

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 385 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—GENERA CROSS.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 34 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—ENOCH ARDEN.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE BLACK COOK.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—THE LIAR.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—THE WICKED WORLD.
WORLD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—VICTIMS—SOLON SHINGLE. Afternoon and evening.
BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—THE NEW MADRAGA.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—HUMPHY DUMPTY ABROAD.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—ORIBELLO.
PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—ITALIAN OPERA—LA TRAVIATA.
GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—DIE OESCHENKELN.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 29 Bowery.—Variety Entertainment. Matinee at 2 1/2.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner Sixth av.—NEGRS MINSTRELS, &c.
FAIN HALL, Great Jones street, between Broadway and Bowery.—THE PILGRIM.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT.
COOPER INSTITUTE.—LAUGHING GAS AND MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1873.

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A FAMINE IN IOWA.—We should as soon expect to hear of a famine in St. Domingo, and yet it appears that in Northwestern Iowa, which borders upon the arid Great Plains, and particularly in the counties of Lyon and Osceola, the suffering among the people has been very severe for lack of the actual necessities of life, caused by the utter failure of grain there last summer. It is even said that several women have died in the destitute district from actual starvation. But those portions of Iowa which are so well supplied with grain that the people know not what to do with it should at once send up the needed relief to the suffering northwestern corner of the State. It is a crying shame to the State that man, woman or child within its limits should be permitted to die of starvation.

A DEMAND THAT SHOULD BE MADE FROM SPAIN.—Many years ago England contracted treaty obligations with Spain by which her Consul General was permitted to exercise the powers of envoy or political agent. The Governor General of the island himself has since that date been delegated the adequate powers to treat with the English representative as a fully accredited diplomatist, addressing his communications to the Foreign Office. Would it not be timely for the State Department to make a demand for the recognition of a like quality for Consul General Hall?

The Virginus Outrage and the Santiago Butchery—Three Views of the Subject.

The people of the United States were favored yesterday through the columns of the HERALD with three views of their difficulty with Spain, or rather with the Spanish ruffians in Cuba, taken from as many different standpoints. One was the opinion of the London Times, the recognized organ of British sentiment, in regard to the five demands reported to have been made upon or indicated to the Spanish government as the atonement for the Virginus outrage; another was the plea of Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister at Washington, in justification of the acts of the Spanish war steamer and the Cuban authorities, and the third was a dissection of the case by the keen, analytical mind of Reverdy Johnson. The London Times, we are told, approves of all the alleged demands except the first—that is, for the surrender of the Virginus. The release and restoration to our protection of the surviving captives; a money indemnity to the heirs of those who have been butchered; the trial and punishment of their murderers, and the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in Cuba as the source of all the pending troubles, are demands of which the English organ approves and in which it believes the British government might well join; but it does not consider that the United States can in justice ask the surrender of the Virginus. In the brief cable despatch announcing these conclusions the reasoning by which they are reached is not given; but we must conclude that it is based upon the admitted character of the business in which the captured vessel was engaged rather than upon any doubt as to her nationality—first, because the right of the Virginus to sail under the American flag is accepted by our government, and next, because the condemnation of our demand for her surrender appears to be made absolute, and not conditional upon the proofs of nationality. We can readily understand this apparent sympathy with the act of the Tornado on the part of England, who still clings lovingly to the right of visitation and search, although she has long since yielded the desire to attempt the enforcement of the one and absolutely relinquished the other, except as a belligerent right in time of war. But the United States has written in the blood of its citizens, and at the cost of a war with England, its determination to maintain the freedom of the high seas to vessels of all nations in time of peace, free from visitation or search. Spain has elected to deny the existence of war in Cuba, and she must abide by the consequences of the position she has taken. Our government denies that the Spanish war steamer had any better right to visit and search a United States vessel than to land upon and invade our soil. Hence we claim that the seizure of the Virginus was an act against our sovereignty as a nation, whatever may have been the character of the trade in which she was engaged, and the act would be equally unjustifiable if it should be proved that the captured vessel had landed men and arms in Cuba a hundred times prior to her last voyage. The contempt shown for our flag by the disregard of all laws that would apply even to a legal prize, by the failure to notify the representative of the United States at Santiago of the capture and by the suppression of his communications with his own government, are only aggravations of the outrage. The demand for the surrender of the Virginus will therefore be firmly maintained by our government, for it embodies a principle of wider importance even than that embraced in the demands for the release of the surviving captives, indemnity to the heirs of the murdered men, the punishment of the murderers and the abolition of Cuban slavery.

