# THE CUBAN QUESTION | the commanders of of war, in differed and bays. I the stration of the Error Cord North about the Error Cord North about the Error Cord North about the Error Cord North America

Spanish Press Justification of the Massacres.

Action of the British Nave Authorities.

The Colored Men of the South Aroused.

# THE SPANISH PRESS.

Justifying 'Ae Santingo Massacres-The Victims of the "Pirate Vessel" Despate' ed with "Activity" that Spanish "Jr Asce Might Shine."

The Diario de la Marina of Havana in its issue of the 18th inst. has a leader from which the follow-

The always famous Herald and other American bewspapers have launched forked and sheet lightning against Spain and produced some agitation among the mere impressionable and less thoughtul portion of the people; but these exaggerated ebuilitions have not been without their corrective. Speaking for itself, the Courrier less Etats Units says:—\* \* \* If there has been an effective violation of international law, and an outrage to the American flag, full and complete satisfaction will be exacted, but nothing must be done under the pressure of the feeling of the moment. \* \* \* We can gather from what has been said—and we

satisfaction will be exacted, but nothing miss of the moment.

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We can gather from what has been said—and we have taken care to not cite suspicious authorities—that the secessionists residing in New York trespuss openly and scandalously the laws of the country and international right, in preparing filthustering exp ditions, and that the government at Washington is undoubtedly obliged to do everything possible to prevent such acts. The right of the United States to ask justice from Spain for any outrage made to their flag, is acknowledged; but this right must be kept within the bounds of a healthy, logical relation to the compliance with their duty, as we have mentioned. If this duty is religiously compiled with, if the American government does not consent to the gathering together nor the sailing of fillbustering expeditions, they have the right to exact of the Spaniards that we should in every case respect their flag; but if they lukewarmly attend to duty, if expeditions succeed one another, the government in Washington have really no right to reclaim; that is, when the capture of a ship badly covered with the starry banner is followed by clear proof that she conducted a fillbustering expedition against Spanish territory.

In our Sunday's article, referring to the same question, we laid down the following theory, taking fit from the Courrier des Etats Unis:—"To justify the capture of the Virginius Spain should prove that she carried a fillbustering expedition destined to Cuba." This is precisely the second part of the international question. A priori and a posteriori we prove that the Virginius had on board a fillbustering expedition bound for Cuba; but, as every day augments the proofs, and the question is very important, we will not do bad in producing them. In a despatch from Jamaica, the following might be read on the day before the capture of the ship:—

The fibruster steamer Virginius, after embarking a numerous party of Cubans and a large quantity of war material, which had been warehoused, the langu We can gather from what has been said-and we

phies, indicating the object of their voyage, in order, without doubt, that the authorities of this antille should not remain in ignorance of it.

Twenty-four hours after the Virginius had left the port of Kingston the authorities knew of her sailing with an expedition on board, and naturally teey took what precautions were considered necessary to prevent a disembarkation on our shores. In the columns of the Diario de la Marina it was stated that in the night of the 29th ultimo the Virginius tried to land her cargo on the southern coast; but she was unable to do it. In a word, from the 23d of October until the evening of the 3ist, the Virginius was an astnte smuggler, a precoclous filiouster, that was advancing and retring to and from the coasts of Cuba, according to her wishes, with the firm purpose of disembarking men, arms and material of war. On the evening of the 3ist, the corvette Tornado came in sight of and chased her until she was captured. Should she have been released because the flag of the United States was dishonored at her masthead? The American people cannot expect such a thing. The government of Washington will never set it down in a note.

The Courrier des Etats Unis believes that proceeding in good faith, as it is natural for the government of the United States to proceed, serious com-

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The courrier des Etats Unis believes that proceeding in good faith, as it is natural for the government of the United States to proceed, serious complications between the two Powers can be avoided, and this belief is founded on the conviction that the initiation of negotiations would probably lead to the demonstration that the Virgnius was a fillustering vessel, and not an American ship engaged in legal commerce, and the rôle of the government would in that case be reduced to fruitless demonstrations. A washington correspondent is not very far from the same opinion when he concludes as follows:—'It is seen by the Department of State, although protesting against the useless irritation provoked by the Spanish government among our people, by the abuse of summary punishment, that it does not wish to be compromised in dignity by precipitately embracing the cause of the Virginius, to soon find out that any intervention could not, according to international law and treaty stipilations, be justified."

The Washington correspondent of the Herald says that an employed of high category had, among other things, expressed the following opinion:—It is said that the case of the Virginius is entirely distinct from that of the Trent; but that it is similar to the Alabama affair. The Trent was a steamer employed bona fade in the carrying of passengers, that constantly trafficked legally between the Antilles and England, the giventer by Admiral Willes. The Alabama, and that rightfully carried the flag of Great Britain. For this reason our government disapproved of her capture by Admiral Willes. The Alabama, on her part, during all her cruise, sailed with English papers, in the same way that the Virginius pretends to be American, in virtue of possessing documents from the United States; but the government holds that she has no more right to dichonor the American flag, making it cover in a frandulent way i

An American paper says:—"We think that many members of the captured Virginius expedition have been recruited and exercised in this city—New York—under the direction of Jesus del Sol, and in flagrant violation of our national laws and of our ebligations towards Spain." The authorized organ, of Fresident Grant and of his Cabinet says this, and, in stating a certain fact it makes an indirect charge against the American authorities who have allowed Jesus del Sol to recruit and exercise fill-busters in the city of New York." \* \* We could add much to the various quotations that have been cited, but we think them more than sufficient to justify the capture and to prove at the same time that the dispassionate papers and people of the United States begin to clearly see and concede that we are in the capture of the pirate vessel, we positively know that the courts martial, although they have proceeded with great activity, have conscientiously and scrupplously filled all the formalities of the law, and sentenced with justice. The trials have been held while under the belief that Spain might find the reself in the sorrowful necessity of being severe: but, before all and above all, that her justice should shine. erican paper says:- "We think that many

