

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth Street.—Drama.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—The Wicked World.
W.D.'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Victims—Solon Sings.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—Butts; or, the Fall of Fardoul.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 285 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment.
MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Variety.—Charles the Twelfth.
PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall-Façade.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 314 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—Rip Van Winkle.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—The Black Crook.
GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—Die Schone Sussnerin.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—Lacerated Conscience.
TONY PASTORI'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 20 Bowery.—Variety.—The Merry Widow.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—Nero Monastery, &c.
COOPER INSTITUTE.—Lecturing Gas and Magical Entertainment.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th avenue.—Lecturer by JOHN BROUDHAM.
ROBINSON HALL, sixteenth street.—Charity Concert.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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VERY LIKELY.—The opinion prevails at Washington that by the 1st of December England will have twice as many vessels in Cuban waters as the United States. It is probable that she will; but nevertheless we have ships, men and means enough to settle with the Spaniards of Cuba before the end of the year.

THE TROUBLES IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—We publish in to-day's Herald an interesting letter from Panama in relation to the doings of the steamer General Sherman, now flying the Honduras flag, and named the Colonel Ariza, which has been seized by the Wyoming as a filibuster, and will be sent home for trial. Our correspondent gives an instructive résumé of the troubles and intrigues in the Central American republics; and some points of his letter will be read with peculiar interest in view of our present complications with the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

Shall We Vindicate Our Honor? It was at one time, and we trust still is, one of the opinions of General Grant, that "the will of the people is the law of the land;" and by looking at such facts as the meeting held in this city last night he may see very plainly what is the will of the people in regard to our relations with the Spaniards in Cuba. If there were any doubts on the President's mind as to whether he could have the sympathy and support of the people in an extreme assertion of our rights in this case, there is enough to remove them in the speeches made last night, and in the fact that such speeches were welcomed and applauded to the echo and accepted as their own utterances by the vast assemblages that filled Steinway and Tammany halls. All through the country the sentiment is the same. From every section the press echoes the universal thought that further endurance of Spanish barbarity and hectoring would be shameful, and that we must now energetically vindicate our honor. If the refusal to give complete and satisfactory reparation for the injury should make it necessary to occupy Cuba, Congress will scarcely have called for men before they will be ready in any number deemed necessary. It is to be hoped, therefore, that these evidences of the will of the people will be properly weighed by the President against the pitiful palaver of the Secretary of State, and that he will see so clearly which to act upon that an ill-timed hesitation will not cripple the energetic action which the country expects and requires.

Several vessels of our navy have already gone forward and every other available ship is to follow, and this, as far as it goes, is an indication of a positive purpose. Although the orders on which the commanders of these ships are to act will not transpire, it can scarcely be doubtful that their first duty will be to convey with their guns the Virginias and any Spanish man-of-war in whose custody she may be, wherever they may now be lying, in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba or elsewhere, and to require her surrender or to make such other legitimate demand as the case viewed on the spot may seem to justify, unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of our officers that the captured ship is not entitled to the protection of the United States. An important and early issue will therefore turn on the ship's papers and on the facts of her voyage as affecting her status. Here the principles in point are very simple. Ships on the high seas are legally regarded as portions of the territory of the country whose colors they bear, and they are subject only to the sovereign power of that country, and amenable only to its laws. Each country fixes for itself the terms and conditions upon which it accords to ships the right to carry its flag and otherwise cover them with its nationality, and it is, therefore, the only authority competent judge whether those conditions have been fulfilled. And although this extreme operation of sovereignty is limited practically by the existence of competent courts, yet it can never be admitted that the point of nationality has been properly adjudged without a trial at which a consular representative of the ship's country might be present; while it is an act of flagrant unfriendliness, if not an indignity, to determine such a point without reference to the ship's nation, where such reference can be readily and easily made, and where the delay it would cause could have no other than the good results of giving time for passion to cool and the truth to be made clear. Such, then, is the position as to her rights of a ship of any nation on the high seas, and against these rights there is no legal power anywhere in time of peace. No absolute authority of inquest even resides with any nation over the ships of another nation, and this immunity results simply from the right that all have to the freedom of the seas as the common highway for the commerce of every people, and to this general immunity there is but one recognized exception, which is in the case where there is substantial reason to believe that a ship is a pirate—a case which cannot possibly apply here.

