.

from do.

Sailed from Liverpool, November 12, ship Astrida (British), Chisholm, for Tybee; bark Freeman Dennis (British), Abbott, for Key West; 13th, steamship Celtic (British), Thompson, for New York; bark Bertha (British), Bull, for New Orleans.

Sailed from Deal, November 13, bark Gerda (Norwegian), Olsen, from London for Philadelphia.

Sailed from Queenstown, November 13, bark Clansman (British), Bremer, for New York.

ENGLAND.

Discount at the Bank-Bullion in Outflow-The Solicitor Generalship.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON. NOV. 13, 1873. At a quarter past tweive, noon, to-day the Bank of Bugiand directors posted their card, announce ing that no change had been made in the rate of discount. BULLION.

The builion in the Bank of England has decreased £41,000 during the past week, and the amount gone into the bank on balance to-day is £92,000. The steamship Celtic, which left Liverpool for

incumbent on the United States, by her geographi-cal position, her extensive interests and through the direct provocation she has received, to assume in this case the *rôle* of intermediary, and end this inhumanity and disregard of justice." The New Forker Press asks -- "What will the government of General Grant do now after the

government seems to be powerless in the matter, or is playing a diplomatic game of chanfug and deception, protesting on paper and suffering the officials in Cuba to carry out their bloody programme. In either view of the case, it is the imperative duty of our government to interfere and compet the butchers of Santiago and the government of Spain to respect the flag of this nation. This practice of a few men interpre-ting and proclaiming international law from the muzzles of a score of rifles in Cuba is not com-patible with the character and s'anding of this na-tion. Spain, in the first place, should be taught her duty, and, in the second, if Spain cannot or will not control the authorities of Cuba that duty should be performed by the navy of the United States. The point has now been reached when non-action on the part of this nation is a ustoral tu-miliation and diagrace." The following is from the *Evening Bulletin:*—"At present the country demands immediate and foret-ble interference with the operations of the Spain-inds at Santago and the punishment of theose who committed this great Wrong signing our mation and against humanity. War with Spain or any other country ought to be avoided at any reasonable sao-rifice, but we have conceded enough. Now Spain must be held to strict account for her failures and her transgressions, or she must permit us to pro-pere and it will be the option of Congress when the foody assembles." Buch, then, are the option of those few who by the meduum of the public press, form and direct

bebpic, and it will be set to purify of those few who, that body assembles." Such, then, are the opinions of those few who, by the meduum of the public press, form and direct the opinions of the people. Taking into consider-ation the atmosphere which usually pervedes the editorial rooms from which they emanate they may be looked upon, in point of heat and vigor, ss, in-deed, extraordinary.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

Consalar Watch of the Proceedings Ordered.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, NOV. 14-6 A. M. The British government has instructed its Consuls at Havana and Santiago de Cuba to watch the proceedings against the captives of the Virginius, as it has been informed that one of them is a subject of Great Britain.

PRESIDENT GRANT, NEW JERSEY AND CUBA

It is announced in Newark that President Grant and Secretary of the Navy Robeson will probably visit the Industrial Exhibition to-morrow night The invitation was forwarded several weeks ago by President Haisey. An answer has been received accepting, and Saturday has been named as the time.

as the time. As the mother of the President is now residing in Elizabeth with her daughter and his sister. Mrs. Abei R. Gorbin, he will, siter viewing the attrac-tions at the Rink, repair to that oily for the pur-pose of spending the Babbath with her.

a protound horror, consequently in all our mercan-tile centres and public places there is a determi-ning dist reparation. The word war is in dis-tion to call upon the government to demand much deverybody, and all thinking men add the word war is in the country. The word war is the presen-station to call upon the government war is the present a resolution by the government will not exact a resolution by the government will not oncil upon the Virginus affair add but little to be for a long the virginus affair add but little to be for a long the virginus affair add but little to be for a long the virginus affair add but little to be for a long the virginus affair add but little to be for a long the virginus affair add but little to be for a long the virginus affair add but little to be for a long the virginus affair add but little to be for a long the virginus affair add but little to be for a long the virginus affair be be acculated at be added and the second of the present will not of the responsibility of the according to the second the precise details of this blood frame of a longer sentence rendered long an informandant at sanitage in order to cats into be for the due identification of the prisoners by the offect. If is doubtless requisite to take into prevent to the second is second with the interim-tion of a government of Spain will do promise with the now occupies the public mind; but the law previolicity of the prevenses, in any case, it required at the interiment of spain will do promise the interiment of the protection of the prisoners by previolicity of the prevenses and if it is true that the take previolicity of the prevenses and if it is true that the take previolicity of the prevenses. In any case, it required at the interiment and the second of the prevention of the previolicity of the prevenses and a right to the protection of this dig previolicity of the prevenses and a sould be indicated to the the research are been and the is in the previous and the interiment and the second the previous the Spanish authorities in Cuba have taken upon themselves the responsibility of these executions. of the military leaders the naval tribunal shot not only the civil chief of the insurgents (Alfaro), but