# They Were Right-Discontentment in

The following extracts are from a leading article of La Constancia, published on the 19th inst., in Havana:-

Mayana:—
What have the good Spaniards of Cuba done? They have captured a ship, with men, arms and horses that were coming, as they had several times before, to execute a piratical disembarkation on the coasts of this spanish Antille. The people comprising the expedition have been turned over to the tribunals and sentenced to the punishment marked by law. What the punitiests, politicians and public functionaries may say about the matter is of no importance to us. What does matter is the reclamations that may be brought about by the capture of the Virginius and the punishment of the people who were on board of her. \* \* "

If the custom of powerful nations constitutes a right we would say that the commander of the Tornado had power to sink the Virginius even if anothered in the Thames, by the side of London Bridge, or in the bays of New York or Philadelphis. The circumstances of the Virginius do not inforted in the Tornado had no very the property of the program of the

of-war, in differe and hays.

At times, inside of neutral ports istration of with the history of the adminther the fore North before us, and with what about the fore the North before us, and with what about the fore the North before us, and with what about the North before us, and with what about the North data to see how the British of the North data to see how the British under a neartal nag had aided their ereign en mies, or their rebel subjects in Ireland, Scotted, America or India. What the English did to the butch in 1780 and 1781, in Europe and in America, mas no parallel; and in particular what the wheted Robert Vaughan carried on in the same writer, his cruelty and rapine solide the glory of Admiral Rodney. We will say nothing of what the English have done in this century to meutrals; it is sufficent to remember their horrible doings in Denmark, which cost so many lives and millions of dollars to those who were not even their enemies.

what the English have done in this century to neutrals; it is sufficent to remember their horrible doings in Denmark, which cost so many lives and millions of dollars to those who were not even their enemies.

With respect to American publicists we will only say that they cannot deny that the Virginius was a pirate ship, because she salled under no other dag than that of the Cuban rebels, which nobody had recognized. Notwithstanding the American professors of international maritime law agree that if the Virginius was discovered in Spanish waters and pursued on the high seas, getting into English waters, the British government was the party bound to make reclamation.

\* \* The American people, complaining of the protection which the Confederates found is neutral ports, accused the English government of having permitted the arming, manning and sending out of Confederate privateers from their ports.

If the commander of the Kearsarge retired seven miles from the coast of Cherbourg to fight the Alabama it was not so much, as he said in his report, to avoid reclamations because the strong from the two beligerent vessels, and under certain circumstances she might have interposed between the Anglo-Americans, who were comparatively weak. But as the combat was delivered seven miles from the coast the combat was delivered seven the Anglo-Americans, who were comparatively weak. But as the combat was delivered seven miles from the coast the combat was delivered seven miles from the coast the combat was delivered seven the Anglo-Americans, who were comparatively weak. But as the combat was delivered seven miles from the coast the combat was delivered seven miles from the coast the commander of the French ship did nothing to prevent it. Consequently if all the ships of the British navy had been present they could not have rightfully prevented the capture of the Virginius.

The Florida was captured under more aggravating circumstances. The Confederate ship was in a neutral fortified port, in sight of all the inhabitants of the

Those who speak about reclamations find themselves in a more difficult position than those who dispute the legality of the capture of the ship. Those in the United States, either English or American by hirth, who allow themselves to be deceived into taking part in these expeditions do so at their own risk. This admission greatly simplifies the question. The reclamations of foreign consuls and ministers are thus disposed of.

The question, then, remains reduced to considerations of humanity. The reclamations of neither England nor America can be listened to, if we remember what its governments has done. We have only to remember the system of setting a price on the heads of rebel chiefs in India, during the last rebellion, to give an idea of the ground-less reclamations which the English government would bring against the legal action of our tribunals.

The following extract is from the Federalista,

The following extract is from the Federalista.

published in Madrid on the 4th inst.:—

The ambassador of the Casino Español of Havana has been newly installed in Madrid, and opened his sumptuous salcons to his friends and sympathizers. The government has substituted the conservative General Joveliar for the republican Pieltain. \* \* \* Mr. Cancto returns to Cuba as intendant, under the patronage of Mr. Zulueta, after assuring the latter that he would adopt no violent measure either politically or with respect to slavery, and after accepting as condition for the support that the people, and in particular the friends of Zulueta, are to give him, which involves nothing less than the assuming of the payment of the Cuban debt by the government. The republican party in Havana have been kept down by the friends of Castelar, and even persecuted in the Great Antille; where the sending out of military chiefs who were to replace the absolutist General Portillo and others has been significantly post-poned.

The possessors of slaves in Cuba interrupt radi-The possessors of slaves in Cuba interrupt radical meetings as they did in 1870, when a reconciliation was effected between them and the conservations, and have separated without being able to agree upon anything but the law of Moret, with its delay of 60 years and patronage of 10 more, counting from the termination of the civil war. The conservatives and slave owners have accomplished the sending out of Joveliar and the voyage of Soler y Pid, as well as the introduction into the presidential saloons of the specious policy of conciliation. Yesterday, abolition and the representative regimen, popular city government, the return of confiscated estates, amnesty, peace, democracy were the order of the day. Now, the status quo, with the same—absolutely the same—pretexus as a year ago, is staring us in the face.

# THE BRITISH LION AROUSED.

Official Correspondence Between the Commander of the British Man-of-War Niobe and the Military Commander of Santiago.

