

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—THE GENETTES. Matinee at 2.
WORLD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—JACK HARKAWAY. Afternoon and evening.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—RICHMOND. Matinee at 2.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 285 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.—NICK OF THE WOODS.—DER FÄHRGÄTT, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

- 'THE COMPLETION OF THE SPANISH BUTCHERY! NOW FOR ATONEMENT!'—LEADING ARTICLE—SIXTH PAGE.
SPAIN'S DAMNING CROWN OF ATROCITY! ALL BUT EIGHTEEN OF THE DEFENCELESS PEOPLE CAPTURED ON THE VIRGINIA SLAIN BY TENS! 148 REASONS FOR WAR! THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS PREPARING FOR IT! INTENSE FEELING EVERYWHERE—THIRD AND TENTH PAGES.
THE FRENCH CRISIS NOT YET ENDED! A BREACH IN THE ASSEMBLY COMPROMISE ON MACMAHON'S TENURE NOW POSSIBLE! A FURTHER APPROPRIATION DEMANDED BY THE WAR MINISTER—SEVENTH PAGE.

THE CHANGES IN THE GLADSTONE CABINET, which have been accomplished in accordance with the report furnished specially to the HERALD from London, will necessitate the holding of a couple of Parliamentary elections, which will have the effect of testing the popularity of the British Premier and his policy before the people of the United Kingdom.

THE FRENCH CABINET has experienced another complication at Versailles. The political compromise which was lately effected between the parties of the Right and Left has failed. The Right remains in union with the government, but the question of the prolongation of MacMahon's term of power still presents a difficult and very delicate subject for legislation.

THE NEW YORK STATE TICKET—A LIBERAL REPUBLICAN VICTORY.—"The stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner." It appears now that the State ticket elected in our recent State election is the ticket of the liberal republicans, including the democratic and the republican candidates selected by the liberals at their Elmira Convention for the suffrages of their party.

The Completion of the Spanish Butchery—Now for Atonement!

The full measure of the crime committed by the Spanish butchers at Santiago de Cuba appears now to be known. Out of one hundred and sixty-three persons on board the Virginia at the time of her capture one hundred and forty-five have been murdered, and of the remaining eighteen four or five are to be set at liberty and the rest confined to the chain-gang. The additional butchery does not excite surprise. The only wonder is that the cowardly wretches did not complete their carnival of blood by the massacre of every soul on board, so that not one might be spared to testify to the facts attending the capture of the vessel or to the subsequent events. The probability is that those who have escaped death are men who know nothing which the Spaniards may desire to conceal—firemen and engineers, who, being below at the time of the chase and capture, can give no evidence on these important points. The object of the butchers has no doubt been to seal in death the lips of all who could bear witness to the true character of the outrage, so that the falsehoods by which they might endeavor to escape its consequences might pass undetected. Fortunately there will be no need of other evidence than our government already possesses to prove the illegality of the capture, and a trial is not needed to establish the guilt of the murderers, taken with the blood of their victims on their hands. The American ownership of the Virginia, we are told, will be firmly maintained by our government until it shall be positively disproved. This being the case, her chase and capture were in violation of treaty obligations and international law. The character of the vessel or cargo apart from this is immaterial. The Cubans have a right to buy munitions of war in our market and to ship them under what guardianship they may please to any port in the world. When within three miles from the Cuban shore they would be answerable for any violation of Spanish law, and subject to seizure therefor; but beyond that limit both passengers and cargo, if in an American vessel, must be held as sacred as if they were on the soil of the United States. The attempt to excuse the action of the Spaniards by the charge that the Virginia was engaged in the cause of the Cubans and all on board were filibusters is therefore idle, and the argument of the counsel of the State Department that the United States cannot, under any circumstances, defend filibusters is the merest sophistry. According to her own persistent avowal Spain is at peace, and hence she cannot exercise any of those powers or claim any of those rights which belong alone to a state of war.