Trict.-Sim-I have the honor to request that you tonder Presi-Sim-I have the honor to request that you tonder Presi-dent Grant the services of the Third regiment, National Guarda, for duty in Cuba or elsewhere, in detense of the liberties of American citizens. Your obedient servant, J. MADISON DEAKE, Colonel Commanding.

MEETING OF THE CUBAN ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 13, 1873.

The Cuban Association meet here to-night. Funds were raised, speeches in Spanish and English delivered, an' great enthusiasm manifested. General Small, Captain F. Powers, and several Cubans tendered their personal rervices.

A STARTLING OFFER TO CUBA.

The following letter was received at the HEBALD

office yesterday :-

crew, it is evident that the bloodthirsty faction in Cuba treated the Virginius simply as a pirate. This was nothing more than a piece of mere presumption, inasmuch as Spain herself has denied that the lusurgents of Cuba amounted to a war party, and, therefore, its right of search can-not be based upon the rights of a beligerency, the existence of which is disclaimed. Was the Vir-ginius a pirate? Is it established that the ship had on board illubusters and piratest These are all the questions in wnose answers will like the true point. She was no ship of war, neither was she armed. Even the Voz de Cuba, as we learn by cable, in its number of yesterday, snows that Captain Fry's only object was to make a good trade and demand high prices for transporting the revolutionary party and effects. That the ship had changed her American owner and was not entilled to protec-tion has not been shown. She had beyond a doubt received her clearing papers from a regularly com-missioned United States Consul. Supposing this te have been a mistake in placing her under the American flag and that she misused the flag, this cannot constitute a claim that she is a pirate. It is, perhaps, convenient to misuse a flag merely for the purpose of avoiding punishment, thereby out-raging the State whose flag is so used, and, in this case, clearly entitling the United States to the right of inflicting punishment—an additional ground why the authorities of Cuba should have listened to the opinion of the Union in reference to these proceedings. It is evident that the present government of the Spanish mother country is powerless against the directing matics of Cuba. The finger of the civilized world points to the aboil-tion of is minumanity and bloodthirstiness, bor-dering on barbarism, which are seen there. It is incumbent on the United States, by her geographi-the direct provocation she has received, to assume in this case the role of in the merediary, and end this office yesterday :--To the Editor of the Hender:--New York, Nov. 14, 1373. Thave every reason to suppose that my brother, Colo-nel G. C. Stuart, is among the slaukhtered passengers of the Virginius. He left New York about the lat of Octo-ber, intending to join General Ryan at Kingston. He probably went under an assumed name, as he was well known in this city and to the Spanish authorities. My brother was thirty-six years of are, six feet high and spare built. He served as a liceutenant under Walker in Nicaragua, 1857; as colonel in the Confederate army during the late war, as liceutenant colone of cavairy un-der Escobedo in Mckico, 1865-7, and was induced by Ryan to engage in the Cuban struggle. Any information con-cerning his fate will be liberally paid for; and to the Cuban paritots of this city I will make the following proposition towards fitting oat another expedition:--i well officered, all able-bodied, and all having seen ser-vice, and put them aboard a suitable vessel (that the Cu-an gono on out color thas at a dat and a sugar-arage to the Cuban trage and a satistike was de a sarger-as me point out of the these, I will put up a fortest at some point out color thas and a satistike was a satis-tif point them aboard a suitable vessel (that the Cuban are and put them aboard a suitable vessel (that the Cub-at some point out color thas a fut and a satistike word are and put them aboard a suitable vessel (that the Cuban are lost their protectors by the Spanish butchery. If the Cuban mean business Americans abould meet them

AMERICAN HONOR. Lessons from History for Present Use. The War of 1812, the Caroline, Martin Kostza, Sir John Crampton, Greytown, Mason and Slidell Cases.

The Vengeance of Fish on Catacazy.