The following synopsis of the latest news is from letters and documents whose advance proofs have been kindly furnished by the editor of El Cronista,

of this city:-

of this city:—

A letter, under date of 12th inst., from Santiago de Caba, says that as soon as the naval court martial shall have sentenced the 12 persons who are now being tried, they will be turned over to the civil power to receive the different degrees of punishment that may be inflicted. Three persons were acquitted and will be set at liberty. The law will be complied with, and the delinquent punished with inflexible rigor.

The court martial continues its sittings, but only colored people and unimportant individuals remain to be trought before it.

The insurgents, profiting by the confusion caused by the capture of the Virginius, attacked Manzamilo, and penetrated three or four points about the suburbs, but did not get to the heart of the city. They burned some huts outside of town, and, upon retreating, left 19 dead behind. Stragglers who presented themselves to the Spaniards report General Vicente Garcia as among the killed. The Spaniards confess to three killed and 15 wounded.

An attack by the Cubans upon Baire is also reported by the same Spanish writer, who says that

wounded.

An attack by the Cubans upon Baire is also reported by the same Spanish writer, who says that it was "brusque."

The Commanding General of Santiago has asked The Commanding General of Santiage has asked the Captain General to send him some of the battalions that are working on the trocha. The writer then says that at this favorable season, perhaps, the men ought not to be taken from the unfinished trocha, but consoles himself with the assurance that if the Commanding General is only turnished with all the reinforcements he requires in a month or two that department, and, consequently, the island, will be completely pachied.

A series of official notes have been exchanged between the commanding General of Santiago.

between the commanuer of the Entish war steamer Niobe and the Commanding General of Santiago. In his first note the Englishman says, in substance, that, hearing from the Consul of his nation of five British subjects having been captured on the Virginius and put into prison, he requests infor-mation as to what has been done with them, and asks that sentence of death, if passed upon them, should be stayed. This note bears date of 8th November 1873.

November, 1873. Under the same date (8th inst.) the Commanding

should be stayed. This note bears date of \$11 November, 1873.
Under the same date (8th inst.) the Commanding General courteously replies, that until that date none of those who claimed English nationality—which for want of papers they were unable to prove—have been sentenced to death; but adds that it would be impossible to say what might happen to them in the future, and that if they should be sentenced the General has no power to delay the execution, which only the Captain General could do. The Englishman is also informed that eight of his countrymen are prisoners, whose names and ages are given.

To the above Spanish note the British sailor states, on the 9th inst., that as the General is acting under orders of the Captain General, no more executions of British subjects should take place while telegraphic communication with Havana is interrupted; third, that at the time of issuing the proclamation of Cabaliero de Rodas, in July, 1899, Great British ships out of their own waters, even if they had violated the laws of Spain; that it is not tolerated by international law for Spain to treat a smuggling ship and her crew as enemited, or to make them prisoners of war; the greatest punishment should be the confiscation of the ship; lourth, aithough the captured vesses is American, and not English, the same application of law must be observed towards British subjects on board of her, as if m an English ship; fifth, the English commander had instructions to interfere in behalf of his fellow subjects, for no matter if they might have offended same Spanish laws, it was not a crime that merited death; sixth, the English portion of the captured crew treated either as prisoners of war or as pirates; seventh, the British government looked upon the captured or the high seas of the Virginius as an unjustifiable act, and, therefore, it was to be hoped the General would spare the shedding of more blood; eignth, a French citizen is in prison and the commander of the Niobe makes the same demands for him as for the English prison

Under date of the 11th inst., the Commanding

virginius. Interest in one's fellow citizens in good reason for the conduct of the Captain. The General who possesses the milk of human kindness, would do so under equal circumstances; but the unjust war, &c. &c., waged against Spain, renders the death of the prisoners imperative. The Captain, it is presumed, has not fixed his attention upon the fact that some of the Virginius pirates were aiready pardoned twice by Spain. Supposing that some of the prisoners really were Englishmen, their nationality is not proved. They have come out in that plagne of lest adventurers, without country, family or known religion, the drosss and gangere of the nations, &c. &c. But it would have been noble and dignified if the authorities of Jamaica and of Kingston had not consented to tolerate constant conspiracy against Spain. God, who visibly favors the Spainiards, has confounded the plans of their enemies; and now that they are abandoned to their fate why does he (the Captain of the Niobe) come to interest himself, in the name of humanity, for the lives of men who are rejected by all nations? But the law must irremissibly be complied with unless the superior authority, in use of his high faculties, sees fit to order it otherwise. Concluding, the General says that it is a hard thing to resist the entreaties for mercy to the pirates which are being put forth; but it is all on account of the Central says that it is a hard thing to resist the entreaties for mercy to the pirates which are being put forth; but it is all on account of the central says that it is a hard thing to resist the entreaties for mercy to the pirates which are being put forth; but it is all on account of the central says that it is a hard thing to resist the entreaties for mercy to the pirates which are being put forth; but it is all on account of the central says that it is a hard thing to resist the entreaties for mercy to the pirates which are being 193 days on the ice, and last July Captain J. O. Buddington, who remained in the herce the sole, were letticall

# NORTH CAROLINA COLORED MEN.

Resolutions on the Virginius Massacre . and Cuban Independence.

RALEIGH, Nov. 25, 1873. A convention of the colored people of North Carolina, consisting of 136 delegates, representing 4s counties, and from every Congressional district in the State, assembled in this city to-day, to consider the subject of civil rights. They go to the fullest extent in Mr. Sumper's bill, in demanding of Congress a civil rights law guarto white people on railways, steamboats, and in hotels, theatres and every other place of public congregation and accommodation. Their resolutions on civil rights, set forth at length, were unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions on Cuba were offered and unanimously adopted amid patriotic impulse and declamation:—

and unanimously adopted amid patriotic impulse and declamation:

Whereas the people of the United States are filled with indignation and horror because of the forum execution in Cuba of thirty-seven officers and men or the American steamer Virginius, captured by Spanish authority on the hish seas, and murdered, in cold blood, by the same authority; the victims of these buicheries being strugging patriots and Cuban sympathizers, endeavoring, by the means in their power, to assist in emancipating the his island from the yoke of slavery—
Resolved. That the butcheries of the Spaniards belong to a past age, and while all the world advances in civilization and humanity they alone indulge in the atroctices of barbarism.