So much for the seizure of the Virginia. The Tornado was the true pirate in the affair, and Costello, her commander, the true buccaner. When we come to the more heinous offence, the butchery of the prisoners, our position is equally free from doubt. Even if the Virginia had been other than an American vessel the lives of the Americans on board were sacred, unless forfeited to the law and taken after proper trial and conviction. It was their right, if charged with a capital offence, to be defended by counsel and to have the presence and aid of the representative of their country, the American Consul, at their trial. Their execution after the mockery of a drumhead court martial was an outrage and an offence against the national honor, for which due atonement must be made. They were not taken on the soil of Spain in active hostilities against the government, and hence, besides being illegally captured, they were illegally subjected to the extreme punishment of war in a time of professed peace. There is ample proof that the wholesale murder of the Virginia's passengers was deliberately planned, and was the unauthorized act of subordinates who knew the character of the crime they were committing. The Governor of Santiago de Cuba vowed that the prisoners should be killed before any outside interference could save their lives. That outside interference could only have meant superior orders which he would not have dared to openly disobey, and without which no execution ought to have taken place. He intercepted and stopped the despatches sent by the acting United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba to Havana, because he knew they might induce the Captain General to stop the massacre. He refrained from reporting the capture and requesting instructions until some of the victims had been butchered. The telegraph wires between Havana and Santiago de Cuba were suddenly interrupted, and no reasonable man can doubt that this interruption was designedly brought about in order that the commands of the home government or the Captain General should not reach Santiago de Cuba until too late to save a single life. The last victims were butchered on the 10th inst. Before that time messages were received in Havana from Santiago de Cuba, and hence it is absurd to suppose that the messages sent from Havana were not received at Santiago prior to the last slaughter. It would seem, therefore, that the butcher Burriel not only executed his prisoners without orders, but in defiance of orders. Upon this evidence, although death has sealed the lips of his victims, the crime of wilful murder is brought home to the Governor of Santiago de Cuba.

This is the American case, and the question is, have we the right and the power to punish pirates and murderers who seize our vessels on the high seas, carry them into port and butcher their passengers and crew? We have nothing to do with the Cubans or their cause, their rights or their wrongs. The insult is to our nation; the outrage is to our honor; the murders have been committed on our citizens, or on foreigners under the protection of our flag. It is no wonder that at the Cabinet meeting in Washington yesterday the sentiment was unanimous in favor of a demand for full reparation; no wonder that the English press expresses the hope, as the cable informs us, that the American nation will avenge the outrage. The Spanish villany has struck to the heart of the American people and has aroused the indignation of the civilized world. The long list of Spanish outrages in Cuba springs up in the memory to intensify our anger, to justify the conviction that Madrid has no longer any power over the outthroat hounds of the Casino Español, that her authority is scoffed at and defied by them, and that the punishment due to their crimes must be visited on

their own guilty heads. There is reason to hope that our government has at last reached this conclusion and is prepared to act accordingly. We learn semi-officially from a Washington administration paper that Madrid has voluntarily promised, within a given time, without requiring any demand, to make such "reclamation" for the Virginia outrage as may be required by the laws of nations or treaty obligations, and that the time specified has not yet expired. We are told that at the Cabinet meeting yesterday our government resolved to demand of Spain the punishment of the parties who have been mainly instrumental in conducting the outrages of which we so seriously complain, and if this is not to be obtained from Madrid to proceed to extreme measures to obtain it. By a cable despatch from Madrid we learn that Castelar's organ, the Imparcial, comments on the Cuban butcheries, and endeavors to show that it is impossible for our government to make any demand on Spain in consequence of these proceedings. From all this we conclude that our Washington authorities feel the uselessness of applying to Madrid for redress after waiting the specified time for her action, and that the Spanish home government admits her inability to control the rebellious volunteers or to exercise any authority over them. This is the situation, and the duty of our government can no longer be misunderstood.