The war of 1812 was undertaken against England because of the repeated insults to the American flag and outrages upon our ships and citizens at The impressment of American seamen by Great Britain, the searching of American ships upon the high seas, the bringing to of the Chesapeake by the English man-of-war Leopard, and, atter pouring a series of broadsides into her, the taking from on board four seamen and .

then so strong materially as to-day, but having James Madison in the President's chair and James Monroe in the State Department, America declared successful war upon the greatest maritime Power of the world. In Madison's message to Congress we find words which can, by substituting Spain for England, be read in all their vital force to day. He says :-

ards Great Britain.

ive under these progressive usurpations and their accumulating wrongs, or, opposing force to force in delence of their national rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Aimighty Disposer of department of government."

He asks, in conclusion, for a decision "worthy the enlightened councils of a virtuous, free and powerful nation." That decision was a declaration of war on the 18th of June, 1812. On the first British schooner Bramble, bearing a flag of truce, outrages on American ships and seamen had been perpetrated by a British colony instead of by Britain herself, neither Madison nor Monroe would gressors to the condign punishment they deserved.

THE CABOLINE. In the Canadian rebellion of 1837, when that col-

ony was in revolt against the mother country, the American ferryboat Caroline was engaged in bringing succor to the rebels on an island near the Canadian shore. Had any attack been made upon her there nothing could have been said, but when she lay anchored against an American dock, and all on board were asleep, an attack was made upon her by an armed body and at least one of crew murdered. The vessel was then fired, the hawser cut and the Caroline allowed to drift over the Niagara Falls. Immense indignation was excited, and the people along the border could hardly be prevented from bloody reprisals. A man named McLeod was seized, tried and acquitted for the murder, but the English government had taken the responsibility of the act upon themselves. A timid policy under Tyler's administration allowed this question to drift into the vague ways of diplomacy, where a timid Secretary of State may allow the late Spanish atrocity to lose itself unless stirred by the nobler examples of our history to a contrary course.

THE MARTIN KOSTZA CASE.

If the administration should prove forgetful of the dignity which the nation owes to itself in the matter of protecting tes citizens abroad, it must previously wipe from the record the case of the Hungarian refugee, Martin Kostza. This man had, during a brief residence in this country, "declared his intention" of becoming an American citizen, and, before filling all the conditions entitling him to citizenship, returned to Europe. He took up his residence in the Turkish port of Smyrna, in Asia Minor. On the evening of the 22d of June, 1853, he was pounced upon by a gang of Austrians, and, after a brief struggle ras carried on board an Austrian brig-of-war, the Hussar. The American Consul made a protest on the following morning, but the arrival of the United States corvette' St. Louis, under the command of gallant Captain Ingraham, in the harbor, put a new face on the matter. Some days passed, during which the Austrians refused to deliver up their prisoner. On the morning of the 2d of July Captain Ingraham was informed that the Austrian was about to carry Kostza to Trieste. He went on board the Hussar and saw the man in chains. He asked Kostza if he claimed Ameri-can protection. Kostza said he did. "Then," added Ingraham, "you shall have it." Returning on board the St. Louis, he wrote to the Austrian captain (Schwartz), giving him until four o'clock to deliver up the prisoner, and cleared his guns for action, although there were two Austrian war vessels in the harbor. While Uncle Sam showed his teeth on the water in this determined manner a compromise was being effected on shore and as its result Kostza was handed over for safe keeping to the French Consul at Smyrna, thus giving the victory to the plucky American. Nor did the American State Department fall behind the courage of the naval officer. Marcy was then Secretary of State, and the administration of General Pierce did not decline the responsibility." Koszta was released and American dignity sustained. In a clear toned enunciation of the position of the government upon the matter, attributed to General Caleb Cushing, then Attorney General, and printed before the release, we that the nation, when "represented by one small brig," could compel respect, and the conduct of the gallant officer is thus referred to :- "The vigilant dignity which becomes every American

