

NEW YORK HERALD

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.
BROADWAY THEATRE, 78 and 79 Broadway.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth and Twenty-third st.
FARE THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 23d st and Broadway.
LYCUM THEATRE, Fourteenth st.—STILL WATERS.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 555 Broadway.
MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.
GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 51 avenue.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker st.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston st.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.
TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, No. 21 Bowery.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st.
HARLEM MUSIC HALL, Harlem.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
THE RINK, 52 avenue and 4th street.—MEXICAN AND MEXICAN. ATTENTION AND EVENING.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1873.

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WHERE IS THE KANSAS?—The United States steamer Kansas, which left this port for Santiago de Cuba before the Junata, has not yet been reported as having reached her destination. Some anxiety is felt here by friends of her officers as to her safety, but we trust that their fears may be speedily dispelled by the news of her safe arrival in Cuban waters.

MR. DISRAELI'S LAUDATION OF SOCIAL HIGH LIFE IN ENGLAND is very curious, though his reference to other countries is not quite exact. In his versatile speech at the University banquet at Glasgow, on the occasion of his installation as Lord Rector, he told a little story relative to the attendance of a distinguished diplomat at one of Lady Palmerston's parties while this diplomat was not on speaking terms with Lord Palmerston. The diplomatist himself expressed surprise or admiration at the fact, and said, "what a wonderful system of society you have in England." Now, while this might have served Mr. Disraeli for an illustration of his remarks and to flatter British pride, we do not think political differences on the Continent of Europe separate people in social life generally, and in America they never do unless there be some other and greater cause for hostile feeling. Gentlemen in public life and their families mingle together socially in Washington, irrespective of party or political differences. Mr. Disraeli is rather disposed to assume a good deal when he wants to make a point or to tickle British vanity.

Ireland and the Irish Question—What is the Situation?

Many of our readers have seen with unusual interest the correspondence which the HERALD has published during the last few days from Ireland. It is difficult to enter upon a subject of this kind in a city like ours, which we believe is entitled to the rank of being the first Irish city in the world, and where any question concerning the happiness or the politics of Ireland is sure to be considered with passion and prejudice and from its bearing upon our own local and social affairs. There is no problem that enters more into a large portion of New York society than the Irish question. There is none which is so frequently discussed, about which there are so many opinions, and upon which we receive so much conflicting information. In all Irish questions our people are not judges, or critics, but partisans. A citizen of New York whose recollections go back to the days he spent in Connaught or Kerry, or who came here from Belfast or Londonderry as an industrious emigrant, with canny Scotch ways and opinions, is certain to look upon any Irish subject with the traditions that come from his youth. Ireland is his home probably in a higher sense even, because absence gives home associations a tenderness that increases with exile, and when we consider that there are probably no two men upon the face of the universe who would have opinions more opposite on the same question than an Irishman from Connaught and his fellow countryman from Derry, we can understand the difficulty which any journalist must have in endeavoring to present an impartial view of the politics and agitations of that unhappy country.

In following the reports of our correspondent, who was sent into Ireland some time ago, with instructions to investigate this question and give us the fullest and most impartial information, we observe that, no matter what the cry of the hour may be, the "Irish question" to-day is substantially what it has been since the time of the English occupation. Whether the agitation is a movement for repeal, the rebellion of Emmett or Catholic emancipation, Fenianism or home rule, we notice that it is the same revolution, with a new life, new names and new leaders. The Irishman who would have gladly welcomed the French in the time of the Republic and Directory is the same man as the O'Connell who addressed the monster meetings for repeal, as those of our own time who would gladly invade Canada or burn a prison in London. They go by various roads to the same purpose—the purpose of independent national existence, separation from Great Britain. It is a singular phase of this agitation that time has not weakened it; that no concessions on the part of the English government have dimmed its intensity; that whereas the leaders of the Irish party have compelled the Catholic emancipation, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the passage of the Ecclesiastical Titles act, and other measures, some of which almost imperilled the administration of Mr. Gladstone by the distaste excited in the minds of Englishmen, and that while the political result of this agitation has been to compel from the government of England one concession after another, Ireland is to-day as dissatisfied and resolute in her allegiance as she was when Cromwell was invading her soil, or when General Hoche and his French expedition were hovering round her coasts.