But aside from the points that our officers may have to consider in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, there is something in this case broader and deeper than any mere discussion of the regularity or irregularity of a ship's papers, and that is the assumption of an absolute dominion over the seas of this hemisphere; the assertion of a right in the presence of which no commerce would be possible save what the Spanish power chose to permit; the declaration of an authority that does not consider itself obliged to regard any nationality as an obstacle to its will, and that is prepared to trample on all law and to stamp out the usages of civilization and the very spirit of humanity itself in the pursuit of its purpose. This is a part of the subject on which no authority is competent to decide but the American people, through their Representatives in Congress; and they must determine whether they are prepared to see American ships cruising in the West Indies at Spanish pleasure only, and under penalty of the summary execution of all hands in case any ship's papers shall accidentally prove irregular. Having won some glorious battles in asserting the rights of our sailors against the greatest and most warlike naval Power the world ever saw, and having gone as far as the Mediterranean to punish murderous onslaughts on our commerce just like this of the Virginias, we doubt if our people will care to take the law of the sea from a people who are the cousins and fellows of those very Barbary pirates, and we shall be surprised if they do not make it very clear not only that our flag shall be sacred in future against Spanish interference, but that the mere pretense of the right to carry it—the mere claim to its protection, rightly or wrongly made—shall be entitled to respect and examination, and shall only be put aside upon full and proper inquiry.

Examine the case as we may, even our own Secretary of State must concede that the right is all on our side, and that the act of the so-called Spanish authorities is simply the act of buccaners; an act outside of all law and that has no color or pretense of justification; an act that would not be justified even under the most stringent application of the laws of war against a neutral caught in the act of violating her presumed neutrality, and so much the less justifiable, therefore, against a neutral capture not under the laws of war but in a time of peace, and taken without any pretense that she was nearer than eighteen miles to the coast of

Cuba. All the facts of the story of the Virginias are so many evidences that this protracted Spanish government in Cuba is simply a nest of buccaners and cutthroats, fellows who laugh at the decrees telegraphed them from Madrid, and have as much scorn for Castelar as they have hatred for the United States. Spain, that is nominally responsible before the world for the acts of these wretches, cannot control them, and her responsibility is, therefore, a sham and a farce. They repudiate her authority; they scorn her commands. Word is telegraphed to them from Madrid that not a life must be taken, and the only response they make is to fill three days with a succession of butcheries "against the slaughter house wall;" and in the presence of such a fact our Secretary of State—a great master of diplomatic deportment—would have us be polite to these people; would have us be deferential, and can satisfy his own mind with the small decorum of diplomatic humbug. How are we under obligation to respect the right of Spain in a country where she cannot assert her authority over her own subjects, and where we are the sufferers from the repudiation of her authority? No such right can for a moment be considered as binding upon us, and Spain must learn that if she cannot keep her subjects in order we can, and will in all cases in which our own rights and privileges are in any measure at stake, though the necessity for this should involve a military occupation of the island that is a constant source of danger and disturbance.

It is a shameful commentary upon the feebleness of our government that we are the only Power of which these Cubans have any knowledge for which they have neither fear nor respect. The name of England is a terror to them, and knowingly they would not dare to touch a British subject. There is reason to suppose that some of the men on the Virginias were entitled to British protection, but they were all killed on the hasty assumption that they were Americans, for it needed so powerful a sentiment as their virulence against us to overpower even temporarily their respect for England. All these men were shot for being Americans, and we see by their fate that our correspondent, O'Kelly, would also have been shot if he had been an American citizen; but his British protection saved him. It is said that England is now making active preparations to be ready for events in Cuba, and there is some supposition that she is to act in concert with us, but it will be the final disgrace of all if we are without vigor to assert our own rights, but must have the moral stamina of John Bull to sustain us.

