THE ERA OF FRAUDS.

More of the Alleged Official Malfeasance in Westchester—Extraordinary Petition to the Board of Supervisors in Relation Thereto—An Ex-Congressman on the Warpath.

The grave charges of malfeasance in office made against John Bussing, ex-Sheriff of Westchester county, particulars of which have already appeared in the HERALD, form at present the chief topic of conversation among the taxpayers of that county. If any doubt existed in the minds of some too sanguine friends of the accused party in regard to John B. Haskin fulfilling his promise to go before the Grand Jury, which meets on Monday, with the necessary witnesses and proofs to substantiate his accusations, the petition presented to the Board of Supervisors a day or two ago should certainly remove them. No one can peruse this document without being convinced that it "means business," its incisive precision and triumphant tone almost seeming to announce that the alleged delinquent was already embraced by the retributive arm of Justice.

When the petition indicated was read in the Board of Supervisors, Bussing, who was present, representing the town of West Farms in that body, did not consider it expedient to either deny the charges contained therein or ask for an investigation of the same. Another member of the Board, however, who is known to act as private counsel for Bussing, came to his rescue with a motion "that the petition be laid on the table, to be called up at a future day," which was adopted. This dilatory action of the Board in the premises has elicited much unfavorable comment. The friends of Bussing, in reply to the accusations mentioned, say that other Sheriffs of the county have made out similar bills, and that ex-Sheriff Bussing has acted precisely as his predecessors. It is not doubted that District Attorney Briggs, in seconding the efforts of Mr. Haskin to suppress alleged official corruption, will merit public approval. The following is the petition referred to:—

TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY:—

The petition of John B. Haskin respectfully represents and states—

First—That he has been for upwards of 24 years past a resident, citizen and taxpayer in the town of West Farms, county of Westchester, and has represented said town in your Board, and has been the President or Chairman of said Board, and has represented said Board as its counsel.

Second—That as such he has always endeavored to promote the interests of his town and of the county by economy in disbursing public moneys, by liberality in encouraging public enterprises and by firmness and energy in exposing frauds and asserting the rights of said town and county.

Third—That during the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, John Bussing was the Sheriff of the county, and during the years 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871 rendered under oath to your body bills, amounting in the aggregate to about $26,132, for alleged services of subpœnas and attachments and bench warrants in criminal cases, and of orders to show cause why delinquent jurors should not be punished.

Fourth—That during the same years his total bills, including charges for alleged board of prisoners and court bills, amounted to $67,961 24.

Fifth—That your committees and your body relied upon his oath to said bills and took such proceedings that said bills were paid and the amount thereof received by him.

Sixth—That such bills severally were fraudulent, and a great portion of the alleged services never were rendered, and the prices charged for the actual services were greatly in excess of the rate fixed by law.

Seventh—That among other fraudulent charges are the following:—

1. In the case of The People vs. George Stockert (indicted for busglary), Bussing charged for alleged service of subpœnas on the following persons, viz:—

Warren Leland, Sr., at Saratoga	$25
Warren Leland, Jr., at Ithaca	25
Ellen Leland, at Saratoga	20
Mrs. Warren Leland, at Saratoga	20—$90
And again:—	
Warren Leland, Jr., at Ithaca	$25
Warren Leland, Sr., at New York	3
Ellen Leland, at Saratoga	20
Mrs. Warren Leland, at Saratoga	20—$68
Making in all	$158

—when in fact the witnesses were never served, but were notified by telegraph, letter or verbally.

2. He charged for alleged service of a bench warrant on Peter Heustis, $6, when in fact Heustis was not arrested, but ran away.

3. He charged for alleged services of subpœnas and attachments on witnesses in the Sing Sing prison investigation, $320, and for the alleged services of bench warrants on the 23 escaped prisoners, $138, making in all $458, when in fact not over 25 witnesses were examined. These were called in by the prison officers. The bench warrants were never served, the prisoners being still at large; nor were the greater portion of the subpœnas or attachments served. If the subpœnas and attachments had been served, his legal fee would not have exceeded $21 32. In fact he repeated the charge from four to six times, by naming the 23 different prisoners who had escaped, whereas but one investigation was had.

4. He charged for alleged services of subpœnas and attachments in the case of McDaniel, indicted for murder, $872, when in fact the majority of the witnesses were on behalf of the prisoner, and there was no order made by the Court that they should be paid by the county, and, in fact, most of those named were never served or called. If all had been served, his legal charge would not have exceeded $63 57.

5. He charged for alleged services of orders, to show cause why delinquent jurors should not be punished, $354; when in fact no legal charge exists, and the services were not made and no fine was ever collected for the county.

6. He charged for alleged services of bench warrants, at prices from $6 to $10 each, amounting to $3,084, when in fact one half were served on prisoners in actual confinement at the county jail, and at least forty per cent were never served, and his charges are on the average 50 per cent above the legal rates.