officially sanctioned by British officials until late in June, 1855. Then the British officials, becoming suddenly assured that their directions were disreofficially sanctioned by British officials until late in June, 1853. Then the British officials, becoming suddenly assured that their directions were diare-garded by unsorupulous agents, who were likely to cause trouble with the United States, yrdered the cessation of the recruiting. Meantim's our government had learned of the operations of the secret agents and the connection of Minister Orampton and some British Con-sular officers here with them. Secretary Marcy, through Minister Buchanan, called upon the British government for condemna-tion of the acts of the agents, and made a vague de-mand for recall of British representatives here. Lord Clarendon was handed Secretary Marcy's note in July, 1853. He then made known the pre-wious order given for the cessation of the recruit-ing. During the next five months the correspond-ence on the subject of the action of Minister Grampton and the consuls in New York. Phila-delphia and Clucinnati was incessant. Every argu-ment of Secretary Marcy's was considered. In December the revelations of a certain Strobel and Herzz, German adventurers, in the trial of the latter and one Perkins, as 'recruiting agent,'' compelled Mr. Marcy to demand the recall of Mr. Crampton and revozed the *exequatures* of the consults at New York. Philadelphia and Choinnath. This act, to which our government was compelled Mr. Crampton and revozed the *exequatures* of the consults at New York. Philadelphia and Choinnath. This act, to which our government was compelled by its indignation at the outrage that nad been done to its laws, was received with blus-ter by the British press. The British statismen, however, were caimer and more dis-creat, their valor becoming eminent in this re-gard. In Parinament Lord John Russell depre-cated the tone of certain newspaper articles, which would give America an impression highly unfavorable to the continuance of peace between the two countries, and declared that he thought the retertion of peace. Earl Clarendon concluded the retertion of peace. Earl

b) a training that account, to advise Her Maiesty to command me to suspend my diplomatic intercourse with yoa."
HE GENTOWN BOMBARDMENT.
On the evening of May 16, 1854, atter having properly protected an American cutizen from arrest by the police of San Juan, or Greytown, Nicaragua, our Minister, ex-Senator Solon Boriand, was ubjected to aggravated insult and annoyance by the police and populace of the town. He was imprisoned in his consulte during the high, and through the same period all American cutizen for anoyan. He was imprisoned in his consulte during the same period all American residents and volunicers for defence of bair persons and property from mob assaults, stated for home. Arriving in Washington, his story was immediately told, and preparations to inflot punishment upon the fractions (Gentaria and your exceed by Commander O', Nollins, was sent to compel reparation or to avenge the insults offered to the United States representatives. The navies of the fraction. Finally, on the 13th of July, he solid estroyed, and the punishment of the pople was, as Captain Hollins remarked in his report, "of such a character as to satisfy the whole determination to estore the repetition and repetition and repetition or the end the repetition and repetitive destroyed, and the punishment of the pople was, as Captain Hollins remarked in his report, "of such a character as to satisfy the whole determination to estore the repetition and repetitives destroyed, and the punishment of the pople was of the erbellion no event outside for the tast of the tast is follow report. We also the commated in the assassing of the repetition and repetitives destroyed, and the punishment of the pople was as government in whote of the tast of the war itself, solely excepting the essension and Stuthampton. He took from on the state of the two notorious rebels, and on November is strike the on the state of the two notorious rebels, and on November is share in it is concerned, in time, learn to be pople was bordered, in whic

at all by the suggestions that cases might be foun in history where Great Britain refused to yield t In missory where these private ledged by first of other nations, and even to ourselves, claims like that which is now before us." It was a surrende honorable to ourselves, but to England it was especially so, for there was no hesitancy in her ac tion demanding the surrender, with war as the alternative. Had the Commander of the San Ja cinto peen a brute or a Spaniard, and had the live

"alternative. Had the Commander of the San Ja-chito been a brate or a Spaniard, and had the lives of the rebel commissioners been taken by him, it is to be leared that the straits of the Union would have been desperate, and history would say de-servedly so in a mouth from their execution. THE WAB ON OATACASY. If our Secretary of State needs no reminder of events which appeal to an American's sense of pride in the dighty of his nation, he can recall irom his own record an instance of ferce deter-mination and unfinching pursuit of an enemy which may, by thinking it over, put him once more on his metile. If he has bent the head and bowed the knee to third rate old Spain, has he not invoked all the thunders of nis mighty office to erean Catacazy ? This personage, in fuil diplomatic uniform, did not weigh more than 108 pounds, and with his cocked bat and feathers on stood no more than five leet three inches in his boots. If he did not outrage the American nation he had called im-proper names to Secretary Fish, and the latter, who may haply allow the nation to be struck at by every "puny whipster" with a bon to his name, is a very leviathan when his personal feelings are trampled upon. Who that has heard of Mr. Fish waiting with luxu-rious patience for the Spanish government to find out whether there is any necessity for its apologiz-ing for the ferocious murder of American citizens, would recognize in him the ruthess pursuer of Catacazy, with all the red ink of the state Departout whether there is any necessity for its apologiz-ing for the feroclous murder of American citizens, would recognize in him the ruthless pursuer of Catacazy, with all the red ink of the State Depart-ment in his eye'r Few, indeed. The tre-mendous picture of the infamed Secretary of State rushing through reams of paper to the verge of a rupture with the mighty Russian Em-pire, on account of the caperings of that little demon of diplomatic mischief, which "fretted the pigmy body to decay." in Catacazy should be the reprosent to the Mr. Fish of to-day. The army and navy of the United States and all the foreign ministers were ready to be burled at Catacazy. If he had not been recalled. The Russian Minister had medded in newspaper writing, and then denied it. He backbit Mr. Fish, and denied it to his face. It was insufferable. The State Department writing materials said so, the cable under the ocean said so with fashings and clickings. So it came about that, after having moved the entire forces of the Union to the assault with all the vim of a huge, hungry shark attacking a sin-gie herring, Catacazy was crushed and re-called by Prince Gortschakof, and Mr. Fish retired, like Hercules after his iabors, to the charm of a bestific seif-contemplation. While recalling the giorious examples of sustaned national honor in our history, let Mr. Fish not omit to remember, with a prompting to energy, his own immortal vic-tory over that 105 pounds of diplomacy, Mr. Cata-cazy.