Resolved, build in longer exist in the fished of the study of the struggle for independence; and this Convention, representing the sentiments of the colored citizens of North Carolina, offer to the strugging patriotic Cubans their sympathy and their moral and religious support.

of humanity and good government, the United States should extend their sympathy and power over that island. Resolveil. That the blood of the Virginius marryrs has not, after all, been shed in vain; for the result may bring independence to Cuba, the last remnant of Spain's vast, demain, an island long clung to by the power of her strong arm, but a source of weakness to that power; that the atroctites of late are the outcroppings of the infamous slave system, the aristocratic slave lords of Cuba being the ones who are using every endeavor to repress freedom in that country, murdering republicans in cold blood wherever they get them in their power. We pray that food will not let this last always! The march of progress is onward, and even Spaniards must give way to its overpowering influences.

### JOURNALISTIC SENTIMENTS.

The Troy (N. Y.) Times insists that, war or no war, the honor of our country and its flag shall be

sentiment of the nation.

The Albany City Rem follows the lead of the argus in condemning all war measures and preparations. It says that war means debt and death and produces the Bible as evidence that peace-

nakers go to neaven.

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist does not want war and does not want Cuba, and says to take it would be only to appease the ire of a New York rabble. It probably has not studied the sentiments of its Southern brethren. The Fall River (Mass.) News says that a war with

Spain of course is not to be thought of if it can be honorably avoided, but if she cannot control the restless elements in Cuba it would be well to apply a little outside discipline upon the banditti that rule there.

it fears immediate taxation, the raising of an additional \$300,000,000 a year, the restoration of five cents duty on tea and 25 cents on coffee, fall of public credit.

The Davenport (Iowa) Democrat has its armor on, and tells the haughty Spaniard that times have altered since its slaves could land upon these shores and set up its standard. It says the Cuban waters must be occupied by an American fleet, and thousands of volunteers are ready to raily round

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has either mounted the white leather or is blinded by politics. It says that "an appeal to arms is only justifiable when all honorable means fail to maintain peace." It thus thrusts out its partisanship by stating that "a war with Spain means the continued success of the republican party."

The Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal is the republican possession of Cuba would be very little desirable even if the island were free and asking to be annexed," and then asks, "What would we do with Cuba ?" That question is easily answered-make it one of the richest States of the Union, and let it send two Senators and ten Representatives to Congress.

The Worcester (Mass.) Press takes a column to prove that the Virginius was a pirate vessel and that the United States has no right to complain of her capture, and promises in a future article to show that there are many reasonable doubts as to whether Spain owes us any reparation or apology for the Modoc massacre at Santiago de Cuoa.

The St. Louis Republican, democratic all over, says we have had enough "of diplomatic apology from Madrid and promises of better behavior."
Our country, it says in effect, is sternly inclined to demand not only perfect guarantees for the future but very substantial amends for the past, which it thinks cannot be obtained from Spain, but thust be exacted from the Cuban government.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette says the Virginius affair finds some of its importance in the fact that it is the latest of a series of outrages perpetrated on our citizens and flag; that the patience of our government is wearled; that weakness and diplo macy have had play long enough, and that, while war may be averted, events drive toward it, and but little will be required to precipitate it.

### CALIFORNIA. Conviction for Cruelty to Sailors-A Murder Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25, 1873. The jury in the case of Frank Harris, the mate of the ship Sunrise, tried for cruelty to seamen returned a verdict of guilty on 29 counts of the inictment to-night.
The trial of Toredo Morena, one of the Vasquez of murderers, is proceeding at Salinas City,

### CONVENTION OF GEORGIA GRANGERS. ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 25, 1873.

A convention of granges, held here to-day, lopted resolutions to establish direct shipment of cotton to Europe; to urge the refunding of the cotton tax to legitimate claimants, and the removal of all import duties except on conceded lux-uries. They endorse and urge the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal. The con-vention adjourned sine die, amid enthusiasm.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Nov. 26, 1873. At Cook's shingle mill, in this city, this morning, boiler exploded, killing Henry Provost, one of right we would say that the commander of the fifth inst., the commanding a boiler exploded, killing Heary Provest, one of Tornado had power to sink the Virginius even if anothered in the Thames, by the side of London Bridge, or in the bays of New York or Philadelphia.

Bridge, or in the bays of New York or Philadelphia. The circumstances of the Virginius did not differ from those of ether ships that were castlined by laws upon the beone of the hilburstering steamer. In the mili upon a pile of logs. Abother man was blown to leet through an opening in the mili upon a pile of logs. Abother man was

with his companions, by a Scotch sealing ship, the Polaris having meantime foundered in the Arctic Seas. Tyson and Buddington have not seen each other since they were separated in the tempest on that fearful Arctic night. Yesterday Captain Buddington arrived in this city from his house at Groton, Conn., having come on especially to see and greet his old shipmate, Tyson, who is still attached to the Tigress, and awaiting orders at the Brocklyn Navy Yard to go out of commission. It was Captain Buddington's desire to meet his old comrade unnannounced. As he passed into the Navy Yard, however, it was easily noticeable that the attaches had not forgotten the veteran salior, for he was frequently saluted by work men and officials. On visiting the Tigress he was disappointed to learn that Captain Tyson was not on board, and inquiry failed to check information of his place of residence, which, however, is in Brooklyn. Esquimaux Joe and some of the saliors still on board the steamer met their eld commander, and mutually warm greetings were exchanged at their miraculous separation, preservation and final meeting after an interval of 13 months. Captain Buddington remained about an hour in conversation with the officers of the vessel, and then took his departure.