MacMahon and the French Presidency.

From the message of President MacMahon, which was read by the Duc de Broglie to the French Assembly yesterday, it is evident that the Marshal has placed himself "in the hands of his friends." He wants his powers prolonged for seven years. It will be remembered that the proposition of the Extreme Right was only limited by life in the extension of MacMahon's power. When the Assembly met the Right were anxious for ten years, but the Committee of Prolongation had only been able to agree to five years, until the receipt of MacMahon's message yesterday. They now appear willing to concede him the seven years he asks. The really significant part of the message, however, is that wherein he asks to have his prolongation voted before the constitutional bills are considered. This is the most aggressive movement he has yet made, and if we may infer as much from the general refusal of the committee to give way on any other point, it seems that this rather strong request has been denied. We have no evidence that MacMahon possesses any ability either as statesman or politician. He is purely the President of a fortuitous circumstance—namely, the difficulty of finding any one else to be the figurehead when Thiers was forced to retire. He has been a soldier all his life, who took army promotion from every government that France has had for nearly forty years. He covered all this quietly under the plea that his sword belonged to France, who might it. It is a plea that may be very bad or very good, according to the man who makes it. As a soldier he admired the strong rule of the Empire, though his heart hungered in a mild way for strong rule under a Bourbon. His course since the opening of the Assembly shows that he has given himself over pretty completely into the hands of the royalists, who, now that their king has annihilated himself, call themselves conservatives. When he states that the majority of Frenchmen are conservative he says what he is told to say, and which is not true in the sense he would have it understood. If the majority of Frenchmen were allowed to give their opinion through a general election he would soon discover how sadly his monarchist friends of the Right had deceived him. The committee is to be congratulated on their firmness in not yielding to an illogical absurdity.

THE POLICE JUSTICE LAW.—Judge Larremore yesterday dissolved the injunction by which the new Police Justices were sought to be restrained from interfering with Charles Coulter, one of the old Police Justices, in the performance of his duties except by a writ of quo warranto. The decision of Judge Larremore sustains the constitutionality of the law under which the appointments of Mayor Havemeyer have been made, the Judge holding that the Police Justices are not Justices of the Peace or constitutional officers within the purview and meaning of the constitution of 1846. He also decides adversely on the minor points raised by the applicant. This decision will, of course, be appealed, but it is not likely to be reached in the higher court so speedily as the case agreed on by the other elected Justices and the Mayor's appointees. The public interest requires that the final judgment should be arrived at as speedily as possible.

"ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN," affirms the Philadelphia Age, "can be raised in forty-eight hours to vindicate the Stars and Stripes in Cuba. Will the government act, or must the people?"

"BURRIEL, BUTCHER AND BULLY," is the alliteration of the Newark Register.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF ST. LOUIS has spoken. The City Council of New York—What will it do?

The Ashantees Turning Their Backs On the Sea.