Revolution Suppressed, with Loss of Life.

Parliamentary Action on the Railway Contract Proposals.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in Mexico City, by way of Matamoros:-

MATAMOROS, Nov. 13, 1873.

The HEBALD correspondent in Mexico oity forwards the following special report, dated in the capital on the 11th inst :--

REVOLUTION SUPPRESSED WITH LOSS OF LIFE The revolutionary government near Toluca, which was organized in opposition to the adoption of the National Laws of Reform, has been suppressed and all its acts quenched by the constitutional government forces, with a loss of thirty-five lives.

PARITAMENTARY ACTION ON THE BAILWAY CON-TRACTS.

The Commission of Congress does not approve of the railway contract entered into with Mr. Plumb; but the members have given President Lerdo power to make a contract with one of the three railroad companies represented, or with others, within a space of eight days, and subsequently to report his action to Congress for approval.

CUBA.

Embargped Property Relieved - Rates of Ex-

change.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Nov. 13, 1873. The decree of the 3d of September, authorizing the sale of ambargoed property has been annulled.

HAVANA EXCHANGE. Exchange active. On the United States, sixty days, currency, 56 a 57 premium; short sight, 63 a 63 premium; on London, 84 a 68 premium; on Paris, 63 premium; on London, 84 a 66 premium; on Paris, 63 premium; of Spanish goid, 57 premium.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Chespest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a Select Story, entitled "Nina, the Witch," tog ther with the very Latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publicat.on; Execution of the Captain and Crew of the Virg.Inius; full report of the Meeting of Cubans at Masoullo Hall: the Botler Explosion in Harlem; the Conumercial Depression; the Sprague Manufacturing Company; Execution of Nelson I Wade at Williamsport, Pa.: the Udderzook Trial: Pan in Wall Street; Matriage of Amasa Sprague; Suspensions in Pittsburg; & California Tragedy, and a Dreadfol Tragedy in Pennsylvania. It also contains the Latest News by Telegraph from Washington; Political, Artistic, Literary and Sporting Intelligence: Amusements: Obituary: Varieties: Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle Horse and Dry Goods Markets: Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and Accounts of all the Important and Interesting Events of the Week. TERMS :- Single Subscription, \$2: three copies \$5; five copies, \$8: ten copies, \$15; single copies, five cents each. A limited number of Advertise ments inserted in the WEBELY HERALD.

Horrible to Think of.

"Astounding disclosures and in The attention of the people of pectally called to the number of apers from that does number of

SHOOTING ONE AS & DESERTER. had exhausted the patience of the Republic. Not

"We behold, in fine, on the side of Great Britain a state of war again it the United States, and on the side of the United States a state of peace tow-

"Whether the United States shall continue passevents, • • • is a solemn question which the constitution wisely confides to the legislative

day of the year 1814 arrived at Annapolis. Md., the and the Treaty of Ghent which followed settled the war honorably to America. In the war the rights of American ships and seamen had been vindicated in the only manner that an arrogant, bullying Power can be made to comprehend. If the have hesitated to deal with the colonists as they dealt with the centralP ower, if the latter proved unequal to forcing reparation or unwilling to offend its colonial supporters by giving up the trans-

CABINET OFFICE.

It is rumored that Mr. William George G. V. V. Harcourt, now member of Parliament from Oxford city, is to be appointed Solicitor General.