While we regard the opinions of the great English organ with respect, as reflecting the popular sentiment of the nation and the wishes of the government, and while we are glad to receive the endorsement of England as to the justice and propriety of the majority of our demands upon Spain, we must repeat what we have before said, that the quarrel which has been forced upon us by the Spanish-Cuban government is one that affects the honor of the American Republic, and in the settlement of which we cannot permit any other nation to take part. We must deal with the Cuban question now as an American question alone; as one which affects our interests and safety at our own doors, and with which, as such, we alone have the right to deal. In saying this we do not desire to be understood as indifferent to European opinion or as prepared to treat the views of England or any other friendly nation with contempt. We simply claim that the interest of European Powers in the political condition of Cuba is distant and indirect, while to the United States it is a near and vital question. In the outrage upon our flag; in the swift murder of those under its protection, many of whom were our own citizens; in the insults offered to our representatives; in the danger of war thrust upon us without any justification, we see only the culmination of a long series of wrongs inflicted upon us by a system which for five years past has defied our national rights and affronted humanity. Now that patience is exhausted it is for America to settle the future, and to decide how her interests are to be protected in the future. In this work we accept sympathy—we decline alliance. Our commerce and the lives of our citizens are threatened by men who, while nominally acting under the authority of a recognized government, in fact set that authority at defiance, and commit acts of piracy and murder by which we are made to suffer. We must protect ourselves and end this forever. To do so effectually it is necessary that we occupy with our forces the island held by these lawless ruffians, and this we should do without delay. We can then receive such propositions as Spain may have to offer, and we may then be glad to consult with England as to our future action; but at present the quarrel is our own, and must be settled by our government as an American question alone.

The plea in justification interposed by the Spanish Minister at Washington will scarcely excite much attention; it certainly will not change or in any degree modify the public verdict against the atrocity of the Virginus outrage. The ideas expressed by Admiral Polo are those of a gentleman whose views of international law and national rights are held subservient to the supreme will of that nation of which he is a loyal and devoted representa-

tative. If they appear to us to be haughty and overbearing we must remember the blood that runs in the Spaniard's veins and look upon them with indulgence. Admiral Polo falls into one error which is excusable, because it is no doubt suggested to his mind by the promptings of our own officials at Washington. The people who "clamor for war" do not, he says, represent the real sentiment of Americans at large. They regard war as a "good thing," because it would find employment for "the many idle people about New York." Now, no Americans clamor for war for the sake of war. Those who insist upon a full vindication of our national honor; upon the punishment of the savage cutthroats in Cuba who disgrace the Spanish uniform; upon atonement for the seizure of an American vessel on the high seas and the butchery of her people, whether done with or without the authority of Spain; those who demand these reparations, with the sword ready to their hands if they should be refused, do represent the real sentiments of the American people, and so Admiral Polo and his government will discover. The Admiral will also find that the United States cannot endorse his position that the law of evidence has no force and no binding effect in the dealings of nations with one another; that "a statement of a certain fact by one friendly government to another ought to be sufficient evidence" to justify any act; that "diplomatic action should not be hampered" by any of those proofs by which truth or falsity, justice or injustice, are ordinarily established. It is this principle which induced the Tornado to invade the deck of an American vessel on the high seas, to tear down the American colors and to carry his prize into a Spanish-Cuban port, with the Spanish flag flying over it. What mattered the insult to our national honor, the violation of law and treaty, when the "mere statement of a certain fact" by Spain to the friendly government at Washington must be accepted by the latter as complete satisfaction? It is this principle, advanced by Admiral Polo, which prompted the bloodthirsty little butcher, Burriel, to cut the telegraph wires, to intercept the despatches of an American Consul and to murder American citizens and others entitled to American protection, without the form of a trial. What mattered the enormity of the crime when the "mere statement of a certain fact" by Spain to our government must be accepted as sufficient explanation of the proceedings? This outrageous claim, advanced by the Spanish Minister, really lies at the bottom of all our troubles with his country. Spain regards her own will as supreme and haughtily refuses any other explanation of her acts than those which she chooses to give of her own free will. Early in this affair, when the slaughter house wall at Santiago was yet splashed with the wet blood of poor Fry and his fellow victims, we were told from Washington that we must be patient; that Spain could not afford in her present condition to yield to "demands," but would make concessions as a free-will offering if we would refrain from a demand for reparation. We had been insulted as a nation and our people had been foully butchered, but, hat in hand, we were asked to wait the pleasure of Spain; not to "demand" anything; not to insist upon the immediate release of the captives, the surrender of our vessel, the punishment of the buccaneers and assassins, indemnity for the past and security for the future, but to be humble and patient until the Spanish government was ready to yield us such reparation as it might see fit. With all respect to Admiral Polo, the "senseless clamor," as he civilly calls it, of the American people, will thunder against the outrageous principle he lays down and against its application to the atrocities of his countrymen at Santiago de Cuba.