We have no desire to provoke a war with Spain. We believe there will be no war; for the republicans at Madrid have our sympathy and will not be likely to go to war to defend an act they admit to have been unjustifiable or to protect ruffians who are as offensive to Spain as to the United States. But we must send a sufficient fleet at once to Cuba to protect our rights and redress our wrongs, and this is within the province and the duty of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of our naval and military forces, without the action of Congress. A sufficient force of iron-clads at Santiago de Cuba, with guns loaded, must demand the return of the Virginia, the release of all the survivors of her passengers and crew and the surrender of the buccaner, Costello, and the murderer, Burriel. If these demands are not complied with within a reasonable time they must be enforced by the extreme measures. If the destruction of the blood-stained town should follow the atonement will not be too heavy. Spain ought to have no quarrel with us for taking our own measures of redress, when she is powerless to work her own will on the island or to control its ruffianly people. Our work should be done quickly and decisively, and, while we vindicate our national honor, we shall really strengthen the Spanish Republic, with which we sympathize and which has its worst enemies in the slaveholders of the Casino Español.

Party Divisions in France. We print elsewhere an analysis of French political parties in France which will be of unusual value now. We hear so much of Right and Left, one Centre and another in the French Assembly, that to keep a thorough knowledge of France and French politics requires a special education. Parties change so whimsically that what may be conservative to-day is radical to-morrow. Thus Jacobinism, as it was regarded in the past, is little more than imperialism now. In other words, the Jacobin principle of a strong, centralized government, resting on Paris, as taught by Robespierre and practised in the Reign of Terror, was the element of Napoleonism and the main grievance which led to the Commune, while the Commune theory—which we regard as so radical and calculated to subvert society—was almost identical with the views of the Girondists, who were beheaded for their conservatism. Parties in that strange French country change like the shoals and banks of the sea shore. Where there is a bank now we shall find the deep water to-morrow. So to speculate upon French politics, upon any division of parties as known in history, even in the history of the late Empire, would be impossible. Thus Jules Favre, who was so extreme under Napoleon, is now classed among the conservative republicans, while M. Thiers, who was the chief minister of a king, is now the chief of the republican alliance.

How to Cut Short Diplomacy.

The questions for our ships of war now on their way to Cuba to determine are narrowed down to a few points. Has an American ship been seized upon the high seas? Have any American citizens been executed? To save time an international lawyer of ability should accompany the fleet, on board the flagship of Admiral Scott, and decide these points. To send our ships to Santiago de Cuba and have them await the slow ways of diplomacy with a government powerless as Spain is, means to waste time and effect no good in the end. All the points necessary for a final determination of our position could be learned on the spot which witnessed the bloody scenes of the outrage. The opinion of an able jurist would leave the road clear for such action as would be necessary. As a hint of how the matter of responsibility will be divided by the Spaniards, in case the matter is left to long despatch writing, we may construct from former cases the following formula:—General Burriel's butchery will be boldly condoned by the Casino Español; the Casino's condonation will be mildly condoned by the Captain General, and the Captain General's mild condonation of the others will be mildly rebuked by Castelar's ministry at Madrid. In the latter city the mild rebuke will be smilingly shown to our Minister to Spain, who will gleefully send a copy thereof to Washington, where, after awhile, it will be exultingly whirled forth to the world about the time of the next Congressional election. Compare this distant result with the outrage to our flag and the brutal murder of our citizens, and ask, will it satisfy any citizen with a soul that does not belong to Spain? The questions to be settled are of the simplest nature, the reparation to be taken quite as simple. Let all be settled at once—settled on the spot where the crimes were committed and in a manner that will show we are a nation worthy of respect—that is, able to command it.

THE ANGLICAN RITUAL MARRIAGE will be celebrated according to the rite of the Protestant Church by Very Rev. Dean Stanley, of Westminster. Queen Victoria has, as will

be seen by a HERALD special cable report, already commissioned the Dean to proceed to St. Petersburg for the purpose. Her Majesty is prudent in her management of Court matrimonial alliances.