[William George Granville Venables Vernon Harcourt, who is likely to be appointed Solicitor General of England, was born in the year 1827 and graduated in Trinity College, Cambridge, being senior optime in the first class in riassion. He was called to the bar and made Oneen's Counsel in 1866. He was professor of international law in the University of Cambridge, a member of the Royal Commission for the amend-ment of the Neutrality laws, and also for the amendment of the isws relating to naturalization. Mr. Harcourt is the author of the letters signed "Historicus." on international law, which were published in the London Times after the escape of the Alabama and during the diplomatic controversy to which the event gave rise. He is a liberal in politics and a firm supporter of Mr. Gladstone's policy .- ED. HEBALD.]

The American System of Free Religion.

LONDON, NOV. 13, 1873. At a public meeting here to-night, of which Mr. Edward Miall was chairman, Mr. Carvell Williams, who recently returned from America, gave an account of his visit. He praised the voluntary religions system, and especially commended the public schools of the United States.

The Tichborne Trial Progress.

LONDON, NOV. 14, 1873. The report that the Tichborne trial had been postponed one year was an error, which arose from the incorrect transmission of the date by the cable. "November, 1874." was substituted for November 17, 1873, to which day the hearing was

It is now probable that there will be another postponement, as some twenty witnesses expected from New York have not yet arrived.

The Search for the Steamship City of Richmond.

LONDON, NOV. 14, 1873. Another steamer, the City of Durham, has been sent in search of the City of Richmond.

FRANCE.

Sentence for Disrespect to the Court Martial-Specie in Outflow from the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, NOV. 13, 1873. The trial of Colonel Stoffel, at Versailles, for using language, while giving his testimony in the Bazaine Court Martial, disrespectful to the public prosecutors, was concluded to-day. He was found milty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and payment of costs.

OUTFLOW OF SPECIE. The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 1,000,000 trancs during the past week.

SPAIN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD,

MADRID, NOV. 13, 1873. The insurgent forts at Cartagens have opened a heavy fire both upon the land and naval forces of the government.

The New Forker Fresse asks:---"What will the government of General drant do now, after the United States has experienced such a rebuff Will they be willing to accept a cringing apology as sufficient, or have they already made up their minds to be contented if Spain will only declare the whole thing a mere misunderstanding and perhaps dismiss an insubordinate commandant from his place, in order to replace him by others who are no better. As the fruit of a former petty and unpatriotic policy, Mr. Fish suddenly finds himself face to face with a difficulty which, we fear, can only be over-come by a disregard of many of his own views. If we had but a Seward at the head of our State bepartment, before whose despatches the diploma-tic bombs of a Louis Napoleon were wont to re-bound, it would not have taken long to find the true way of sustaining our national honor; but form Mr. Hamitton Fish, and the other "diplomat," Mr. Sickles, who has so much regard for the bonor of his country near the Spanish Government, we have very little to expect."

Views of the Philadelphia Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1873. Since the movement upon the part of the government indicates anticipation, or at least preparation, for the worst that may result from the recent atrocities in Cuba, a reflex of local journalistic thought may not be out of place. The papers of this city, which as a rule are slow to take advanced opinions upon any subject whatever. notice this affair to considerable length and with, for them, extraordinary spirit.

The Public Record thinks there are several reasons for supposing that our government may be able to steer its way through the present com-

The Age asks, "What will now be the course of the government? Will the President and Secretary Fish still remain inactive and allow the remainder of the persons on board of the Virginius at the time of her capture to be shot? The Spanish

have lost their protectors by the Spanish butchery. I the Cubans mean business Americans should meet then half way. Yours truly. WALTER STUART. P. R.-My post office address will be for the coming week Yongkers, N. Y.; siterwards, Richmond, Ya.

THE CHICAGO BILLIARD TOURNAMENT. CRICAGO, Ill., Nov. 13, 1873.

In the Billiard Tournament to-day the first game was between Joseph Dion and George Slosson, and was won by Dion in the eighty-second inning, the score standing as follows: --Dion, 400; Slosson, 298. The largest runs made by Dion were 31, 28 and 38; by Slosson, 30 and 27. The winner's average is

Boore standing as lonows.-Doin were 31, 25 and 33; bre largest runs made by Dion were 31, 25 and 33; by Slosson, 30 and 27. The winner's average is 4 T2-80. The second game was between Maurice Daly and John Bessunger, and was won by Daly, in seventy-six innings, by a score of 400 to 332. The largest runs were:-By Daly, 60, 26; Bessunger, 24, 33, 44. The winner's average is 5 27-60. Both games were very slow and devoid of interest. The first game to-night in the billiard tourna-ment was between Joseph and Cyrille Dion, and was won by Cyrille in fity-six innings by a score of 400 to 260. The winner's average was 7 1-7. The largest runs were-Cyrille, 87 and 61; Joseph, 39 and 17. The game was un-interesting throughout, and occupied two hours. The second game was between Ubassy and Snyder, and is still (five minutes past tweive A. M.) pro-gressing.