This may come from many reasons that our correspondent has not as yet presented to us. The great difficulty in the way of any settlement of the Irish question is the strong religious animosity that pervades the people. In one part we have a population industrious, resolute, thrifty and spirited, who have no memory more sacred than that of Londonderry and William Prince of Orange, and who feel it a duty to drink perdition and shame to Irishmen who believe in the Roman power. In another part there is a population, chivalrous, high spirited, with a genius for poetry and war, who look upon Cromwell and the Prince of Orange as the enemies of the human race; who long for the time when Drogheda and Derry will be avenged, and who cling to the Roman power with a steadfastness that is seen in no other Catholic people of the globe. So, between the Orange and the Green, there is a civil war raging that time and statesmanship have never appeased. The thought has often occurred to us that if there were to be a separation between England and Ireland—if the English government were to concede all that is demanded by Mr. Butt, Mr. Sullivan and their friends—the Orange and the Green could not exist in Ireland without instant and atrocious civil war. We attribute this animosity to that ignorance which, in other countries and at other times, has given rise to similar animosities. For centuries the bitterness between the English and the French, as seen in the old novels, the comedies of the eighteenth century, the caricatures about the times of Napoleon, the books, pamphlets and broadsides published during the reign of George the Third, was as fierce and unwise as these dissensions in Ireland. Even in the observations of a philosopher like Johnson, as seen an observer as Smollett, or the pictures of a master kind, severe, genial, like Hogarth, we note a deprecating and vindictive tone towards the French, which went far towards educating the minds of Englishmen to many generations of bitter and unnecessary war, which loaded France and England with stupendous burdens of debt, and which is only beginning to die away under the influence of education and interchange of thought. Even as the French and English have come to understand each other, to know what is good and bad in each, and to have alliances of commerce and literature and trade, so we may hope that, whether Ireland should become an independent power or not, the same influence of education permeating her people will take away the animosities which so long have burned under the Orange and the Green, and make her sons as united in feeling and patriotism as the people of Germany or France or America.

Mr. Sullivan, whose views are presented by our correspondent—a gentleman well known in America as a leader among his fellows—seems to think that the Irish question will be settled by the organization of Ireland upon our federal American system, and that he and his friends will be satisfied with an independent autonomy such as New York possesses in its relations to the United States. We are not surprised at this feeling, which is simply

an expression of the communistic federal feeling which we observed in France during the Commune reign, which animates the leaders of the Spanish revolution, and seems to be a panacea in the minds of the advanced thinkers in Europe for many of the evils in the older countries. There are many things to be said in favor of the federal system. We think it would be wise for Spain to adopt it, for in Spain there are distinct nationalities and divisions of parties, language and tradition, which make it easy for the realm to subdivide itself into cantons. If the leaders of the Irish movement wish to make their country a part of the English Empire, as New York is a part of our Republic, it will be necessary for them to go still further, and instead of making Ireland one State, subdivide it into four or five States or provinces. We can understand how a subdivision based, let us say, upon the old provincial distinctions of Ulster, Leinster, Connaught and Munster might give the English Empire four independent and powerful States, inhabited by people different in religion, tradition and custom, and tending, we hope, to extinguish the animosities which have retarded the prosperity and happiness of this beautiful land.

The Public Press on the President's Message.