Neglected Admonitions—America vs. Spain.

In connection with the question which now agitates the country comes the stern demand from the people—Let the navy show a bold and determined front. But following this comes the inquiry, What naval force have we at our command to represent the American flag in Cuban waters and forever stop the recurrence of the brutal outrage which now startles the world? The naval service of America has long suffered from gross neglect, the result of which will now be keenly appreciated. We venture to assert that if the wise and frequent admonitions of the Secretary of the Navy—and the appeals to Congress have been earnest and incessant within the past eight years—had been attended to our ships returning from foreign squadrons, generally out of repair after service, would have been placed in a condition to be available in a perplexing situation like the present. Recalling now many of the timely suggestions made to the government, it is plain that, had the advice of able and distinguished naval officers been carried out, we would be able at this critical period to place in Cuban waters a squadron of ships-of-war, with officers and men unequalled in the world—provided, of course, that the number of vessels would be sufficient for the purpose. But what a melancholy spectacle presents itself! Between the false economy on the part of the government and the idiotic stubbornness of a few block-headed Congressmen it is impossible to get many of our ships ready for sea before two or three months. Meanwhile our citizens righteously call for retribution because their national flag has been ignominiously disgraced.

We have reason to believe that Secretary Robeson is performing his share in the business with zeal and promptness; he is not to blame for neglected hulks and the miserable niggardliness which has characterized the administration of naval affairs. The situation is truly a sad one.

But perhaps it is not too late, even now, to provide for approaching contingencies. True, it were better if Congress had assembled. The present situation would teach a wholesome lesson to those whose short-sighted selfishness has largely contributed towards the present unfortunate condition of affairs. But one remedy remains. In view of the important issue at stake let President Grant order out every available man-of-war without delay—surely every officer—and the naval officers of America are her greatest pride. Still it is mortifying to think what a sorry front the American navy presents just at this crisis. In comparison with the Spanish fleet it is sadly deficient both in point of strength and numbers. Congress is alone to blame. Time and time again have the most experienced naval officers in the service urged the propriety of certain measures. But the pluck and profit legislators invariably interfered, and the result of their ignorance now unfolds itself in a startling form. Look at the register of the American navy. The army seems formidable enough, but the list will hardly bear investigation. The corroded iron-clads lying at Philadelphia and New Orleans form the backbone of the service at the present day. Towards the speedy fitting out of these faithful safeguards the attention of the government should be earnestly directed, and, in connection with the admirable torpedo system of the American navy, the results will doubtless prove of credit to the naval service. This is an important point to be remembered, for of the home and foreign squadrons of our navy that encircle the globe only twenty-seven vessels are available. Of these only seven are within what might be termed immediate call—and not that, either, for one has gone to tow an iron-clad to the scene of action, another is in the dock at the Norfolk navy yard, the third is repairing at Philadelphia, leaving just four active ships to meet the present contingency—one being at Aspinwall, one on the way and one will probably start within forty-eight hours. Well may we feel the want of preparation; most earnestly may we implore the government to prepare, for the hearts of the people are throbbing with anxiety, and the prevailing feeling will scarcely brook delay.