7. He charged for alleged services of attachments at prices from $6 to $25 each, a large portion of which was never served.

8. He charged for alleged services of subpœnas within the county $13,848, and out of the county, but within the State, $2,610, and out of the State $877, when in fact a subpœna cannot be legally served without the State, and the majority of those charged for within the State were never served.

9. He charged for service of bench warrants on Morton and Thompson, alleged express robbers, $62, when, in fact, they were delivered at the jail by the Canadian detectives, and afterwards were suffered by him to mysteriously escape.

Eighth—That the illegal and bogus charges of said Bussing's entire bill during said years amount to about $70,000, as petitioner verily believes, and he has within his control competent and satisfactory proof of such fraudulent charges.

Ninth—That annexed hereto are schedules showing the said frauds so far as contained in the bill of November, 1869, and like schedules relating to the other bills are being prepared for and by petitioner.

Tenth—That the recent results of investigations and legal proceedings in similar cases of the Sheriff of Kings county, and of William M. Tweed and others in the city of New York, have proved that the perpetrators of such frauds and crimes can be brought to justice and compelled to atone criminally and disgorge their ill gotten gains.

Eleventh—And petitioner desires that your Board shall forthwith take such legal measures as may be necessary to compel full restitution of said moneys illegally and fraudulently obtained by said Bussing, and invoking the precedent adopted by your Board at its last session, whereby in the case of the estimate of the Board of Education of School district No. 1 of the town of West Farms legal proceedings were authorized in the name of your body, but by and at the expense of another, your petitioner requests that he may be authorized in the name of your body to institute all and every such legal measures, suits and proceedings as he may deem advisable in the premises. And he hereby offers to personally defray all necessary expenditures attending the same without expense or liability to the county, and will by such bond and with such sureties as you may require indemnity and hold the county harmless in the premises, and he hereby asserts that he can and will if so authorized obtain a large judgment in favor of the county against said Bussing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. HASKIN.

Dated FORDHAM, Nov. 25, 1873.

THE NEWARK FRAUDS.

"Boss" Dawes' Refusal to Allow Examination of His Records—Mayor Ricord Officially Notified—What the Mayor Says—Action of the Committee of One Hundred—Rumored Deficit of $65,000.

The refusal of City Auditor Dawes to allow the expert Committee of One Hundred, in spite of its being armed with the written authority of the Mayor, to examine the public records in his custody has, as a matter of course, served only to inflame the citizens of Newark, regardless of party, and make them more earnest and determined than ever to have an investigation of the conduct and management of public affairs by the present officials. Long ago a great many people were

CONVINCED THAT FRAUDS

and misconduct had been carried on in the Street and Sewer departments, but until this recent defiant attitude of the "Ring" there were only well grounded suspicions that any very serious wrongs had been perpetrated in the Financial Department of the city. Now, this unwise and foolish action of "Boss" Dawes, has ripened these suspicions into settled convictions that if all was right there would be no refusal to allow the fullest investigation. For three months the Finance Committee of the Council, with their well paid experts, have been going through the farce of an investigation. Some time ago they reported that

BROADWELL, THE DEFAULTING TAX RECEIVER,

had taken $2,000 more than the $4,200 first reported, but since then there has been found and officially admitted another defalcation on Broadwell's part of $5,500. This makes over $12,000 in all Broadwell took. Thanks to the full and efficient work of the Finance Committee investigators, and the beautiful system of books kept at the City Hall, it has

BEEN FOUND NECESSARY

to appeal to the taxpayers who have had tax bills twice presented to them to find out how much Broadwell did really take. But the Finance Committee experts have done nothing so far but pile the agony on Broadwell, who is already beyond hope of saving. Everything so far has been found to be lovely in other departments. Even in "Joe" Baring's case everything, so far, is declared regular. In view of this whitewash and the flat-footed action of the "Ring," through Boss Dawes, the belief is now general that the startling and very damaging report of the Citizen's Committee—albeit, made up only from a comparison of the printed reports of city officials—prepared for general distribution, is not unlikely to be cast into the shade by the developments which must come sooner or later. For some time past there has been in circulation a rumor to the effect that there is a positive deficiency in the city treasury of some $65,000. Of course, the action of Boss Dawes has not helped to set at rest this rumor. Yesterday

MAYOR RICORD WAS OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED

of the facts already printed in the HERALD regarding the usurpation course pursued by Boss Dawes. Mr. James Courter, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, addressed the Mayor a letter setting forth that the progress of the committee in the work of investigation "was summarily stopped by the positive refusal of City Auditor Dawes to allow the committee to examine the records of his department. "His grounds for refusal," Chairman Courter proceeds to state, "were personal objections to one member of the committee of experts, Mr. Dillon, and doubt as to Your Honor's authority in the premises." A little further on Mr. Courter continues:—"As the city charter and municipal laws, in the opinion of able counsel, clearly give you the power which has thus been