New York Sun (independent):—"A weak effusion for a President." "A rambling, disjointed affair." New York World (democratic):—"Clumsily written document." New York Times (administration):—"It would be easy to write a more striking message." New York Tribune (opposition):—"His notions (about finance) are not such as will commend themselves to the judgment of Congress or the good sense of the people." New York Evening Post (republican):—"Though much mixed in character, it is to be generally commended for its tone and the propriety of many of its recommendations." New York Commercial (republican):—"Is a practical document, but more or less mangled by the telegraph." Philadelphia Ledger (independent):—"His usual plain, concise and straightforward style." Philadelphia Record (independent):—"Will amply repay a careful perusal." Philadelphia Press (republican):—"Sensible and satisfactory." Boston Advertiser (republican), after recapitulating the chief points of the Message:—"These are all practical questions, upon the decision of which the President's decided and frankly expressed opinion will have the weight it is entitled to." Boston Post (opposition):—"There is nothing in messages of this stamp that tend to exhaust their author's powers to the extent of necessitating recreation from the very day on which Congress adjourns." Providence Journal (administration):—"It would be idle to disguise the difficulties in the way of a sound solution of some of the more fundamental questions; but if Congressmen are as apt to learn as the people and endorse in act the sound propositions of the President as to finance as heartily as the country does, in feeling, we shall have great occasion to congratulate the nation upon the present session of Congress." Baltimore American (administration):—"We cannot see that there is anything new or striking in the Message concerning a resumption of specie payments." "There is no telling whether the 'elasticity' plan will work until it is tried." "On the whole it is an excellent document." Albany Argus (democratic):—"A stale recapitulation of the events of a dying year." "Not a word is said of the salary grab, nor a recommendation made with regard to the imbecile course of the Attorney General (now Chief Justice), in his conduct of the Credit Mobilier suit." "Evidently the President is still confident of his ability to delude or defly public sentiment." Worcester Spy (republican):—"If not a great statesman, Grant 'is at least a sagacious, candid and inflexibly upright man.'" Boston Journal (republican):—"It may not be a document of great literary finish, but it grasps its subjects well." Hartford Courant (republican):—"While open to severe criticism in some parts it is in the main excellent." "The Courant thinks the financial question 'not thoroughly comprehended by the Chief Executive.'"

And so on are the gist of the comments of the press so far as they have been received. The stanch republican or administration organs regard the Message as a model document of the kind; the liberal republicans hesitate to express a decided opinion, but wherever they do it is adversely to the spirit and recommendations of the President; while the democratic and thoroughly opposition press denounce it upon its intrinsic merits as a state paper.

The Pope and the Kaiser.

We have a report from Rome this morning that the Holy Father is sick. It is also announced that the Emperor William is seriously indisposed. The Pope and the Kaiser—how long the names have been associated! It is now well nigh two thousand years since Leo III placed on the head of Charlemagne a precious crown, hailed him Emperor of the Romans, and so established the Holy Roman Empire, which lasted until 1806, when the Emperor Francis II. of Austria abdicated the imperial crown and brought to an end an empire and an arrangement which, through many vicissitudes, had endured from the Christmas day of the ninth century. It was the dream of the Papacy that the Empire would yet be revived, and that the Empire and the Church would yet be one as in the days of the golden past. It was the dream of Germany, on the other hand, that the red-bearded Frederic would yet arise and that the Fatherland would be one. The latter dream has almost been realized. Under Emperor William Germany has become all but a unit; but the hopes of the Church have not been fulfilled. New men may bring about new conditions; and it is not impossible that under a new Pope and a new Emperor the present antagonisms will pass away, and that something like the old Holy Roman Empire may be revived. What lies in the womb of the future we know not. But the possible early passing away of the two most prominent rulers in Europe is not without deep and suggestive importance.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.—We publish in another column the opinions of a number of our contemporaries in regard to the nomination of Attorney General Williams for Chief Justice. They constitute a remarkable commentary upon the action of the Executive in the premises.

To Whom Should the United States Surrender?—The Real Rulers of Cuba.