Now let us look at the odds against which we may have to contend. The Spanish navy, aside from the vessels seized by the revolutionists, represents a strength of seven iron-clads. One of these is now in dock at the navy yard in Brooklyn; another is at present cruising in Cuban waters. Six of them, in fact, are available for prompt orders in case they could be spared from Spain. It may be mentioned, however, that while these iron-clads are formidable, considering the number of guns they display, they lack the calibre, and, so far as their coating goes, might, in naval parlance, be designated as tin-clads. Their vessels are clad with from three and a half to four inches of iron, but the nine and eleven inch shot of our navy, delivered at short range, would readily penetrate their sides. Still they are not to be underrated as rams or as to the speed they unquestionably possess; and it must be conceded that they would make sad havoc among our wooden ships. It is, nevertheless, a consolation to think that the commander of one of our monitors, properly equipped, might well consider two of them, under fair circumstances of weather, an easy prize from the first moment she got sufficiently near to make her fifteen inch shot tell. But besides these iron-clads Spain possesses ten first class wooden frigates, thirty-seven second class wooden frigates, and seven gunboats, to say nothing of the notorious mosquito fleet built in this city for the Spanish government. Now, when it is considered that all these vessels are at present in commission, and that the best of them are concentrated around the island of Cuba, the force is no mean one to contend against. Above all, it behooves the government to turn its immediate attention to our iron-clads, that they, in connection with the torpedo appliances already brought to such a state of perfection in this country, may redound to the credit of the service. Among the torpedo vessels is one at present lying at Newport. She should be speedily equipped and despatched to the scene of action.

Under all the circumstances the present crisis furnishes a wholesome lesson. Let us hope that, despite the disheartening surroundings, solely the result of ignorance, stupidity and indifference, the important cause at stake shall not fail for want of earnest effort.

The Effects of a War with Spain.

If the horror-filled series of events which have transpired at Santiago de Cuba should necessitate the formal declaration of war with Spain it is well to consider how it would affect this country in a material point of view. A doleful despatch, which came from Washington a few days since, pictured the difficulty which the government would experience of paying the interest in gold upon that portion of our debt held abroad in the event of a war with Spain. The reasons why no difficulty of the kind could arise are plain enough. A war with Spain might diminish our imports in some directions, but, as these have to be paid for in gold, it would be a clear gain to the country in the balance of trade, which would be otherwise almost undisturbed. Our wheat and cotton would be grown as usual, and find their markets in Europe without any loss to the Republic. Those would bring back their streams of gold. In the war of the rebellion our shipping was our vulnerable heel. Now the carrying trade is largely in foreign hands, and, at the worst, this vehicle would be open to us for disposing of our products and importing what we require. But Spain has a commerce which would need all her protection and would yield a rich harvest to our privateers. Such a thing as the blockade for any length of time of any of our ports is out of question. Harboring the thought, too, that America would be unable to protect what ships we possess, is to forget the war of 1812. We have, unfortunately, little to lose in the way of mercantile marine, but, under a war with Spain, American ship-building would receive a stimulus which few can foresee at present. We should soon have a fleet of swift steamers, which on the resumption of peace would fall into the channels of commerce. The need of supplies of all kinds would stimulate industry. Money would be plentiful, and the rich island of Cuba, which we would free from Spanish rule forever, would compensate us in some form—how, not to be decided at present—for our outlay, even should poor, bankrupt Spain have not the wherewithal to meet it. If war comes it will be because it has been forced upon us; but let no croaker think that materially it would bring anything like difficulty, not to speak of danger.