The games to-morrow will be-In the afternoon, snyder and Bessunger and Garnier and Slosson ; in the evening, Ubassy and Joe Dion and Garnier and Cyrille Dion.

NORTH CABOLINA TREASURY ENJOINED.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 13, 1873.

In 1871 the Treasurer of the State under authority of the Legislature appropriated to the general purposes of the government the sum of \$241.978 67 that had been collected to pay the interest on the bonds known as special tax bonds. To bonds known as special tax bonds. To day four bills in equity were filed in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern district of North Carolina, praying that the public Treasurer be enjoined from paying any money out of the treasury until he has first replaced the above sum to the credit of the fund for which the same was collected, for the purpose of providing for the payment of the interest on the bonds held by the plaintiff and all other holders who may become parties to raise suits. A preliminary injunction was granted by Judge Bond, and the 28th lnst. set for the hearing of the motion for a special injunction.

Judge Bond, and the 28th inst set for the hearing of the motion for a special injunction. While there is a growing disposition on the part of the people and the press to recognize the old debt of the State, the people are fixed in their de-termination to resist by all lawful means the pay-ment of these special tax bonds. When these are disposed of steps will undoubtedly be taken to com-promise the old debt upon a basis acceptable to the State and the bondholders.

THE SPRAGUE DIFFICULTY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13, 1873.

The trust mortgage deed, which A. and W. Sprague propose to give to the trustees selected by the creditors, has not yet been completed. Grave the creditors, has not yet been completed. Grave difficulties have arisen in fixing the conditions which shall give to the trustees all the necessary power for the management of the property and yet avoid personal liability. Eminent counsel, in-cluding Judge Thomas, of Worcester, and Mr. A. Smith, of New York, are engaged upon the papers, with the prospect of soon accomplishing the result which all the parties to the proposed instrument carnestly desire. The creditors of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. in this vicinity will meet in this city on Sat-urday to consider how they will be represented at the general meeting of the creditors of that house in New York next Wednesday.

BANK PRESIDENT ARRAIGNED.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 13, 1873. T. F. Brooks, late President of the Merchants National Bank of Petersburg, was brought to this city this afternoon and arraigued before a United States Commissioner on a charge of embezzling and appropriating to his own use \$100,000 of the funds of the bank, with fraudulent intent. He was held in \$15,000 ball to appear for examination on the 24th inst.

meer to exhibit in defence of those public laws, the enforcement of which is ESSENTIAL TO OUR FREEDOM OF COMMERCE and intercourse, justifies Captain Ingraham." These are words for the government to study totay, when its citizens have not alone been seized, but executed : when a ship carrying the American flag has been overhauled, the flag hauled down and the emblem of Spain flaunted in its stead while the

service of a foreign province, he shall be declared guildy of a high misdemeanor. Mr. Grampton's secret circular to his recruiting agents had denounced those of them who should violate his previous commands as to preservation of neutrality, and had declared that the British government "would be compelled by the clearest dictates of international duty to disavow their proceedings, and would moreover be absolved from all engagements contingent upon the succes *A* of the parties in obtaining, by legal means, 'sol-diers for Her British Majesty's army." Yo's the agents advanced necessary money, and batches of rectult, were sent to Hallist in charge of, Britian officer's commissioned in the "foreigr, legion," These recruiting operations continued, and were

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 14-1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For the Northwest and upper lakes, and thence to the Lower Ohio and Lower Missouri valleys, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, cold and partly cloudy weather.

For the Ohio Valley and thence over Tennessee. ow but rising temperature, southerly winds and partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes, northerly winds, cold clearing and clear weather.

FOR THE MIDDLE AND EASTERN STATES NORTH-WESTERLY AND NORTHERLY WINDS, LOW TEM-PERATURE AND GENERALLY CLEAR WEATHER. Reports are missing from the Southwest.

The Weather in This City Testerday. 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 Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:-1572, 1573. 1872.

3 A. M 41	34	3:30 P. M	50	36
CA. M 40	83	6 P. M	47	33
9 A. M 43		9 P. M	45	29
		12 P. M		27
12 M 46				
Average temperatu	re yes	worday	Anto	00%
Average temperatu	re lor	correspondin	g date	
last vest				44%

THE SENATOBIAL BLECTION IN THE TENTH DISTRICT.

NEWBURG, Nov. 13, 1873.