SET AT DEFIANCE

by your subordinate, City Auditor Dawes, I now earnestly request you, in the name of the Committee of One Hundred, to exercise your authority to the fullest extent in causing all the city records to be thrown open to the examination of the regularly and duly appointed representatives of the aforesaid Committee of One Hundred." The Mayor promised prompt consideration of the matter, and there is ample reason for believing that he will at last throw himself into the people's cause and against the "Ring," on being asked last evening what he thought of Boss Dawes, action, he said he could say all he had to say in very short order. If he had been in Dawes' position he would have most cheerfully given the committee the fullest powers and opportunities to look into every page of his records. He was unable to account for Mr. Dawes' personal prejudices against Mr. Dillon, but thought it very strange indeed. To-morrow evening the Committee of One Hundred meets. The meeting promises to be largely attended and important in action—an epoch in the history of municipal investigation. During the past few days a number of leading and influential men have announced their determination to aid the committee in every possible way.

THE EPISCOPAL SECESSION.

The Case of Bishop Cummins—He Proposes to Form a New Church—Important Action of the Board of Bishops.

The secession of Bishop Cummins from the Protestant Episcopal Church and the probable formation of a new sect of Episcopalians are at present the subject of great interest in the religious world. A meeting is to be held in this city next week, at which it is expected that Dr. Cheney and a number of disaffected clergymen and laymen from the West will attend and organize a new and powerful Church, drawing off many Low Churchmen. The Church itself, however, has not been idle. A few days since an informal meeting of bishops was held in this city to consider the course best to be pursued in regard to Bishop Cummins. It was composed of those bishops residing in and near New York, and the subject of Bishop Cummins' withdrawal was thoroughly discussed at this meeting, and some very positive steps were decided to be taken in the matter.

The following was the programme agreed on at this meeting:—The Standing Committee of the Diocese, with which the seceding Bishop was connected, shall notify the presiding Bishop of his abandonment of the communion of the Church. Notice shall then be given to the seceding Bishop, and at the expiration of six months from such notice he shall be deposed, unless, in the meantime, he shall deny the alleged fact of his abandonment of the communion of the Church; or, in case he should retract his abandonment, it is left to the discretion of the presiding Bishop whether to institute further proceedings.

Yesterday afternoon another meeting, a formal one, was held in the vestry room of Grace church, to take into consideration the matter of the withdrawal of Bishop Cummins from the Episcopal fold. The bishops were summoned by special message the day before, by order of the presiding Bishop, as the emergency was deemed serious.

The deliberations of the meeting were conducted in profound secrecy, and whatever result may have been arrived at has, so far, been kept quiet; but it is understood that the prelates summoned to the conference by Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, the presiding Bishop by right of seniority in office, were Bishop Potter, of New York; Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island; Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey; Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and one other.

The main question to be brought up was that of the formal deposition of Bishop Cummins, who until such action is taken is *de jure* a bishop still, and qualified to consecrate other bishops. It is said in clerical quarters that there is a feeling among certain of the bishops in favor of deposing Dr. Cummins without according him the six months' notice which the canon requires, trusting that the House of Bishops at the next general convention will justify this action.

Bishop Cummins has addressed a letter to numerous clergymen, which concludes as follows:—

On Tuesday, the 2d day of December, 1873, a meeting will be held in Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, in the city of New York, at ten o'clock A. M., to organize an Episcopal church on the basis of the Prayer Book of 1785—a basis broad enough to embrace all who hold the faith once delivered to the saints, as that faith is maintained by the reformed churches of Christendom, with no exclusive and unchurching dogmas toward Christian brethren who differ from them in their views of polity and church order.

This meeting you are cordially and affectionately invited to attend. The purpose of the meeting is to organize, and not discuss the expediency of organizing. The verbatim reprint of the Prayer Book of 1785 is in press, and will be issued during the month of December.

May the Lord guide you and us by His Holy Spirit.

GEORGE DAVID CUMMINS.

Bishop Cummins and the Philadelphia Episcopalians.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27, 1873.

The recent action of Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, in recommending the organization of a new Church on the basis of the Prayer Book of 1785, has created some commotion among Episcopal ministers in this city, and a letter has been signed by the following rectors of the most influential Episcopal churches in this city, protesting against Bishop Cummins carrying out his ideas:—William Suddards, Benjamin Watson, James Pratt, Richard N. Thomas, Daniel S. Miller, William W. Speer, William Newton, J. H. Ecclestin, Robert A. Edwards, Herman L. Duhring, Richard Newton, C. George Currie, William H. Monroe, Snyder B. Simes, Charles L. Fischer, Charles D. Cooper, Thomas A. Jaggar, William F. Paddock, John B. Falkner, John A. Childs and George Bringhurch.