Our special cable despatch from London containing the substance of the despatches forwarded from the Herald correspondent attached to the English expedition moving against the Ashantees will be found of absorbing interest this morning. It seems that the able General, Sir Garnet Wolsley, to whom has been committed the important task of marching to Coomassie, has in every way, thus far, justified the confidence of the Ministry. He has selected his bases of operation at Cape Coast Castle, Accra and Adhah. At first it was thought that a railway through the dense and malarial jungle from Cape Coast Castle a distance of thirty miles towards Coomassie would be indispensable to the proper conduct of the war. But from our despatches of yesterday and this morning it appears that Sir Garnet has abandoned the difficult enterprise. A portion of the expedition only has therefore disembarked at Cape Coast Castle, consisting of munitions, rice and huts. But few troops are now on service at the castle, and even these are colored. Hence we infer that Accra will become the principal point of departure, although our correspondent states that the white troops are expected over in six weeks. The hardships of the expedition will doubtless fill many a chapter of misery and death when the chronicler sits down to write a résumé of its operations, since we are informed at the outset that there will be no tents to keep off the *bétes sauvages*, and that each officer will have to content himself with the service of one domestic. Our correspondent calls attention to the contrast between the Abyssinian expedition of Lord Napier and that of Sir Garnet Wolsley, and he evidently expresses the feeling of the present expedition when he simply alludes to the frightful mortality that has already taken place among the English troops. We do not by any means believe that Coomassie will fall as easily as Magdala. The Ashantees are united and determined, well armed, a brave, warlike people, who take to themselves the pride of having beaten the English on several hard fought fields. Abyssinia at the time that Theodore committed his supreme folly of refusing to release the captives on any terms, was in a condition of deplorable civil war, and Theodore was as much despised by his own subjects as he was threatened by foreign retribution. On the other hand, the Ashantees appear to be a unit against their British invaders, and we learn that forty thousand natives are already retreating on the River Pra. But their prowess seems a little insignificant when we read that Sir Garnet Wolsley, with only one hundred marines, is harassing the rear of the retreating army, probably commanded by the King in person. The traders, however, believe this movement of the Ashantees a clever ruse to draw the body of the expeditionary army from Cape Coast Castle, while they fall on the wing of Captain Glover, operating from the banks of the Volta, and destroy the right wing of the English expedition. However this may be, the Ashantees have suffered a severe defeat at the hands of Sir Garnet and his brave soldiers. Their villages have been burned and their killed and wounded have been so numerous that they have retired precipitately on the Pra. Here our information ends; but it is enough to indicate that the operations have been entirely successful and that the reduction of Coomassie will hardly be so difficult an undertaking as the tory press has daily pictured since the disastrous affair of Elmina.

THE MONTREAL Herald suggests that "there is one plain way by which foreigners may avoid being shot by the Spaniards—that is to remain at home." The "Home Guards" always have been a favorite institution of the Canadians.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE VIRGINIUS OUTRAGE.—Our cable despatches from London state that Great Britain is taking the subject of the executions at Santiago de Cuba into consideration. It is not decided what action will be taken by England in the case of those already butchered, as she doubtless awaits fuller information than she has received. But there is a strong injunction placed upon any further executions of British subjects. Downing street has informed the British Minister at Madrid, her Cuban Consuls and the Governor of Jamaica that Spain and her representatives will commit further atrocities at their peril. There is no mistake about this language. There is just as little doubt about the decision at which England will arrive if the reported massacre of sixteen of her subjects is confirmed by inquiry.

"IF SPAIN CONFESSES HER POWERLESSNESS IN CUBA," avers the Boston Post, "then there is nothing left for the United States to do but to seize the island and extort the last measure of punishment which outraged justice claims for its own."

APPREHENDED TIMBER FAMINE.—The Chicago Inter-Ocean is alarmed at the prospect of a timber famine, and suggests that Congress and the State Legislatures should give their attention to the subject. The alarm is groundless. There will always be timber enough in the country when we have so many block-heads managing its official affairs.

"THE PRAH IS RIPP," cries a Western paper. There will probably be two pairs before Uncle Sam gets through with the game.

OCCUPATION FOR THE WINTER FOR THE FIFTY THOUSAND MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT IN THIS CITY.—The occupation of the island of Cuba.

"EVERY TELEGRAM," says the Chicago Times, "from the large cities, tell us of the meetings of indignant Cubans." The Times suggests that the meetings for them to hold are meetings breast to breast with the men who are slaughtering their countrymen.

"THOSE SPANISH OUTLAWS," affirms the Burlington (Iowa) Hawk Eye (democratic), "should be taught that they cannot practise with impunity, in the face of the American Republic, and upon those claiming its protection, their summary and barbarous notions of vengeance borrowed from the blackest pages of the world's history."

"ON TO CUBA!" proclaims the St. Louis Globe (republican), "is the watchword now."

The President on the Cuban Situation.