A FALSE PRETENCE.—Comptroller Green has raised his "contingencies" and "extra contingencies" this year to seven hundred thousand dollars. To this extravagant amount the Aldermen object. In order to remove their objections they are told that none of the amount can be used except by concurrent vote of the Board of Apportionment and Audit. They probably are conversant enough with the charter to know that this is a false pretence, and well enough posted on last winter's lobby operations at the State capital to understand that the money in the "contingency" fund is wanted for "services at Albany," such as were rendered last session by Mr. Hawkins at the rate of one hundred dollars a day and expenses.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- State Senator W. Tobey is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Ex-Governor J. B. Page, of Vermont, has arrived at the Windsor Hotel.
Judge E. H. Durell, of New Orleans, is again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Judge Levi Underwood, of Vermont, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Assemblyman Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday from Washington.
D. B. Woodworth, member of the Provincial Parliament of Nova Scotia, is staying at the Grand Central Hotel.
Commander L. A. Beardslee, United States Navy, has taken quarters at the Gilsey House. He would look better off at Santiago de Cuba.
Colonel H. C. Hodges, United States Army, arrived at the Everett Hotel yesterday. Let his next registry be "on the march to Cuba."
General John G. Parke, United States Army, is registered at the Brevoort House. "Headquarters Casino Español, Havana," would sound better.
Lieutenant Commander J. J. Read, United States Navy, is staying at the Hoffman House. We should rather read of him taking possession of the Virginia.
Captain J. H. Merryman, of the United States Marines, has returned to his old quarters at the Everett House. Let somebody tell him Spain has apologized.
Prince Bismarck says of the choosing of members of the next German Landtag:—"It is perfectly immaterial who is elected, provided he is not an old conservative or an ultramontanist!"
Inspector General R. B. Marcy, United States Army, is among the recent arrivals at the Astor House. How much better he could inspect the army in the field at the Department of Camaguey!
Prince Frederic, of Hohenzollern, a major in the Prussian Dragoon Guards, has gone to Bucharest, to spend his six months' leave of absence with his brother, Prince Charles of Roumania. If his brother should have no mate issue Prince Frederic will succeed him—that is, should he be able to establish a previous connection with the Roumanian people.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, NOV. 15—1 A. M. Probabilities. FOR THE MIDDLE STATES AND NEW ENGLAND WESTERLY WINDS, BACKING TO SOUTHERLY, WITH A SLOWLY RISING TEMPERATURE AND PARTLY AND INCREASINGLY CLOUDY WEATHER. FOR THE LOWER LAKES SOUTHWESTERLY AND SOUTHEASTERLY WINDS, RISING TEMPERATURE AND CLOUDY WEATHER. FOR THE UPPER LAKES AND THE NORTHWEST SOUTHWESTERLY WINDS, RISING TEMPERATURE AND CLOUDY WEATHER, FOLLOWED BY OCCASIONAL SNOW IN THE NORTHWEST. FOR THE OHIO VALLEY AND THENCE OVER THE GULF STATES SOUTHERLY WINDS, RISING TEMPERATURE AND CLOUDY WEATHER. FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES SOUTHERLY WINDS, RISING TEMPERATURE AND CLEAR WEATHER. Reports are generally missing from the Southwest, the Northwest and the Pacific stations. 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, Herald Building:—

THE LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Activity in the State and Navy Departments—The Neutrality Law and the American Answers to Spain. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1873. The Navy Department does not seem willing to contribute to the popular excitement against Spain by encouraging the idea that the naval preparations now under way are significant of war, or are intended as a menace to Spain, or even designed to lend a justifiable purpose of lending a moral support to the proceedings of the State Department in the diplomatic settlement of the case of the Virginia, and the obtaining of substantial guarantees against further brigandage and butchery in Cuba under a perversion of Spanish authority in the island. In the opinion of the naval authorities there are many reasons for the Department doing what it is now engaged upon without calling in the suggestions of war, defiance or threats. If nothing was done at this juncture, the officials say, there would be a cry raised that the government was supine and inefficient, and, worse than that, if the popular ferment on both sides should eventually drive the government into a hostile attitude, and we were not prepared to vigorously and instantly maintain our own side by a display of naval power, there might be

These are two of the assigned reasons and there are others following, such as the necessity of keeping a force in Cuban waters, now that the local authorities have shown what they are capable of doing, and are more likely to be deterred from doing it again through fear of the United States than from any respect for the orders and power of their own government at Madrid. Furthermore, the triple influence of resentment against the Spaniards, the depression in trade, and the hope of relief by the acquisition or independence of Cuba, is expected, together with the renewed efforts of the Cuban organizations and agencies in this country and elsewhere, to lead to further attempts to land men and warlike supplies on the coasts of the insurrectionary districts, and thus there will be more lives to save from absolute butchery, more rights to a proper administration of even Spanish justice to be guarded, and more rights of lawful navigation and trade by American vessels to be enforced against Spanish vessels, and the necessity of a STRIKE ON THE HIGH SEAS. With these explanations, the Navy Department officials make no secret of their activity in putting our own vessels in order and overhauling Spanish charts and navy lists to ascertain the distribution and strength of Spanish fleets and fortifications and the secrets and dangers of navigation into Cuban and Porto Rican harbors. As a minor consideration, Secretary Robeson is gratified that, without creating a superfluous necessity, he is enabled to yield for the time being to the appeals that persons of influence and position are making on every side of him, to continue, if he cannot increase, the working force of the navy yards in this time of industrial distress. The work now progressing is not only one of present necessity, but will be useful should the pending emergency disappear, and he thinks that Congress will not grumble at a deficiency bill if it be not extravagant and be due to energetic action to maintain our national rights and character.

AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT. there is the same confidence of a peaceful issue to the Virginia difficulty as at the Navy Department, but with the same determination to secure as much future protection against a recurrence of murder and robbery as our navy can afford. It is a moral certainty that the government at Madrid will wholly disavow the acts of General Burriel, since to assume the responsibility would be an outrage against humanity that even the weakest civilized Power would feel compelled to resent by war, or by an appeal to the great Powers to jointly redress such a universal offence against civilization. But a Spanish disavowal will not be accepted by the State Department. There must be coupled with it, it is authoritatively said, a suitable reparation to the extent that the color Spanish authority has been used to perpetrate an enormous offence against the sanctity of a vessel carrying an American flag; and that the compensation to the families or dependents of those who were taken from the vessel before her criminal character had been determined by a Spanish prize court; the same reparation to owners of the vessel, unless she can be held as a lawful prize, and the removal and punishment of the barbarous crew. It is this last indispensable requirement that really constitutes, in the opinion of the authorities here, the crisis of the Cuban question; or if the Spanish government cannot control and punish its own officials and subjects its failure to do so will be a lawful and full justification of our government in disregarding the empty show of foreign rights of Spain in Cuba, and intervening directly to protect the lives, property and interests of our citizens under the law of nations. The presumption that the law of nations of distant officials are against and not in pursuance of the orders and wishes of the Emperor of the Kansas and the State Department feels bound to allow the Spanish government the opportunity of investigation, disavowal, reparation and punishment of the offenders. This is an unavoidable consummation, but the only alternative beyond providing for the immediate safety of what we have left in Cuba in the way of citizens and property.

VIOLATED NEUTRALITY. The question of violation of neutrality our government will also maintain to be one between itself and the vessel, and not between Spain and ourselves. It is not to be doubted that all that the Spanish government will set up strong allegations that the Virginia had actually violated the American neutrality law before her capture, and that if she had not she was guilty then, and had been before, of flagrant violations of the American neutrality law. The first of these allegations our government is prepared to reply that the possession of an unexpired American register by the Virginia is conclusive upon the Spanish government, and could only be a proper subject of controversy between our own government and the vessel. This was substantially the position taken by Commander Reed when he asserted the prima facie right of the Virginia to her American character by showing her register to the Kansas and clearing his deck for action a few months ago, and received the warm commendation of the Navy Department.

OBITUARY. M. Bischoffshelm. A telegram from Paris, under date of the 14th instant, reports the death of M. Bischoffshelm, the eminent banker. He expired in the French capital yesterday, 14th instant, to the great regret of his friends and associates, who expressed him for his prudence and industry. M. Bischoffshelm interested himself in American finance in Europe in a manner friendly to our national interests. JOHN E. McCURE. Dr. John E. McCure, a well-known physician of Rockbridge county, Virginia, is dead. He was paralyzed, but on election day he had himself carried to the polls on his bed and voted.

BILLIARDS. In the billiard tournament to-day, John Bestenberger defeated Peter Seymour in 11 innings. In the second game of the series, Seymour defeated Bestenberger by 15 runs. At night Ulysses defeated Joseph Dixon and Garnett Cyrille Dixon.