RECEPTION OF NUNS.

Consecration of Two Young Ladies as Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 29, 1873.

On Tuesday the interesting ceremony of the reception of two young ladies into the religious Order of the Immaculate Heart of Mary took place at St. Cecilia's Convent, in this city, and was witnessed by a large number of the postulants' friends, relatives and invited guests, several being unable to gain admission by reason of the crowd. Considerable disappointment was experienced, owing principally to the fact of this having been the first reception of a *religieuse* that ever took place in Scranton. A temporary altar, which had been erected for the occasion in the reception room, was beautifully decorated with lilies of the valley, and lit up with numerous candles tastefully arranged in elegant candelabra. A row of little girls, arrayed in white, occupied a position to the right of the altar, the left being occupied by about a dozen priests.

Precisely at eleven o'clock the Right Rev. Bishop O'Hara entered from a side door, and was assisted to his canonicals by two attendant priests, in white surplices. Shortly after the two postulants, Miss Gallagher, of Pittston, and Miss O'Boyle, daughter of Commissioner O'Boyle, of this city, made their appearance and knelt in front of the altar. They were richly attired in pure white satin dresses *en train* and blonde face bridal veils, and wore their hair hanging loosely over their shoulders. Their appearance was that of brides about to be espoused in marriage. While they were kneeling the choir commenced to sing the hymn, "Veni Creator Spiritus," and the postulants prostrated themselves in front of the altar, on the floor, and remained so during the singing of the hymn. At its conclusion they resumed their kneeling position and were addressed by the Right Rev. Bishop O'Hara, who took for his text "The Lord is the portion of my inheritance," &c. These beautiful words, he said, were uttered by every one who aspired to the dignity of the sanctuary, when kneeling before the minister of God, preparatory to receiving that dress which is their peculiar garb. Those who live in the world could occupy their time in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, but they who knelt before Him wish to draw nearer to God, and hoped that He might be the great object alone to which they would aspire. St. Paul spoke of those who entered the religious state, comparing them to the prudent virgins who kept their lamps trimmed for the wedding feast; and St. Augustin called it a state in which the soul discharges the duties of piety. How happy is the *religieuse*, because from the moment she arises from her couch in the morning, until she retires to it at night, her every act is offered to Almighty God! The *religieuse* is like a plant on which the refreshing showers of heaven are constantly descending, enriching it with graces of every kind. Like the people of God fleeing from persecution, the *religieuse* leaves the world, leaves father, mother, brother and sister; but the religious tie does not sever the bond of affection. The world looks upon a religious life as one of sacrifice and sorrow, because the world does not understand it.

The right reverend speaker, after giving a description of the motives impelling persons to a religious life, exhorted his hearers to have courage in casting off the attractive garb of the world and assuming that in which they were wedded, not to an earthly companion, but to that Shepherd who, when on earth, went about doing good. At the close of the Bishop's sermon he addressed the usual questions to the young ladies, who answered him in a firm, clear tone, impressing those present with the truth of their last reply, "We can do all with faith in Him who fortifies us." The young ladies then approached the right reverend Bishop and knelt before him while he cut a lock of hair from each of their foreheads and placed it on a silver salver held by a little girl some eight years of age, dressed in white. The novices then retired, and, after a short absence, returned divested of their flowing hair, and clad in the blue dress and white coif of the Order, seeming, as they knelt again in front of the altar, crowned with a coronet of lillies, to verify the words sung by the choir:—

The solemn words are spoken,
And all earth's links are broken.

Again kneeling before the Bishop, they received the final blessing, with their names in religion, Miss Gallagher taking that of Sister Mary Carmel and Miss O'Boyle that of Sister Mary Bernardine.

During the ceremony there was scarcely a dry eye in the house, many of the young ladies' relatives sobbing aloud; and, after the change had been wrought and the white satin dresses and glittering jewelry laid aside, I could not help calling to mind the beautiful words of Gerald Griffin:—

She once was a lady of honor and wealth,
Bright glow'd on her features the roses of health;
Her vesture was blended of silk and of gold,
While her motion shook perfume from every fold.
Joy revelled round, her love shone at her side,
And bright was her glance as the glance of a bride;
Light were her steps in the mirth-sounding hall,
Till she heard of the Daughters of Vincent de Paul.

FORTY-FOURTH STREET SYNAGOGUE.

What is Meant by Standing Still and Seeing the Salvation of God—Sermon by Rev. S. M. Isaacs.