Five years ago the Cuban revolutionists in the district of Yara, numbering some one hundred and fifty men, rose against Spanish rule in the island. Before many days had passed the small band had received such liberal additions that the insurrectionists were counted by thousands. From that time to the present moment the power of the Spanish government, whatever form that government may have taken, has been unable to suppress the rebellion. Monarchy, dictatorship, provisional government, imported king, republic, each in turn has held authority at Madrid, and under each the condition of Cuba has remained unchanged. The reason of this is that a second rebellion followed that of 1868, a rebellion which has long held power at Havana and ruled the rulers of the island. There is a triple authority in Cuba—the shifting head at Madrid, the insurrection of the Casino Español and the insurrection of the bush. The power of the home government is merely nominal; it must be exercised in accordance with the wishes of the Casino Español and its tools, the volunteers, or it cannot be enforced. The Casino did not like General Dulce as Captain General, and so it drove him back to Spain. The Casino did not like the action of the council of war which acquitted the boy students of the Havana University of the alleged offence of injuring tombs in the cemetery, and so it sent the volunteers to clamor for their lives and to murder eight of the children in defiance of the law. The impotency of the Madrid government has been acknowledged in the debates in the Spanish Legislature. On the 14th of October, 1872, Señor Diaz Quintero, in a speech in the Spanish Senate, said, in relation to the expulsion of the Captain General, "If there had been any sense of decorum in the government General Dulce would have returned with a squadron at his back to force him upon these rebels, for in plain truth the real Cuban rebels are the slave volunteers of Havana." A few days later Señor Benot, another Senator, said, "Spain does not govern in Cuba. Authorities in Havana have ceased to exist. Cuba is groaning under the scourge of arbitrary power; there is no law, no code, no constitution; the principles of modern law are trampled in the dust, and the ancient laws are disregarded. Children are immolated, judgment is passed on the dead, the innocent suffer for the guilty, human ears are fried and eaten, the only power is brute force, the vile greed of bad officials and the infamy of pirates and slavers." In the Spanish House of Representatives, only one year ago, Señor Payala said:—"The government is asking us for soldiers to send to Cuba as if it really commanded in the island. I can tell you, gentlemen, that the power that commands in Cuba now are the volunteers of Havana; and they command there because, for some reason which I do not know, they fear for their lives and fortunes, and they believe I better to think and act for themselves in the matter of Cuba. The proof of this is that we send them generals and they send them back to us again. The volunteers of Cuba hold councils of war of their own accord."

These plain words, spoken by Spaniards themselves in their national Legislature only a year ago, prove that the government at Madrid was then powerless in Cuba. It is as powerless now. The little swashbuckler, Burriel, who openly defied the orders of his superiors in the murders at Santiago de Cuba, is feted and lauded as he parades through the island, exhibiting himself as the hero whose first bloody victory over the enemies of his country was won over the bound victims of the Santiago slaughter house. The terms of settlement agreed upon by Secretary Fish, dishonorable as they are to the United States, are repudiated by the Casino Español, notwithstanding the rose-colored official reports from Havana, and the volunteers will, in all probability, prevent the fulfillment of the conditions. The "pirates and slavers" of the Casino Español and the revolutionists of the bush divide the authority in Cuba between them, and both are in rebellion against the government at Madrid. How absurd, then, for the United States to treat with Castelar for a settlement he is powerless to make! How degrading to volunteer a sacrifice of our national honor, when our humiliation only draws down upon us fresh insult and outrage! How idle to patch up a disgraceful paper truce, in fear and trembling lest its compromises should be scattered to the winds before they are carried out, and in the certainty that the atrocious acts thus insufficiently atoned will be repeated by the offenders on the next opportunity!

If Secretary Fish is so eager to surrender our national honor he should treat, not with Señor Castelar, but with the head of the Casino Español; not with Madrid, but with Havana. The high flown compliments he now showers upon Admiral Polo should be paid to the butcher of Santiago, the truculent Burriel. He should laud the valor of the bloodstained volunteers and ring in their ears his contempt for the Cuban revolutionists. It is from the casinos he should solicit the return of the Virginias and the prisoners who have not yet been slaughtered; it is from the casinos he should seek for information as to the character of an American vessel; it is to the casinos he should pledge the United States government to punish those who may be shown by Spanish proof to have violated our own laws; the casinos should give him to "understand" that Burriel and his fellow assassins are to be tried under Spanish laws for murders authorized by Spanish laws; it is with the casinos he should arrange for the consideration of the question of "reciprocal reclamations" at some future day. If he did this he might successfully carry to a consummation his disgraceful surrender of the honor of the American Republic to the demands of the "pirates and slavers" who rule in Havana. As it is, while he displays his willingness to submit to national humiliation, he is in danger of having his terms thrown back in his teeth by the lawless ruffians in whose interest they are offered.