President Grant is no doubt right in his desire to procure reliable official information in regard to the Virginias affair before taking any decisive steps or making any recommendations to Congress in the matter. We appreciate his anxiety that the government should be certain of its position before it commits itself to acts which may involve most serious consequences to the nation, and we are willing to believe that he sympathizes with the popular indignation at the Santiago massacre. We also appreciate the sense of constitutional obligation which detains the President from doing any act which may amount to an act of war without the authority of Congress. The country at home might be the better for a stricter construction than has on some occasions been placed on constitutional restrictions. But meanwhile some lives remain to be sacrificed by the Spanish butchers, and an American vessel is held in custody by the Spanish-Cuban authorities. Passengers to Havana by the regular steamer are seized and imprisoned; mails are opened, letters violated and detained. Is our Executive, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, powerless to protect the lives and property of American citizens without the authority of Congress? Is the sudden flurry and bustle in our naval department only to be an empty show? Let us wait and see.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Secretary Robeson arrived last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Major Lee, of the British Army, is quartered at the St. James Hotel. Congressman William R. Roberts is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-Mayor W. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. John W. Young, son of Brigham, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. E. F. Waters, of the Boston Advertiser, has arrived at the Windsor Hotel. Mr. Morrison, M. P., has started a co-operative farm in Herefordshire, England. Colonel Henry Wells, of Aurora, N. Y., yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge B. Platt Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Governor Hoffman is now in Paris with his family. He will leave there for Egypt some time this month. Ex-Congressman Julius Hotchkiss, of Connecticut, is among the late arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Francis B. Hayes, of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, has apartments at the Brevoort House. Lieutenant Commander W. C. Wise and Lieutenant W. C. Gibson, United States Navy, are quartered at the Hoffman House.

The pamphlet to every action of Mr. Whalley, M. P., in animosity to Catholicism. It was even that he says, which led him to champion the Tichborne claimant.

Henry Bergh, it is announced, proposes to visit the following places in the order named—Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and probably Chicago.

An exchange having suggested the introduction of music at public lectures, a contemporary remarks that some lecturers need a brass band to render their effusions endurable, but the band should play while they are speaking.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred on the Emperor William the honorary colonelcy of the Tenth regiment of Austrian hussars. The regiment has borne the name of Frederick William III., King of Prussia, since 1814.

The Comte de Chambord's wife is said to have a superstitious dread of the result of his acceptance of the throne of France from a small parliamentary majority, and so does all in her power to persuade him against such an acceptance.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

What He Will Urge Upon Congress in His Message.—The Chief Justice has, during a brief conversation to-day the President said he should in his message recommend legislation on Utah affairs in order to relieve judicial matters in that Territory from present embarrassment. He would, in calling attention to financial subjects, submit a plan not yet fully matured for rendering the currency more flexible, and preventing it, if possible, from being used, as recently, for gambling purposes.

On being asked as to the choice of a Chief Justice, the President, after being told that certain eminent lawyers had expressed their belief that Senator Looming would succeed to that office, said he had not yet indicated the appointment, which fact would not be publicly known until the meeting of Congress.

OBITUARY.

John Arnold. John Arnold, a leading banker of Elmira, N. Y., and one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Western New York, died in Elmira yesterday.

Mathew C. Perry, United States Navy. Captain Mathew C. Perry, United States Navy, died on Sunday, the 16th inst. His remains will be interred from St. Mark's Church, in this city, on Wednesday, the 19th inst. Captain Perry was a son of the late Commodore M. C. Perry, United States Navy. He was born in the State of New York, and entered the service, from the same State, at a very early age. His first commission is dated July 1, 1835, and he has since that time held various positions, and was employed on shore or other duty for two years and nine months. The term of his last cruise expired in the month of November, 1861.

DEATH OF TWO JOURNALISTS.