Yesterday a small congregation gathered in the Forty-fourth street synagogue and listened to a discourse by Rev. S. M. Isaacs on the difference between going forward and standing still to see the salvation of God. It is the duty, he said, of the spiritual teachers to guide and instruct their people in the way to heaven and to glorify their Father above, and yet, he remarked, it is very difficult to do this in these times. While some guides speak to the children of Israel that they go forward there are others who, in the words of his text, bid them "stand still and see the salvation of God." These words, Mr. Isaacs said, were spoken thousands of years ago, when the Israelites, just come out of Egypt, had arrived at the banks of the Red Sea and were hotly pursued by the hosts of Pharaoh. Moses, their leader and guide, bade them stand still and see the salvation of God. Mr. Isaacs, in expounding the phrase "Stand ye still," said it did not mean to do nothing, to be careless about our surroundings, &c. Some men would stand still though the whole fabric of

JUDAISM WENT TO PIECES.

They are the drones of Judaism. This phrase cannot apply to the Lord, who is ever active, whose eye never slumbers nor his eyelids sleep. When applied to business it means to be firm. And in this sense Isaiah and Habbakuk speak of the Almighty as standing still. Stand still in your business; stand still in your religion; remain firm and unmoved and you shall see the salvation of God. It is well to stand still sometimes and take a glance at the scenes and circumstances around you. You may go too fast and be wrecked and have neither mast nor rudder to aid you. We call on you, he said, to remain firm to Jewish principles. There are some who would have you "go forward" with the progress of the age. They would cut down the Jewish tree, and wonder why we do not unite with them. But our calling is too precious. Our strength is to stand still and see the salvation of God. But some are troubled to know which is the way. To many the ways of God are smooth and pleasant, but to others they are rugged and thorny. The just man pursues his path steadily and silently, and looks back to the time when he came here poor and penniless and a stranger in a strange land. He can trace the way of God, which he has followed to the best of his ability, until increasing wealth and prosperity have crowned him. He is still a Jew, and is not moved by riches or position to give up his religion. Israel shall be saved in the Lord with an everlasting salvation. Called, perhaps, to drink deeply of

THE BITTER CUP OF SORROW

or adversity, he takes it as from the hand of his heavenly Father, whose ways may be sometimes mysterious and inscrutable and appear paradoxical. Such men convert misery into happiness. But the exact reverse of this picture may be seen, also, in our day, and among our coreligionists. Men search into the deep things of God and refuse to accept anything that accords not with their reason. To them the commands of God are of no value. Is it any wonder, then, that some stray from the path of Judaism? They have little respect for the living and none for the dead. If you ask them who is dead they answer in a careless manner, "Oh, such a man." They are ready to become Unitarians or Deists, as if Judaism was nothing more than Unitarianism; whereas Judaism differs from both it and Deism as vastly as anything can do.

Mr. Isaacs strongly urged his people to stand firm to the ways of Judaism. They would have been turned away long ago had the Guardian of Israel slumbered or slept. Forbid it, Heaven, he said, that we should now turn away from the faith given to our fathers. We, whose future glory is foretold by patriarchs and prophets and sages of old; we, who expect to return to our Holy Land—shall we forget these things or turn away from them and take up with that which is more fashionable and popular? It is for us to

STAND FIRM

and to cling to the word of truth, and there shall we be blessed ourselves and be a blessing to others.

Mr. Isaacs then gave a few words of religious counsel to a young man who had just been permitted to read the law publicly for the first time. He would have him remain firm to his religious principles and to the Bible. And, now that the Jewish law and religion recognized him as a man, he must not expect to go through the world in sunshine only. He must think of God, come to the sanctuary and obey his parents, and his end would be peace. Amen.

CITY HALL AFFAIRS.

Payment of Yearly Taxes—An Alleged Bogus Bond Transaction—City Marshal's Weekly Report.

The only office in the Park that showed active signs of life yesterday was that of Central Martin T. McMahon, the Receiver of Taxes, around whose desks hundreds, and, it may even be said, thousands of persons hovered from early in the morning until about eight o'clock at night, paying their annual taxes, that being the last day of grace allowed by law before the penalty of one per cent interest is added to the amount due. General McMahon estimated that yesterday's payments would foot up about $4,000,000 and probably upwards. On Friday $2,500,000 were taken in, thus making two days' receipts $6,500,000, or $2,500,000 more than it cost to run the entire city government at the time when Fernando Wood was Mayor. The entire amount of taxes for the year 1873 will amount to about $19,000,000.

ARREST FOR SELLING SPURIOUS BONDS.

Yesterday afternoon Deputy Sheriff Judson Jarvis, Order of Arrest Clerk of Sheriff Brennan, apprehended A. S. Jones, who has been held in the sum of $5,000 by Judge Enoch L. Fancher in an action entitled "Clement M. Rutter vs. A. S. Jones."

The affidavit in the complaint sets forth that on the 4th of August, 1873, the defendant called at the office of the plaintiff, who is a dealer in bonds and securities in Wall street, and then and there sold to him certain bonds, numbered respectively 416, 162, 160, 156 and 130, and purporting to be genuine first mortgage bonds of the Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad, which the latter purchased at 92½. The bonds have turned out to be fraudulent, and Mr. Rutter has taken legal proceedings to recover the amount, and an order of arrest brought the defendant before Deputy Sheriff Jarvis. Up to a late hour last evening Mr. Jones had been unable to furnish the requisite bail, and was committed to Ludlow Street Jail.