### JUDICIAL INSPECTION.

The Police Justices Visiting the Institu-

tions.
Since the new Board of Police Justices has been established, by the appointments going into effect on the 4th inst., the gentlemen now sitting as magistrates have not been aware how the places looked to which, by their judicial mandate, the unfortunates coming before them are committed. According to an invitation extended by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the Police Magistrates paid a visit to Blackwell's and Ward's slands yesterday, for the purpose of inspecting the institutions thereon. Commissioner Myer Stern accompanied the Judges in their tour, and visitors. At eleven o'clock the party, con-sisting of Police Justices George Kasmire and visitors. At eleven o'clock the party, consisting of Police Justices George Kasmire and Smith, of the Harlem Police Court; Judges B. C. Wandell, of the Yorkville Court; Judges Kilbreth and Sherwood, of the Jefferson Market Court, and Judges Marcus Otterboung and Charles A. Flammer, of the Essex Market Court, with Police Commissioners Abram Duryea and Russell, Colonel Joel W. Mason and Mr. Thomas E. Freeborn, embarked on the steamer Minnehannock and steamed for the islands. The Charity Hospital was the first visited and its internal arrangements greatly admired for the comfort displayed therein. The Almshouse was inspected under the guldance of Warden Marshall Vought, as also the immense storehouses. At the Penitentiary the visitors arrived about the time when 400 convicts were just through dinner, and witnessed their marching out in squads, with "breast close to back," under the orders of Warden Linscomb and his deputy, Mr. James T. Couenhoven. On leaving here Mr. Anthony Allaire took charge of the party and chaperoned them through the Insane Asylum and subsequently to his residence, where some timely refreshments were served. Finally the guests of the Commissioners were brought to the Workhouse, where the veteran warden. Mr. Joseph Keene, regaled them with a fine repast, to which ample justice was done, the keen, bracing air having sharpened the judicial appetite very materially. At four o'clock the party returned to the city, highly delighted with their trip, and expressed themselves in unqualified terms of praise to Commissioner Stern for the energetic manner in which his commission administered the affairs in the institutions under their charge. Judges B. T. Morgan, Butler H. Bixby and Murray were unable to attend. Rev. George H. Hepworth, who was likewise an invited guest, came to the dock before the boat started to excuse himself for his inability to accompany the party.

# THE MURDERER MECHELLA.

Callous and Resigned to His Fate.

Next Friday week is the day appointed for the execution of Mechella, the Russian sailor who was convicted of the murder of United States Marshal Stephenson in Jersey City. It will be remembered Judge Bedle in passing sentence held out hope to the murderer in these words :-"Another tribunal before whom your case may be brought may see fit, in view of the provocation you received on the night preceding the murder, to commute the sentence which the Court is about to pronounce to imprisonment for life." From this remark it is manifest that when Judge Bedle's opinion is asked by the Court of Pardons now in session at Trenton-and

opinion is asked by the Court of Pardons, now in session at Trenton—and that Court is almost invariably guided by the opinion of the presiding judge—Mechella's prospects of commutation are favorable. The case was under consideration yesterday, and though the members of the Court are pledged to secrecy, some points were gleaned that indicate a commutation. Sheriff Reinhardt has not received any communication as yet from the Secretary of State relative to the case, and this delay he thinks is unfavorable to the condemned prisoner. If no communication be received by next Friday the Sheriff believes all hope will have departed.

Meantime the wretched man displays the same eccentricities that he would have the Court and jury mustake for insanity in the early stage of his imprisonment. He places his hands on his neck, shows how the rope is to be adjusted, and then, with a "hnp go," throws up his arms and jumps upward, as if he contemplated the last act in the terrible tragedy with indifference. He is fully convinced that he deserves to be nanged, and makes no complaint as the dread day approaches nearer and nearer. At the same time his physique is so altered that his weight is 50 pounds less than on the day of the murder. He is ever restless, except when sleeping—and he sleeps soundly—is constantly muttering with himself, and he will remain in an abstracted mood for hours if no person approaches him, He never becomes excited when left alone. His few friends in New York visit him frequently, and it is wonderful what fortitude and hope he derives from the sympathy they extend to him. Among those who visit him is his brother, who has left hos tone unturned to obtain from the Court of Pardons the commutation of the sentence.

### PITTSBURG'S CORRUPT COMMISSION How Half a Million of Municipal Mone Bolstered a Rotten Bank. Prittsbung, Pa., Nov. 26, 1873. Mr. Burgwin, an eminent lawyer and a member

of the Water Commission, made a statement this afternoon regarding the missing bonds of the city of Pittsburg. This gentleman is out of the pale o the Ring that runs this city; and in June last, being in ill health and under the advice of his physician, went abroad for his health. He did not return until August, and being otherwise afterwards engaged in his own private business, which had accumulated materially during his absence, devoted little or no time to this commission, and, consequently, was entirely ignorant of its trans

devoted little or no time to this commission, and, consequently, was entirely ignorant of its transactions. There seems to have been no particular desire left that he should have interested himself in them, for the King men were just then in clover. Burgwin, upon looking into the affairs of the commission, comes to the conclusion, after careful examination, that Ross, the secretary of the commission, is an embezzler to the amount of over \$300,000 of the city's money. This man, when he received checks from Philadelphia for bonds of the Water Commission of Pittsburg, sold by Townsend, Wheeler & Co., instead of depositing them in the city treasury, as was his common duty, took them to the National Trust Company, which concern is now suspended.