We recommend to the Spanish Minister a careful study of the opinion of that able jurist, Reverdy Johnson, on this Virginus case. It will enlighten him on those principles of international law and national rights which he does not at present appear to have studied to advantage except from a Spanish point of view. The strong mind of the American public seizes the case and his keen reasoning power lays its every point open plainly before the world. He proves beyond a cavil that the seizure of the Virginus was an illegal act, in disregard of the authority and in violation of the sovereignty of the United States; that the atrocities committed on the crew and passengers, independent of the sacred laws of humanity, were without justification or excuse under the public law of the world. His clear exposition sweeps away out of sight the absurd "international law" of the Spanish Minister and the stupid platitudes of the respectable Dr. Woolsey. To be sure, Reverdy Johnson believes that no war will result from those Spanish-Cuban crimes; but his judgment of their character establishes beyond a doubt the fact that an honorable peace can only be preserved by the prompt and unconditional compliance of the Spanish government with the demands of our outraged nation.

Cutting Down Comptroller Green's Estimate.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment October 31, 1873, came up for action. The Aldermen were in a very economical mood, for they cut down the contingencies for the Comptroller, passed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at \$500,000 to \$195,000, and passed a resolution that none of this sum should be used for the purpose of influencing legislation, or, as Alderman Van Schaick said, to pay lawyers' fees. Will Mr. Green understand this significant hint? The appropriations for the Mayor's office were reduced \$11,000. Another hint to the Comptroller's friend. At the same time the appropriations for the Department of Public Works were raised \$270,000; for the Department of Public Parks, \$134,500; for the Police Department, \$320,000, and for the Board of Education, \$152,000. A motion to reduce the allowance to the Board of Health \$94,000 was defeated. The liberality for public improvements and for preserving the peace and health of the city will be commended as much as the check placed upon the Comptroller's extravagance, expensive litigations and lobbying at Albany.

SPECIFIC RETRENCHMENT.—The retrenchment of the specie payments in silver from five dollars a die to the fractional parts of a dollar

at the Treasury Department. This looks like progress towards the general resumption of specie payments; but Rome was not built in a day.

Mr. Disraeli at Glasgow—The Political Outlook in Europe and the Coming Contest in England.

Mr. Disraeli, it would appear, has at last been able to make his long-expected visit to Glasgow. The ex-Premier, it will be remembered, has for over a year been Lord Rector elect of the University of Glasgow. But for the unexpected death of Mrs. Disraeli the visit to Glasgow would most certainly have been made last winter. The expected visit had acquired some importance from the fact that it had been so long deferred, as well as from the reputation of the man and the peculiarly interesting condition of British politics, regarding which it was certain Mr. Disraeli would have something to say. The Lord Rector is elected by the students of the University. The office is purely honorary. Among the Lord Rectors of the University of Glasgow are to be found some of the greatest names connected with the literature and politics of England: Burke, Adam Smith, Campbell, the poet; Brougham, Peel, Earl Russell, Lord Palmerston, Lord Macaulay, Lord Eglinton, Sir Archibald Alison, the historian; the Duke of Argyll, Lord Lytton and others of equal celebrity have been honored by the votes of the students and have graced the rectorial chair. To this bright band has now been added the name of Benjamin Disraeli—a name which will not certainly detract from the honor of the office or make it less an object of ambition to the statesmen and men of letters of the future.

After the ceremony of installation, which is rather a pompous, old-fashioned kind of affair, it is customary for the new Lord Rector in his robes of office to address the students. The addresses have been carefully preserved; the new Rector tries to do his best, and it is but fair to say that the addresses, as a rule, have been equal to the occasion and not unworthy of their authors. It is also customary on such occasions for the civic authorities to present the Lord Rector with the freedom of the city and to entertain him at a banquet. It is then, unless provision has been made for a public meeting, that the great speech is made. When, as in the present case, the Lord Rector is a leader in politics, he is expected in some sense to review the general situation; and, as a general thing on such occasions, revelations are looked for. Such are the reasons which brought Mr. Disraeli to Glasgow, and such are the circumstances in which, on Saturday, he found himself.