CITY MARSHAL'S RECEIPTS.

The amount of moneys for licenses granted and amount received for licenses and fines for the week ending November 29, as reported by City Marshal D. S. Hart, was as follows:—Licenses granted, 124; amount received, $258.

MUNICIPAL TREASURY.

Comptroller Green reports the following payments into the city and county treasury yesterday:—

From taxes of 1873 and water rents, about	$5,250,000
From arrears of taxes, assessments and interest	28,164
From collection of assessments	4,918
From water rents	3,265
From market rents and fees	839
From fees, &c., County Clerk's Office	1,243
From dock and slip rents, Department of Docks	75,042
From stenographers' fees, Supreme Court	345
From licenses, Mayor's office	50
From fines, General Session and Oyer and Terminer	850
From fees and fines, District Courts	329
Total	$5,365,018
Warrants paid by the disbursing officers during the month of October, 3,785, amounting to	3,979,481
November, 3,581, amounting to	1,955,058
Total for two months	$5,934,539

CUBA.

VIEWS OF THE SPANISH PRESS.

A Defence for the Volunteers—They are Models of Subordination—A Rehash of American Press Opinions Reflected Back to Us—Precedents for Spain from American and English History.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 22d inst., in a leader headed "The Illustrious Guest," says, in referring to the situation in Cuba:—

We said that it would afford us genuine satisfaction for the Minister of the Colonies to see with his eyes and feel with his hands the state of this province in all that concerns its financial, social, political and administrative conditions, and in everything having any connection with the struggle which we have been sustaining since the 10th of October, 1868. By this means he can form for himself the opinion which must resolve many important questions. We said, and we repeat to-day, that we Spaniards do not fear the shedding of light on the subject. Let much light, all the light possible, be thrown upon it. And oh! that the light may descend and illuminate the darkest recesses of the complicated machinations of the enemies of Spain!

The *Diario* then quotes the following article of the decree circulated by the Madrid government, explaining the reasons why Señor Soler y Pla has been sent out to Cuba:—

The Colonial Minister will visit the island of Cuba, with the object of studying the means necessary to put an end to the insurrection which exists there; to better the financial situation, prepare for the abolition of slavery and establish the reforms required by the government and administration of the province. He will, at the same time, adopt those measures within his reach which may be deemed essential to the end proposed. He will also visit the island of Porto Rico, with the object of ascertaining the workings of reforms introduced there, and act in accordance with the power which he possesses in everything that he may esteem right for the government and administration.

On the night of the 20th inst. the commander of the Tornado and his officers were magnificently entertained in the Casino Español of Havana. Don Dionesio Costillo, the captain of the Tornado, spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN—In the name of the officers of the corvette Tornado and in my own, I rise to give you thanks for your feeling expressions and for your cordial, sincere felicitation. A soldier and sailor, I have always looked with joy upon any deed that contributed to the greatness and glory of my country, and I feel proud of having been able to give her this proof of my sincerest affection. The most cherished page of my history will be, gentlemen, that which brings this little service to my mind, and the moment of sweetest remembrance shall be this, in which worthy patricians have deigned to take me to their bosom and dedicate in my behalf phrases of feeling gratitude.

To-morrow, when a new opportunity presents itself to me, above my duty as a soldier, and on a level with the holy thought of my country, the indelible remembrances which this act has engraved on my heart will lend me support, and I will be able to demonstrate that if as a Spaniard my life is due to my country, as a man my gratitude is yours.

I repeat, gentlemen, my thanks to you; and at the same time allow me to congratulate you because it was my luck to perform this small service, the result of the well-combined orders of His Excellency the Commanding General; to you, gentlemen, the integrity of Spain is due. Long live Spain! Long live ever Spanish Cuba!

The *Voz de Cuba* of the 22d inst. has an article headed "The Right of Might," which, among a variety of other items, contains the following paragraphs:—

Spain never had a Governor like Mr. Ayre, that of Jamaica; and never has a rebellion been suffocated, from its beginning, by more terrible means than those which he employed to put down the one in Jamaica, and his course was approved of by the English government, who rewarded him with a very high position.

Spain has never waged an exterminating war like that which was carried on against the Sepoys in India, nor has she employed such terrible means as were there used to destroy them.

Spain has never appealed to a species of auction for blood by putting a price on the heads of the chiefs of the rebellion of Yara, as was done in the United States with Jefferson Davis; nor to other thousands of cruel measures that were resorted to in that country against the rebels of the South.