GERMAN NAVAL DIFFICULTY WITH SPAIN.—The German government is preparing to rectify, or avenge, an action which was committed last lately by the Spanish naval authorities against the commercial flag of the Empire. Two Prussian trading vessels the

María Louisa and Gazelle, were seized by a Spanish man-of-war in the waters of the Sooloo Archipelago. The commanders and crews were held in peril of their lives for an alleged infringement of a blockade said to be maintained by the Spaniards off the Philippine Islands. British and Prussian subjects, serving on the German traders, are still held in captivity, although they assert that there was no declaration of a Spanish blockade. The imperial government in Berlin has taken the matter in hand. The powerful frigate Kronprinz and the corvette Augusta have been ordered to be made ready to sail for the Sooloo at a moment's notice. The fiery Dons are getting themselves into hot water all round.

Exploration in North America as Prosecuted by the United States Government.

President Grant states no more salient fact in his Message than that twenty-five thousand miles of railway have been built in the last four years. The locomotive is the mercury in the glass tube; the advancement of the rail marks the approach of the Union to a healthful political and commercial temperature. When we consider that these four years—and four years almost immediately following an exhausting war—have been signalized by the construction of more than one-third of all the railways on the Continent—for the sum total is less than seventy-five thousand miles—one of the principal causes of the recent panic comes to the surface. We have been building railways too fast. We have shown inconsiderate haste. Yet they are a fact, and the fact is not displeasing, that, in the forty-two years that railways have been an institution in the Western Hemisphere, we have in fourteen years achieved the progress previously accomplished during the lifetime of one administration. When the dark cloud of our late financial disaster first descended on the country we were told that all grand enterprises must cease—that we should turn around and put our backs against "Westward the course of empire takes its way," and concentrate our industrial and commercial forces for a grand armistice. We believe that President Grant touched the truth when he declared that the recent crisis was a "blessing in disguise;" and, furthermore, the evidences are about us that what we took for a fierce storm has expended its force in an empty squall. There is no reason, then, why we should abandon the developments of the Continent so vividly portrayed in the brief paragraph of the Executive Message. "During the same period (four years) * * * the population of the country has largely increased; more than twenty-five thousand miles of railway have been built, requiring the active use of capital to operate them. Millions of acres of land have been opened to cultivation, requiring capital to move the products. Manufactories have multiplied beyond all precedent in the same period of time." To what, we may inquire, has all this advancement been due? The answer is simple. Among the few objects long successfully carried out, and which have distinguished our government above all others, has been the employment of the army in exploring our unknown Western country, in delineating its topography, in surveying for the laying out of geological maps, in using the navy for the exploration of the bed of the ocean and the accurate cartography of our harbor and coast lines; and no less need we add the invaluable services performed by the army in exploring the air—in determining air currents for our daily use at our breakfast tables. We do not believe in Fourth of July rhetoric; but when we remember that England has not a respectable map of her own little island we can look to these labors with pride. Exploration, then, is the avant courier of the rail and telegraph, of the harbor and marine station, and, therefore, of civilization in its highest type. We no longer find it necessary to rely upon the citizen traveller starting out with a dictionary of the Indian dialects, a belt of gold around his waist and a generous supply of fire water in his kit, for our knowledge of the Western world. That day has gone by, thanks to the departments and Congress. Expeditions are now equipped in scientific style, with all the latest instruments used by savans acquainted, not alone with their use, but with "roughing it" in the field. The close of the year 1873 finds the ablest body of explorers our country has ever known gathered at Washington, busily engaged in condensing their observations and elaborating their notes for the elucidation of the physical geography of the Western States and Territories. We do not propose now to notice especially the results accomplished, but simply to bring to the notice of Congress and the people the fact that, while we are living among Cuban agitations, financial disasters and sad episodes like that of the Ville du Havre, a silent corps is doing work, the value of which will not be vitiated centuries hence.

Monsieur Tonson Come Again and in a New Role.