Ross admits that he deposited in this institution, in own name, but defends himself in so doing. He furthermore has made affidavits implicating certain other members of the commission. It is alleged that Ross, having been induced by certain stockholders of the National Trust Company to deposit temporarily in that bank, found himself caught in meshes from which he could not escape. The panic struck him with over \$200,006 of the commission money in that bank. Frightened, and not knowing what to do, he was told by the bank people that he would lose all he had put in unless he heiped to secure the bank from breaking. This he could only do by paying in more money. So he was induced to put in \$234,000 additional. He lost both. The whole truth about this outrageous defaication has not come to the surface yet, for the reason, it is said, that certain parties, of good standing in the community, are intimately connected with it.

The temper of the public has been raised, and will not be satisfied with any sham investigation. In the matter of political corruption in municipal affairs, Pittsburg seems to be equalled for boldness and in extent, perhaps, only by New York under the reign of tweets.

THE LATE AZARIAH C. FLAGG.

Eutogistic Memorial Letter from the Mayor to the Board of Aldermen. The following letter, enlogistic of the publ' a life and services and private virtues of the late Azariah C. Flagg, was addressed yesterd? J by the Mayor to the Board of Aldermen :-

Mayor to the Board of Aldermen:—

Mayor's Office. You. 26, 1673.

To the Honorable the Board of Alderman.

Gentlement to wou officially the intelliger of that I communicate to you officially the intelliger of that Azariah.

At the close of the next month, it will be 15 years since the public career of this er doesn't citizen was terminated. In that interval, to alty hereft of eyesight, but with an intellect clear fand strong, and a spirit confegeous and severe, be far lived in complete retirement, fulfilling some private trustariand ever thoughtful of all public interests. A fast, when a few days would have completed an age of 83 years, he has passed from among us.

There are peculiarities in the public career and public character of Mr. Flagg which make it specially if that the people of this first should panse a moment in their busy life to render a conspicuous homage to alm while his mortal remains are passing to the tomb.

He was born in Orwell, in the State of Vermont on the

the people of this State and the people of this city should pause a moment in their bury-life to render a conspicuous homage to him while his mortal remains are passing to the tomb.

He was born in Orwell, in the State of Vermont, on the 28th of November, 1780. In early youth he migrated to Plattsburg, in this State. He had an honorable share in the defence of that place against the British invasion in the war of 1812-16. He sought a trugal livelihood as an editor and printer of the Plattsburg Republican, a democratic newspacer. On the misselface, he was elected on the state of the was elected that he was constituted in the war of 1812-16. He sought a trugal livelihood as an editor and printer of the Plattsburg Republican, a democratic newspacer.

In Sebruary, 1826, he was elected Secretary of State by the Legislature, and held that office until January, 1833, when he was elected Comptroller. He held the latter office until 1839. He was restored to thin 1842 and continued to hold it until the close of 1837. His official service consisted of two years in the Assembly, and 19 years in the Canal Board as Comptroller or Secretary of State, and his unofficial service was even more valuable during the hree years from 1839 to 1842. His career in State administration may be considered as comprising 25 years. In this career of a quarter of a century in the administrations of the State Mr. Flaggis merit and renown will be found not in the catalogue of the great offices he held, but in the was lenguared to the great offices he held, but in the was measures and honest policy he originated or maintained; in the ability, vigor and courage with which he sustained the inpartably wielded official power and party leadership for the cause of good government, for purity in legislation and in administration; that he used these great influences not for the purposes of individual ambition or personal gain, but exclusively and undeviatingly for the pubble good; that he contributed very largely to keep up and to elevate the standard an

# KENTUCKY COLORED MEN ASSERTING

A convention of colored men of Kentucky met at Frankfort yesterday and appointed delegates to the National Convention of colored men to assem-ble at Washington, D. C., November 9. Many reso-lutions of an independent character were passed, among them one asserting their rights to an equal division of the offices with the white portion of the republican party, and declaring that if it was not granted they would act with any party in the future which would best secure the recognition of their rights. They also asserted in strong language their right to set as jurymen.

### NO MERCY FOR A MURDERER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 26, 1873. Governor Smith refuses to commute the death sentence of Maione. He will be hanged on Friday.

# A WIFE MURDERER.

SMITH'S FALLS, Ont., Nov. 26, 1873. For the past few days the Coroner's jury have een investigating the cause of the death of Mrs. John Halliday, of township Montague, who was sonn names, or township montague, who was found at her residence dreadfully mangled and in a dying condition. Her husband claimed that the wounds were caused by a runaway team, but the evidence pointed strongly to himself as her mur-derer. He was committed for trial.

# MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

Married.

BOGERT-WILLIAMS.—On Thursday, November 20, by the Rev. E. E. Sweetser, H. L. BOGERT, of Hoboken, N. J., to Elvina, only daughter of the late Daniel Williams, Esq., of New York city. No cards. Chester.—Tremaine.—In Brooklyn N. Y., on Tuesday, November 26, at the South Congregational church, corner of President and Courtstreats, by Dr. H. M. Storrs, C. M. Chester, Lieutenant Commander United States Navy, to Miss Nettle M., youngest daughter of Jno. M. Tremaine, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

CLARK—UBOWELL.—On Thursday, November 20, at Rahway, N. J., CHABLES H. CLARK to HATTIE N. CROWELL. No cards.

copy.
FROST-STINSON.—On Thursday evening, November 20, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., PHILEMON H. FROST to MARY E., daughter of the late Thomas

HANFORD-GRIFFIN.-At Hyde Park, Scranton,

Stinson.

Hanford—Griffin.—At Hyde Park, Scranton, Pa., at the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, November 25, 1873, Hobart Hanford to Etta, daughter of Henry Griffin, Esq., all of Scranton, Pa. No cards.