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Why, then, should we not chastise our gratuitous enemies according to law and nothing more? Is it that they pretend we have no right to defend ourselves against our enemies when these, notwithstanding that they commit all kinds of acts of the most ferocious hostility, without any provocation on our part, see fit to cover themselves with the flag of the United States or to declare themselves citizens of that country?

If this is pretended let it be known at once that the pretence is useless. Those who violate her laws Spain will chastise according to her own law, nor trouble herself much or little about where they come from. * * *

When, in 1837, the rebellion of Mackenzie and Papineau broke out in Canada, the spirit of filibusterism awoke in the United States, and a considerable number of citizens passed over to Canada. About 700 filibusters, commanded by a certain Van Rensselaer, took possession of Navy Island, on the Niagara River, not far from the famous falls. Against these people the Governor of Canada sent Colonel McNab with a militia force, giving orders to respect American territory; but this officer, observing that the rebels got everything they wanted by means of the steamer Caroline, which made constant trips from the island to the American bank of the river, and at night was made fast to a landing place called Fort Schloss, during the night of the 29th of December McNab sent part of his force in several boats to destroy the steamer, even though she floated the American flag and was in American waters. The Canadians took her by surprise and killed all of the crew who offered any resistance and set fire to the steamer, then cast her loose from the moorings, took her to the middle of the stream, where, completely enveloped in flames, she was dragged down by the current and precipitated over the falls.

The result was that the English government assumed the responsibility. A long diplomatic correspondence followed, which had the effect of making the United States keep a more watchful eye upon the filibusters. * * *

La Constancia, of Havana, in its issue of the 21st inst., says:—

We have received papers from New York up to the 13th of this month. As it was to be supposed, they contain columns about the prisoners of the Virginius. The HERALD, notwithstanding, after tooting the heroic trumpet, and speaking about cannons, comes out saying that the Spaniards of Cuba ought to be execrated by all men. We will be annihilated! This might do for one of the sentimental articles which *La Legalidad* writes against capital punishment. * * *

But the HERALD and Victor Hugo would do well to remember what has been lately published in the United States about measures taken to exterminate certain tribes of Indians and the humanitarian sentiments revealed by the writings of publicists, in connection with the acts of the authorities and the conduct of settlers, or pioneers, who on their own account go to invade the lands of the Indians.

If the apostles of philanthropy are not prepared to confess that the humanitarian sentiments which Anglo-American publicists would exact from us do not abound in the United States, we will place in their hands a book which begins:—"The trial of the assassins and conspirators," near the end of which we find the following paragraph:—

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1865.

In accordance with the findings and sentences of the military commission, which the President approved yesterday, David E. Harold, Lewis Payne, Mrs. Surratt and George A. Atzerodt are to be hung to-morrow by the proper military authorities.

The following paragraph is from the *Diario de la Marina* of the 22d inst.:—

It is reported in Washington and New York, that it is feared the volunteers of Cuba have cut the telegraph wires between Havana and Santiago de Cuba, so that orders directing a suspension of the sentences could not be sent at the last moment. This infamous calumny only shows with what inveterate hatred the volunteers in this Antille are regarded by the enemies of Spain. The telegraphic communication, both by land and cable, have been interrupted for some time, and thus it was that notice of the capture of the Virginius did not reach here until nine o'clock of the morning of the 5th, although it occurred at ten on the night of the 31st, and the prize was taken into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba on the evening of the 1st inst. At nine o'clock on the night of the 5th notice of the execution of Varona, Cespedes, Jesus del Sol and Ryan, which took place at six in the morning of the day previous, reached here, and this because the movements of the steamers favored the transmission of the news. Report of the executions on the 7th and 8th reached here on the 11th, brought by the steamer Bazan. * * * These calumnies have been directed, not only to the volunteers, who have been models of dignity, subordination and prudence, but to the army and naval officers, who have done their entire duty. This is not the moment to make a special defence, but we ought to realize that the authorities and courts of Cuba have acted in accordance with the laws and directions given anterior to the capture of the Virginius.

The *Diario* finds satisfaction in the dignified and reticent manner with which the question is treated by Secretary Fish, and adds:—

With the almost providential capture of the filibuster steamer Virginius, the Spanish Navy has prevented an insurrectionary movement in certain determined on localities, and God only knows how many tears and how much blood has been saved. We do not rejoice—since we are Spaniards and Christians—at the punishment of an enemy. But we do not regard the declamations of those philosophical humanitarians who blaspheme when they attack the justice of the nation. It is impossible that the government at Washington pretends that the American banner protected the steamer Virginius, and it appears impossible to us that they should be considered American citizens, worthy of the protection of the government, who enlist to combat against a Power friendly to the United States. We do not consider an international collision, arising out of the capture of the Virginius and its legal consequences, as within the limits of justice or reason. But if there should arise such collision we have only to add, as Sagunta admired Carthage and Numancia Rome so will the American Hemisphere admire Spanish Cuba.

The Great Danger.