The circumstances, it must be admitted, were favorable for a political demonstration. Our report of the demonstration, though brief, leaves us in little doubt that the ex-Premier made the best of his opportunities. Mr. Disraeli is too old and practised a speaker to make a failure in public; and we may well take it for granted that he reviewed the situation skillfully and made a good party speech and a somewhat successful bid for power. Glasgow has not had since 1832 much sympathy for the Tories; but it would not be wonderful if Mr. Disraeli had left behind him a deep impression and made some converts. We are told that he severely criticised the government. This, of course, was to be expected. It is generally understood that the present Parliament will be dissolved next year. It is undeniable that Mr. Gladstone is less popular in the House of Commons and less popular in the country than he was three or even two years ago. His majorities have been gradually diminishing, and he has sustained one or two damaging defeats. For some time past the elections, both in town and country, have been going against him. The Tories have been gaining strength in the House and winning at the ballot box. It is not impossible that in the event of a general election the Tories will be found so strong in the House that Mr. Gladstone may find it convenient to resign. In such a case Mr. Disraeli will again be Prime Minister of England. To this end he and his party, from the platform and through the press, are now laboring. In the present condition of Europe—in the politico-ecclesiastical conflict now going on in Germany, in Switzerland and in Italy; in the efforts now being made in France to revive legitimacy and make the Church supreme, and in the peculiar antagonisms which are now rending asunder unhappy Spain—Mr. Disraeli sees evidences of a great coming struggle between the spiritual and temporal powers—a struggle which is to result in dreadful anarchy. We are not so fearful as Mr. Disraeli of coming evils, and we question much whether he is as fearful as he pretends. It is not difficult, however, to see Mr. Disraeli's motives. Mr. Gladstone has gone too far, as he thinks, and as many of the English people think, in the way of conciliating the Catholics of Ireland. It is the opinion of Mr. Disraeli, and it is the opinion of many others, that Mr. Gladstone's conciliation policy has proved a failure. At the hustings during the next general election the "No Popery" cry will be raised by the author of "Lothair" and his followers, and the condition of Europe will be a convenient text to preach from. What Mr. Disraeli means by declaring that "the partition of Home Rule will yet unmask themselves and show Great Britain their real designs" is not so clear. One thing only is plain—he does not intend to bid for support from the Home Rule party. Mr. Disraeli's speech may wear a different aspect when we have it in full before us. Such, however, for the present is the meaning we have caught. It is one of the first indications we have had of the character of the approaching political conflict in England. Unless we greatly mistake, the forthcoming general election will be one of the most exciting which Great Britain and Ireland have experienced since the passing of the first Reform bill.

The Lie Diplomatic.

"I knew," said the learned Touchstone, "when seven justices could not take up a quarrel; but when the parties were met themselves, one of them thought but of an if—as, 'if you said so then I said so'—and they shook hands and swore brothers;" and this, it seems, is not greatly unlike the diplomatic operations of first class governments in second class hands. One of our correspondents discovered the case on which our government rested its claims in the Virginus difficulty had been laid before the Spanish government in the form of five specific allegations, which allegations he sent us, and we gave them to our readers as the "five points" of our reclamation against Spain. As the HERALD is the only paper that has correspondents who get the news, we were the only paper that obtained these points. We have, of course, been roundly abused for it by all the papers that were less fortunate; all pitching into us together, some in a spirit of lively juvenile fury and others in the inane impotence of superannuated drivell. They have actually charged us with getting up a disturbance and almost making a war, so that we have stopped once or twice to reflect whether we ourselves had seized the Virginus and killed her company, or whether or no it was really the Cubans, and whether after all that first offence was not venial by comparison with the greater one of publishing all the news in reference to the subject. Some of the fine journalists who touch things so delicately, and fancy that they serve the country well by paying compliments to the Spaniard when he kills our sailors and uses our flag for a door mat, have even published a positive denial of our points and the declaration "by authority" that no such demands had been made. But now it all comes out very nicely. It seems our government has presented just exactly these points to the Spanish government, but they prettily qualified with Touchstone's wonderful world. There is an "if" in the case. Mr. Fish has made no such demands. Of that we will readily acquit

How Many of the Virginus' Captives Have Been Murdered?—Conducting and Startling Statements.