Richard McDermott, an old and well-known journalist of Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon of consumption at his home on Vanercliff, near Myrtle avenue. He was attached to the staff of the Brooklyn Eagle for nearly twenty years. Deceased was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and an adopted daughter.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1873. Supreme Court Decisions Affecting the Rights of Colored Citizens. In the case of Catharine Brown, colored, against the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company, to recover damages for personal injuries in being put out of the ladies car, the Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment of the plaintiff, holding that the action was properly sustained against the Company, although the road was operated by the lessees and receiver, and that the act of 1869, permitting a change of route to Washington did not relieve the road from the requirements of the act of 1863, authorizing its extension across the Potomac River, which was that no person should be excluded from their cars on account of color. The Court says that it is idle for the company to urge that they always permitted travel on their road without making any distinction on account of color, because they had always carried colored people in these cars. That was not the requirement exacted by Congress. It was that there should be no discrimination in the use of the cars on account of color, and that in respect of such use colored and white should be placed on an equality. This condition was imposed by Congress and accepted by the company, and the latter cannot now evade it. There is no danger that any railroad would refuse to carry colored people in their cars. Self-interest would prevent such a refusal, and it was not necessary for Congressional action to provide against the contingency. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion. This does not decide the general question of the right of railroad companies to make regulations separating the races in their cars in the absence of charter provisions prohibiting it. The motion for the allowance of a writ of error in the case of Milton Malone vs. The State of Georgia, argued on Friday, was to-day denied. Malone was convicted of murder by a white jury. The Jury law of Georgia requires intelligent jurors to be chosen, and he desired a writ of error to inquire whether negroes had not been improperly excluded from the panel. In refusing the writ the Court says that no federal question is presented in the record, and that consequently the question as to the jurisdiction of the Court to allow such a writ in a pro se case is left undecided.

Washington News. The President returned here this morning on the early train from Elizabeth, N. J. Rear Admiral Sigsbee, commanding the Naval Observatory in this city, reports that the comet discovered at Marselles recently by M. Cozza was observed here Saturday evening. It is a faint telescopic object, and, on account of its rapid motion towards the south, will soon disappear from the evening sky. The Postmaster General to-day issued an order reducing the registration fee on domestic letters and packages from 15 cents to eight cents, commencing on the 1st of January next.

METHOD MISSIONS.

Appropriations Yesterday.—Wisconsin Trappers Donating Coon Skins to the Missionary Treasury. The Methodist Missionary Committee, who have been in session since Wednesday last, continued their session and appropriated moneys for mission work within the bounds of the annual conference. Bishops Ames and Peck presided at the morning session and Bishop Jank at the afternoon. Considerable discussion took place over the appropriations for work in new locations in the West and South, where an increase was asked for to strengthen old stations and to establish new ones. The older conference missions had long since gone, to be content with a reduction on their appropriations.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Table with columns for State, App. Conference, and Total. Includes entries for Alabama, Arkansas, California, etc.

COON SKINS FOR MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS.

When Philadelphia Conference was called it was laid over until the other conferences had been acted upon. It was feared that prolonged debate would be had on it, as there was where it came up. Philadelphia conference has most liberally responded to the other conference in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its amount sent to the missionary treasury last year was \$51,000, and it has asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 but the committee felt that the condition of the treasury, which on the 1st inst. had only \$42,000 balance to meet letters of credit for foreign missions of a large amount, would not allow it. When Wisconsin Conference was called Bishop Merrill, in advocating the appropriation for that conference, stated that in one of the missionary collections of eight coon skins was made. This clinched the argument.

The appropriations made for foreign missions are: Africa, \$20,000; India, \$20,000; Russia, \$20,000; China, \$20,000; Scandinavia, \$14,182; Norway, \$14,182; Sweden, \$14,182; Germany, \$14,182; South America, \$10,779; Italy, \$2,000; Total, \$181,779.

FIRES LAST NIGHT.

Fire in Bleecker Street. A fire broke out last night at No. 50 Bleecker street that caused a damage of \$5,000. The first floor was occupied by D. Sickles & Co., Masonic goods, damaged by water, \$1,000. The second floor was used by J. Whitmore, who suffered a loss of \$1,000, and the third floor was occupied by J. H. Evans, who had a damage of \$3,000; top floor, Z. B. S. Thomas, damage \$1,500, by fire and water. Springmeyer & Co. kept a lager beer saloon in the basement; damage \$500.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The unfinished race for the 2:25 purse, commenced on Saturday at Fleetwood Park, was decided yesterday afternoon by Blanketing the heat, beating Joker by two lengths, making the heat in 2:25.