Kreting—Ward.—On Tuesday, November 25, 1873, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 230 Second avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Powers, Joseph A. Kreting, of Brooklyn, to Ray, daughter of the late S. W. H. Ward, Esq., of New York.

Patterson—Collins.—On Wednesday evening, November 25, by the Rev. Dr. Ormiston, Mr. Thomas Patterson, of Hoboken, N. J., to Miss Annie Collins, of New York.

Southwics—Hammond.—On Wednesday, November 26, at St. Alban's church, by the Rev. C. W. Morrill, George W. Southwick, Jr., to Annie B. Hammond, both of this city. No cards.

Treat—Wingate.—On Toesday, November 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Newman Smythe, Stlas B. Treat, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Agnes M., youngest daughter of Hon. William P. Wingate, of Bangor, Me.

Winchell.—Cram.—On Wednesday, November 26 (Thanksgiving Eve), at the Church of the Messiah, Park avenue, by the Rev. Henry Powers, Charles L. Winchell.—Of this city, to Hatte A. Cram, daughter of Franklin Cram, Esq., of South Braintree, Mass.

ALLISON.—On Tuesday, November 25, 1873, Samuel D. Allison, Principal of Grammar School No. 7, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, teachers of the Grammar School No. 7, the trustees of the Grammar School No. 7, the trustees of the Tenth ward, and members of the George T. Trimble Association of old Public School No. 7 are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Stanton street Baptist church, between Chrystie and Porsyth streets, on Friday, November 28, 1873, at one o'clock P. M.

The members of the Male Principals' Association, New York Public Schools, are requested to attend the funeral of their late associate and President, Samuel D. Allison, from above address.

P. G. DUFFY, Vice-President.

Babcock.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, November 19, 1873, John Babcock.

The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Baker —On Tuesday, November 28, Argean

The remains were interred in Greenwood Charlery,
Baken.—On Tuesday, November 25, Asigail,
widow of Elijah Baker, in the 88th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the
funeral, from her late residence, 809 Greenwich
street, on Friday morning, at nine o'clock. The
remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for inter-

remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

Barringer.—At Fanwood, N.J., on Wednesday, November 26, Maria, wife of the late John Barringer, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-iaw, John H. Martine, Fanwood, on Friday, November 28, at half-past tweive P. M. Train leaves New York from the foot of Liberty street by the Central Railrond of New Jersey, at 10:15 A. M. BECKER.—On Tuesday, November 25, H. WILLIAM BECKER, youngest son of John and Susanna Becker, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. from the parents' residence, southwest corner of Second avenue and Fifty-seventh street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, to Lutheran Cemetery.

Breakell.—On Sunday, November 23, Dr. James B. Breakell.—On Sunday, November 23, Dr. James B. Breakell., aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

NOTICE.

The funeral takes place from the Twenty-fourth

The funeral takes place from the Twenty-fourth street Methodist Ediscopal charch, near Ninth avenue, this day, 27th inst., at one o'clock P. M.
Berves.—On Wednesday, November 26, Lizzis Breves, beloved wile of Otto Breves, in the 26th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Syracuse, N. Y., for interment.

The remains will be taken to Syracdse, N. Y., for interment.

Southern and Western papers please copy.

BY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, November 26, KATE, daughter of the late William and Sarah By. The friends and those of her brother, Charles By, are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from the residence of Mr. Robert Osborn, No. 63 St. James place, Brooklyn, on Friday, at two o'clock P. M.

CHARMAR.—On Shaday, November 23, EDWARD interment.
Southern and Western papers please copy.
BY.—Soudenly, on Wednesday, November 26,
KATE, daughter of the late William and Sarah By.
The friends and those of her brother, Charles
By, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral,
from the residence of Mr. Robert Osborn, No. 63
St. James place, Brooklyn, on Friday, at two
O'clock P. M.

CHASMAR, in the 20th year of his age, youngest som of the late Charles and Jane Chasmar.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, \$11 Fifth street, this day (Thursday), November 27, at one o'clock.

Conaghan.—At Peekskill, on Tuesday, November 25, Henry Conaghan, in the 30th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Verplanck's Point, on Thursday, November 27. Trains leave Forty-second street depot at 7 and 8 o'clock A. M.: Carriages will be in attendance at Peekskill and Montrose stations.

Forty-second street depot at 7 and 8 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Peekskill and Montrose stations.

Connell.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, November 26, Hrosh Connell, aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 162 (clason avenue, on Friday morning, November 28, at nine o'clock; from thence to St. Patrick's at nine o'clock; from thence to St. Patrick's church, corner of Kent and Willoughby avenues, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul; from thence to Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Platbush, for interment.

Cross.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, November 23, Mrs. Mary Cross, in the 80th year of her age.

Her Inneral will be attended from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. N. Druman, No. 44 Mulberry street, Newark, on Friday, the 28th inst., at eleven A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Dory.—In New Providence, N. J., on Wednesday, November 26, Mrs. Eliza, wife of Israel Doty, Esq.

DRIGGS.—On Saturday, November 22, 1873, Williams, Driggs, Formerly a resident of Detrois, aged 58 years.

DBLUMMOND.—On Monday, November 24, REBROCA: BONNER, wife of William Drummond and daughter of the late Robert Bonner, aged 36 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the Juneral, from her late residence, 5c4 Hudson street, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at one o'clock.

EDWARDS.—On Monday, November 24, of consumption, John Edwards, aged 59 years, 6 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family, also the members of Commonwealth Lodge. No. 400 F A M. are re-

EDWARDS.—On Monday, November 24, of consumption, John Edwards, aged 59 years, 6 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family, also the members of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 499, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 227 Ninth street, South Brooklyn, on Thursday, November 27, at half-past two o'clock P. M.