It will be remembered that Consul General Hall, in his official despatches from Havana, dated November 13, contradicted the report that more of the men of the Virginus than the first fifty-three had been executed at Santiago de Cuba—that is, Ryan, Varona, Del Sol and Cespedes on the 4th, thirty-seven others on the 7th and twelve more on the 8th. Now we have a statement that can hardly be questioned, confirming the report that fifty-seven others had been slaughtered on the 10th, three days before the despatches from Consul General Hall were dated. We have before us a copy of *El Eco de Cuba*, published in Havana, and dated the 15th of November, in which the editor says:—"At the time we go to press with this number we have received newspapers from Santiago de Cuba. According to these there were shot on the 10th inst. fifty-seven (57) more of the pirates captured on the Virginus. The trial proceeds with activity, and we learn from persons who are well informed of the proceedings of the Court that only eighteen (18) will escape the extreme penalty; some of these, for example, as machinists, because they did not know where they were going; others, because they were minors or were embarked by force. It is believed that but four or five will obtain full liberty." Admitting that *El Eco de Cuba* went to press on the evening of the 14th, the date of the issue being the 15th, we are led to inquire how it was that Consul General Hall could be ignorant on the 10th of what occurred at Santiago de Cuba on the 10th? True, it is possible that he could not get this news in three days. Yet *El Eco de Cuba* had time to copy on the fourth day what the Santiago papers had found time to print after the execution of the fifty-seven victims. We fear there is little doubt of the fact, horrible as it is, for the Santiago papers mention the proceedings circumstantially, and must have known the truth of what they published. Besides, the censorship over the press is so strict in Cuba that no paper, we presume, could publish, or would venture to publish, what was well known and of such a grave nature. The number captured on the Virginus was one hundred and sixty-three. It has been admitted that fifty-three were slaughtered on the 4th, 7th and 8th of November. The fifty-seven victims on the 10th would make the whole number of executions to that date one hundred and ten. The press despatch from Havana, dated the evening of the 14th, quoted the *Diario de Cienfuegos* as saying that fifty-seven of the Virginus' captives had been shot on the 10th. The subsequent despatch from Havana on the 17th, which says that the report from Cienfuegos had not been confirmed by latest advices from Santiago, goes for little, we think, now that the Santiago papers have made a circumstantial statement and the *Eco de Cuba*, of Havana, has copied it. The Havana press despatch of the 18th confirms the other statement, copied by the *Eco de Cuba*, that only eighteen would escape the extreme penalty; for it says, four were condemned to the chain gang for life, three to eight years' imprisonment, eight to four years' imprisonment and three were set at liberty. This is the precise number spoken of by the Santiago papers. Who, then, can doubt the accuracy of the account of the slaughter of the fifty-seven from such a reliable source? But there were still left, besides the one hundred and ten executed and the eighteen which have escaped the extreme penalty, thirty-five of the captives. What has been their fate? The Santiago papers say only eighteen would escape the extreme penalty, and eighteen was just the number, as we see, that has been sentenced to the chain gang and imprisonment. May we not fear that by this time the thirty-five have suffered death as well as the one hundred and ten? Do we want any further evidence of the utter disregard of and contempt for the United States government on the part of the brutal Spanish authorities in Cuba? And could not some of these unfortunate creatures have been saved from death if our own government or its agents had acted with vigor and promptly and had not trusted to the lying Spaniards? The more the facts of this horrible crime against humanity and the law of nations are revealed the more startling and heartrending they appear.

him. We indeed might have known him too well to let any word of so peremptory and virile a character slip into our columns in connection with any of his acts. Old Hickory was the stripe of mortal that made demands in any given case; Mr. Fish is one of the other kind of human creatures—one of the boneless sardines of the diplomatic larder. But all that is to be changed in our report is the word "demands." Our government has presented the "five points" in the form of a "diplomatic memorandum"—so it is explained from Washington; and if, upon mature and well-delayed inquiry, the government can be satisfied that the facts are as everybody else knows they are, then Mr. Fish, like Sue in the ballad, "will wave his lily hand," or, like the great prestidigitateur, wave a willow wand, and the diplomatic memorandum will become a demand. It seems, therefore, that we gave our government credit for too much straightforward earnestness and common sense in the first place, and that the whole press was misled by the "lie diplomatic" when it was published from Washington that there were no such "demands." There are several other of these parts of diplomacy in circulation just now. It seems that somebody—we cannot say who, but none of our correspondents—reported that an attempt to assassinate General Sickles had been made; and as this proved a canard the government hastened to contradict it, and even went so far as to declare that there had been no hostile demonstration; and this, although it had been circumstantially reported that General Sickles' remaining in Madrid was solely due to the active mediation of Mr. Layard. Here the "lie diplomatic" seems to figure in several places. And now we have a despatch from London denying that General Sickles ever expressed the opinion that war was inevitable. We are not aware who has charged General Sickles with the expression of any such opinion, and therefore cannot say who may be made to feel himself an unworthy and dreadful creature by this denial. We doubt if any such publication has been made in the American press. We are sure that no such allegation regarding General Sickles has been made in our despatches, and as the other papers depend upon us for their news we fancy they have not had the independence or effrontery to venture such a statement for themselves.