The Board of County Canvassers of Orange county completed their canvass of the votes this Afternoon, s, ad did not throw out the Second dis-trict of Monroe, as had been asked by Abbott, the democratic candidate for State Senate. The canv2.sz gives Madden, the republican candidate, 273 radority in this county. The Board of Can-vas sers in Sullivan county, however, threw out the Ser and district of Fallsburg and a district in Forestburg, which gave him respectively 32 and 40 by ajority. His majority in the district was 40, but 'with these two districts thrown out Abbott's ma-jority in the Senatorial district is about 40, and the certificate of election will be awarded to him, Madden will contest the election on the assembling of the Legislature. afternoon, P,ad did not throw out the Second dis-

YELLOW FEVER IN GEORGIA.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Nov. 13, 1873. The yellow fever has broken out again at Bainbridge. Six new cases were reported to-day; also the death of Mr. Lewis, the Mayor of the clir.

papers from this dreaded to be constantly increasing, as can this disease is reported to be constantly increasing, as can be seen by examining the mortality list, and all caused by not breaking up a slight cough or cold as soon as it appears, which can be easily done by purchasing and using HALF'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, an article which was discovered by the late Dr. Hale, a appears, which can be canny dote by pitchaning and an article which was discovered by the late Dr. Hale, a celebrated physician of Europe, and used in his private proprietor, believing this market required just such an article, has purchased the same at a large ottiag, and is now preparing it according to the original recipe. And those who have used the article (which are thousands) consider it a certain cure for all Conghe, Colds, Hoarse-ness, Difficult Breathing and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Thoes and Langs leading to consumption. Sold by all druggists and at CRITTENTON'S Patent Medicino Bepto, No. 7 Sixth avenue. Prices 50 cents and \$1. Great saving by purchasing large size. Pike's Toothache Drops cure Toothache in one minute. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents. 25 cents.

A .- For a First Class Dress or Busines HAT go direct to the manufacturer. ESPENSOHEID, 113 Nassau street.

A.-The Elastic Truss Company, 683 Broadway, New York, and twenty-eight Branch offices in the large cities, now supply a large majority of all the trusses sold. Holds runture in perioet comfort night and day, till soon permanently cured.

All that is Wanted to Make Everything bright and screne is confidence, and the confidence f it in the matchless ENOX HAT makes budness de-cidedy active at the Knox stores No. 212 Broadway, in the Freecott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel. Act on this init and secure a new hat without delay.

A .- Colvin Baby Chair .- Bring Your babies and try, then buy the best baby tender in the world. COLVIN BABY CHAIR COMPANY, Broadway, corner Thirteant street.

A .- Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner Fuiton avenue and Boerum street Upen from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A.-Havana Lottery Official Drawings on file: also Kentucky State Lottery for the Benefit af Schools of Frankfort. Circulars free. JOSEPH BATES, 196 Broadway, room 4.

Boots and Shoes, Wedding Galters, entlemen's Toilet Silps, Children's Lesgins, at MILLERS' & CO., No. 3 Union square,

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is, By Far, the best extant; always reliable, perfectly harmless and true to nature. Sold everywhers.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joinis, Discass of the Fest cured by Dr. 2aGHABIR, 27 Un square.

Dunviller& Co., Royal Irish Distilleries, Belfast, Iretand, are the largest holders of Wirskey in the world. Their OLD IRISH WHISKEY is recommended by the medical profession in projections to Franch brandy. Supplied in casks or cases. United States Branch, SL Broad street, New York.

Havan's Lottery .-- We Sold the \$500,000 in the Extraordinary Drawing April 22. Circulars well; information given. J. H. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wait street; by 4,685 Post office, New York.

Holl.oway's Pills Are InvL.uable a Purst/ive. The OINTMENT cures sheumatism, Sci and Sprains, Depot 78. haiden laus.

Rernia.-To, the Reptured Don't he humburged. Come to MARSH \$ CO.'s old Radical Cur Trues office, No. I Very street, and be cured.

Three Things to be Remembered-That for the Hair there is nothing like PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR; for the Skin nothing comparable to PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION; for the Handkerchief no foreign, perfume aqual to PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOM. ING CEREUS.

The Best "Elastic Truss," Warranted the best, is sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, New York, for St.

Wigs-Toupees.-G. Rauchfuss, Practi-cal WIO and TOUPEE maker and Importer of Human Hair, No. 44 East Twelth street, near Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

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WALL STREET.-SECRET OF SUCCESS ON VERT Small capital, 32 pages, mailed for stamp. VALEN. TINE, TUMBRIDGE & CO., Baukars and Brokers.