Flagg.—In this city, on Monday, November 24, Azariah C. Flagg, aged 83 years.

His inneral will be attended on Friday, 28th inst., at one o'clock, at No. 469 Westffwenty-third street.

Fleming.—On Wednesday morning, November 26, Mrs. Elizabeth Fleming, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Denis Daly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sonin-law, William J. Kane. 104 West Thirty-eighth street, on Friday morning, 28th inst., at tem o'clock, to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

POSTER.—On Tuesday, November 25, Jeannetta, wife of Richard W. Foster, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 341 East Twelfin street, on Thursday, November 27, at one o'clock.

P. M.

Graham.—James Graham, youngest son of Owen.

RIFER, On THUISDAY, NOVEMBER 27, At one o'clock.

GRAHAM.—JAMES GRAHAM, youngest son of Ower and Margaret Graham, aged 5 years and 6 months. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, from his late residence, 34 Greenwick avenue, at one o'clock.

GRAY.—At Whitestone, on Wednesday, November 28, Michael GRAY, son of the late Thomas and Ann Gray, of Whitestone, aged 36 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Twenty-first street, on Friday morning, November 28, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends will please take notice.

Funeral from his late residence, Twenty-first street: on Friday morning, November 28, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends will please take notice.

GUERIN.—On Wednesday, November 26, of dyphtheria, Patrick Joseph, eldest son of Michael and Maria Guerin, aged 5 years, 9 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, 202 Madison street, on Friday, November 28, at two o'clock P. M.

GUERNSEY,—At the residence of his son, in Amenia, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, November 26, Peter B. GUERNSEY, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of the New York Academy of Medicine are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Haptist church, Amenia, on Friday, at two o'clock P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot, Harlem Railroad, 9:45 A. M.

HARRIS.—On Tuesday evening, November 25, Frances, youngest daughter of M. E. Harris.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. The members of the congregation Darech Amuno and of the Chevra Darech Amuno Vemeth are requested to attend the funeral this (Thursday) morning, at nine o'clock, from No. 309 West Twenty-eighth street.

A. OETTINGER, President.

HART.—On Tuesday, November 25, of consump-

A. OETTINGER, President.

A. OETTINGER, President.

HART.—On Tuesday, November 25, of consumption, Sarah Tise, wife of Samuel S. Hart, aged 42 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Central avenue, near St. Paul's avenue, Jersey City Heights, on Friday morning, November 28, at ten o'clock.

Hawley.—On Monday, November 24, at his residence, 1,337 New Broad street, Philadelphia, of pneumonia, Jamss S. Hawley, formerly of Binghamton, N. V., in his 65th year.

HOPE.—On Tuesday, November 25, HENRY C. HOPE.

HOPE.—On Tuesday, November 25, HERST C. HOPE. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 174 Franklin street, at two P. M.

Hobsman.—On Tuesday, November 25, Maria Julia, only child of John and Maria Horsman, aged 2 years, 10 moaths and 21 days.

Funeral, Friday, at haif past twelve P. M., at parents' residence, 281 East Tenth street.

Jones.—On Tuesday, November 25, atter a short illness, Ellen G., beloved daughter of Lewis and Agnes Jones, aged 3 years, 1 month and 1 day.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, trom No. 377, Fighth avenue, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at two P.M.

KAYSER.—On Sunday, November 23, after a short

KAYSER.—On Sunday, November 23, after a short illness Francis H. Kavers in the 50th year of h Relatives and friends of the family, Ring,

Relatives and friends of the family, Ring, gold Horse Guards, Brooklyn, Schuetzen Corpssteuben Lodge, No. 133, L. O. of O. F., Allemania Lodge, No. 4, D. O. of H., are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, November 27, at half-past one o'clock, from Zion church, Henry street, near Clark, Brooklyn.

Kelly,—On Tuesday, November 25, James J. Kelly,—On Tuesday, November 26, James J. Kelly, youngest son of Margaret and the late Daniel M. Kelly, aged 20 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 61 Dekalb avenue, this day (Thursday), at two P. M.

Hallax papers please copy.

Meinken.—On Wednesday, November 26, H. P.

W. Meinken, son of Frederick and Gesine Meinken, aged 4 years, 9 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner of Little Twelths street and Tenth avenue, on Friday, November 28, at one o'clock.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from the residence of his parents, corner of Little Twelfth street and Tenth avenue, on Friday, November 23, at one o'clock.

Millen.—At Maplewood. N. J., on Wednesday, November 26, at 9 A. M., WALLACE, youngest child of Thomas and Marion Miller, aged 23 months.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, on Friday, at eleven A. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay street at 9:10 A. M.

MOORE.—On Tuesday, November 25, John S., son of John S. and Ann Moore, in the 9th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 120 Seventh avenue, on Thursday, at two o'clock P. M.

McRhide, only son of Andrew and Catherine McBride, aged 20 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 405 East Fifteenth street. The funeral will leave the residence of his father on Thursday, November 27, at ten o'clock A. M., and proceed to the Immaculate Conception church, Fourteenth street and avenue A, where a solemn-requiem mass will be offered up for the departed soul. Immediately after mass the funeral will leave for Calvary Cemetery for Interment.

McKenna.—After a brief illness, on Wednesday, November 26, William J. McKenna, in the 26th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McLaughlin.—Suddenly, at his residence, 138 East Twenty-eighth street, on Tuesday, November 25, of diphtheria, Thomas J. McLaughlin, M. D., in the 30th year of his age.

The body will be conveyed to Lewisburg, Pa., for interment, this (Thursday) evening, November 27, of connon.—On Wednesday, November 28, at one o'clock P. M.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 213 the own of Lawrence O'Connor and Mary Kavanaha, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residen