A SOUTHERN PROPHECY.—"One of the most prophetic, cautious and wary of our Georgia statesmen," says the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, "thinks Grant will seize Cuba if the botheads will only give him time." It may be stated that it was the botheads, or rather, as they were then called, the "Hotspurs" of the South, who prevented the settlement of a "little misunderstanding" in which President Grant had a hand some time ago. Nevertheless, in this Spanish matter there is no doubt but the "wary Georgia statesman" referred to is nearer right now than when he accepted the Vice Presidency of the Southern Confederacy. However, Congress meets in a few days, and we may then expect to hear that "still, small voice" from Georgia still proclaiming for war in the interests and for the honor of the whole Union.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Senator Fenton is again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
United States Senator Oglesby, of Illinois, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Congressman Lewis B. Gunkel, of Ohio, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Captain J. H. Rowland, United States Navy, is quartered at the Hoffman House.
Ex-Congressman John Lynch, of Maine, yesterday arrived at the Windsor Hotel.
Major M. A. Reno, United States Army, is renovating his system at the Glenham Hotel.
Sir Robert Hoodson has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.
Ex-Congressman Thomas Cornell, of Rondout, N. Y., is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Senator Sumner arrived at the Brevoort House last night from Boston on his way to Washington, where he expects to arrive on Thursday.
Another Indian delegation arrived at the Grand Central Hotel last evening from Washington. Colonel John E. Smith, United States Army, accompanies the party.
The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute are in Rome, accompanied by Monsignor Capel. The mission of the party is supposed to be connected with the projected establishment of a Catholic University in England.
A Western paper relates as an illustration of the power of love the case of Miss Catharine Oates, of Cornwall, England, who travelled all the way to Tuolumne county, California, to wed the lover she had not seen for eight years, and found him wedded to a Mexican ranchero's daughter and the father of only five children.
Judgments amounting to \$2,700 have been rendered against a Mattoon (Ill.) saloon keeper and in favor of the wives of three drunken husbands to whom the saloon keeper had been in the habit of selling liquor, and who neglected to ascertain whether the said wives had granted to the said husbands the usual "permit" in such cases made and provided.
A Tama county (Iowa) girl, of 19 summers, has, with her own hand, during the past season, raised 1,000 bushels of corn, 500 head of cabbage, 100 bushels of onions, and calculates on netting \$500. Some impecunious and lazy Eastern youth, who has only been able to raise a feeble mustache during his life, will probably "go West" and marry this amazing heroine.
M. John Lemoine, the Parisian journalist, is to enter the diplomatic service. M. Lemoine is said to "think like an Englishman and write like a Frenchman," and for these facilities, which, perhaps, epitomize journalistic ability, he has been permitted to write in one column of the *Journal des Debats* his personal opinions, which have lately coincided with the general sentiment of the *Journal*.
A lady lecturer has sought advice at the Westminster Police Court, London. She alleged she had been engaged by the Tichborne claimant to deliver a series of lectures upon his life travels, &c., at a salary of £50 per week. She delivered lectures and incurred expenses, and wanted to know how she was to get paid the amount due, £26. The magistrate could not help her further than to say she might proceed by action at law.
A wonderful merchant has just died in Liverpool, England. His name was Mr. Edward Gorton. In youth he was a great traveler, and became an accomplished linguist, so that he acted as interpreter at Queen Caroline's trial. He engaged in the Greek revolution and showed great bravery. Afterwards he kept the dwellings of Naples in terror with his reputation. Returning to England he settled down as a merchant in Liverpool. He was, in addition to his other professions, an author.
To show that the Emperor William has long held the sentiment expressed in his late reply to the Pope's letter, it is now published that, when in Constance, Switzerland, the substance of the old emperors, but it never lead a Pope's horse by the bridle." While the Emperor spoke he was in the council hall and looking at a fresco painting of a triumphal procession, in which the Emperor Sigismund is represented as leading Pope Martin's horse.