El Cronista, of this city, which is the acknowledged semi-official organ of Spanish affairs in the United States, publishes in yesterday's edition a lengthy leading article, from which the following extracts are taken:—

The government of Madrid will gravely compromise the integrity of our country and cover her with shame and opprobrium if it consents to the petition of the American government and delivers up the Virginius.

We will explain ourselves; and let the notes of this article be read, as they are very important to its being properly understood.

Whoever knows this Republic, not by its superficial manifestations, but by what it in reality is, will agree with us that it does not possess nor could it procure the elements necessary to bring it triumphantly out of the struggle with Spain.

The American Navy is nothing more than a paper squadron, as has been graphically said of it by the Secretary and confirmed by Admiral Porter, the chief officer in it.

Cuba, fortunately, without other frontiers than the sea to bound her with the Northern Republic, could not be invaded by a military force proportionate to that which she has to defend her. To take over there successfully a few clandestine piratical expeditions is not the same as to undertake the transportation of 100,000 soldiers. Or do those who know anything about the affair believe that to-day the island could be invaded with much less troops, while its actual defenders are more than 100,000, and, appealing to an extraordinary rising there, triplicate our forces in a few months?

To send and maintain an expedition of 100,000 men in Cuba this nation would need another 100,000 to successively replace them. The climate of Cuba is as mortiferous as the intemperance of these people!

[Here follows a note which says:—During the war with Mexico, without epidemics, which are there unknown, and in the most delightful climate of the world, in the hospital of Perote more than 700 soldiers belonging to the American army died, out of a total of 14,000. There were even 1,000 sick at one time in Puebla. The losses suffered by this Republic in those two years' war was 30,000 men, and that too while there never were over 20,000 effective troops in the field.]

We pass by the question as to whether the Northern Republic possesses or not men and means of transport necessary to so considerable an expedition, including all the infinite elements, which in ambulances, hospitals, cattle, material and provisions, its realization would require, involving the sacrifice of $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 at least. But if our navy, iron-clad or not, put itself between Cuba and the convoy, admitting that its escort would be null, where would the expedition bring up, if not in the depths of the seas, if it were not shamefully surrendered without resistance, as was done by the heroes of the Virginius?

[Here follows another note which in substance says:—To-day the American army is composed of hardly 18,000 men, although its staff and *cadres* are for 35,000 altogether. It is probable that in the first few months of the war this small force would be increased 15,000 or 20,000 men, to be followed by equally numerous losses. The bounty, armament, equipment and other expenses of each soldier would reach $1,000 at least. At this rate a fabulous sum would be required to maintain under arms 200,000 men, half of whom should be in the island, where we have 130,000 men perfectly organized, disciplined and equipped to receive those who may attempt to invade us. All the plagues of Egypt, including the worst, desertion, would follow the march of the American army. There were nearly 300,000 desertions from the federal army during the war with the South. On account of this evil General Scott shot 48 soldiers in one day of the 2,000 or more who escaped from him in three months. We do not wish to amplify—for it is needless—the question of those $300,000,000 which this nation needs to begin with.]

This has not been thought of by the vulgar of America, which is nearly all vulgar, or it was treated with that self-sufficient ignorance that prevails among the vulgar. Their few statisticians, notwithstanding, know it by heart, with the same conviction as we Spaniards write it; and this is the secret why, when they provoke us to war and we accept, they recede immediately.

[Here comes another note. It says:—The old readers of the *Cronista* will not have forgotten what this Republic did in 1869, when it felt the pulse of Spain in the matter of conceding belligerent rights to the factious parties who are in Cuba. All the press said that the time had arrived to force Cuba from Spain. The *Cronista* then wrote the words "Go Ahead" at the head of an article which filled with ardor all the Spaniards in the universe, and with this, in addition to three telegraphic messages which we sent to Madrid and Cuba, the national heroism was raised to its historic standard; the newspapers here retracted their malevolent intention; the American government cried *peccavi* and sent to the Associated Press a telegram full of pacific protests.]

There are Spaniards blinded by distance and prejudiced by the exaggerations of some poor visionaries or false friends. Do they believe that the American nation have not taken Cuba just because they did not wish, or did they abstain out of respect to the sovereignty which our country exercises in the Antilles? Such belief would be the culminating point of infatuated blindness. The Republic of the North, which has already taken from Mexico half of the territory possessed by her when she became independent, does not yet own the island of Cuba, because the North is still powerless to launch into a war against Spain.

The statisticians of the Republic of Washington also know that an effective blockade of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, such as a good section of our navy could incontinently establish without any opposition from the American navy, would cost this nation one hundred times more than the value of the possession of Cuba for many centuries.

Three hundred millions of dollars is the least that, according to trustworthy calculations of business men, would be lost by the commerce of New York during the first month of a war with Spain and before the establishment of a blockade, and this sum may be augmented ten times by the