Buenaventura Baez is on hand again, supported by his three faithful Ministers, Delmonte, Santier and Curiel, to dispose of St. Domingo and his hundred thousand mulatto and negro serfs to the United States; or rather, we presume, to resuscitate the collapsed Samana Bay scheme and to give value to the stock. This time he does not propose an out-and-out sale, for he tried that before and failed, but he pleads for a protectorate. He is in distress because, as he alleges, the black Republic of Hayti is not friendly and threatens the integrity of his mulatto Republic, or rather, of his government. The cunning Baez must have smiled in his sleeve when he penned this pathetic appeal to General Grant. He will laugh outright, no doubt, when he sees that the President actually referred in his Message to Congress to this precious document. No one has heard of a war or contemplated war by Hayti on St. Domingo. It is a sheer bugbear. As to the force of a civil war by Cabral, Luperon or any other Dominican, fostered by Hayti, as has been alleged and is here intimated, that would not amount to as much as a street fight in New York. Every one acquainted with the affairs of St. Domingo knows that Falstaff's warriors were respectable in might and numbers compared with the dozen or so breechless ragamuffins of the Dominican insurgents, even when there were any. All this suppliant trash, which General Grant was foolish enough to mention in his Message,

is intended to bolster up the exploded Samana Bay scheme and company, to give, if possible, some value to the stock and to put money into the pocket of Baez. There is no evidence that Hayti intends to make war on St. Domingo, and if there were, in what way would it concern the United States? Of the two Republics the Haytian is the most respectable and vigorous. Baez is a mere political gambler, and the less our government has to do with him the better.

The Protestant Episcopal Secessionists.

It has long been known that there was great discontent in the Episcopal Church, and collision has been not infrequent between the bishops and incumbents of particular charges; but it was scarcely expected that matters would be pushed so far by the ecclesiastical authorities as to necessitate secession, or that the disaffected were so spirited and plucky as to take the final step which was necessary to organize a new and independent Church. The troubles in Jersey a few years ago; the unjust and cruel persecution of Dr. Tyng, Jr., which grew out of the Jersey troubles; and, later, the Chicago affair, in which the Rev. Dr. Chaney and Assistant Bishop Cummins acquired notoriety—the Bishop particularly suffering persecution—these things have at last brought forth fruit, and that fruit is now before us in the shape of a new Church organization, which has begun under auspices by no means unfavorable, and has before it, to all appearance, a future the very reverse of unpromising.

On Monday all these doubts were at rest by the meeting which was held in the rooms of the Young Men's Institution. This meeting, it will be seen, though not large, was highly respectable. The new Church, it was agreed, should be called "The Reformed Episcopal Church." The clergy were fairly represented, considering the circumstances, and the laymen who were present and took part in the proceedings were of the right sort. The work was gone through in an orderly and business-like manner, and it is quite evident that Bishop Cummins is a man who knows what he is about. The new Church is to be based on the Prayer Book of 1785, which, according to the Bishop, is the "most acceptable Prayer Book yet prepared, and the one most in conformity with Scripture." This Prayer Book, however, is not regarded as perfect; and the right is reserved to amend, alter, enlarge or abridge the book, as "the Lord may guide by His Holy Spirit." The Declaration of Principles, drawn up by Bishop Cummins and approved by a committee appointed by the meeting, if looked at from the standpoint of what is called Evangelical Protestantism, will be generally pronounced satisfactory. If looked at from the standpoint of Catholicism or Ritualism it will be generally condemned. As against what is called Romanism and Ritualism the line is drawn clean and sharp. The new Church is a thoroughly Protestant Church. It is more Protestant than the Church of Luther, more Protestant than the Church of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. Bating Episcopacy it comes very near to the Presbyterian standard. For the present Bishop Cummins is sole Bishop of the organization. It was the opinion of the Bishop that he was not equal to the task. He had received letters within a few hours from Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian clergymen, offering to join the movement; and he thought that a bishop should be appointed to take charge of the Northwest. A strong effort was made to have Mr. Cheney, of Chicago, appointed to this office; but he declined until he could have an opportunity of consulting with his congregation. As we have said already, the new Church has a fair prospect of success. What effect it may have in begetting reform inside of the Episcopal Church remains to be seen. It is already, we notice, creating alarm among the Episcopal leaders. It will now be necessary for men like Dr. Tyng to define their position.

Spanish Inhumanity in the Patriot War in Cuba.

While America is watching her government making a shamefaced settlement on paper of the bloody Virginian outrage the Cuban patriots in the field are taking vengeance for the murdered by redoubling the vigor of their attacks on the Spaniards, even in the fortified towns on the coast. The success attending these movements is highly encouraging to the friends of free Cuba. The HERALD correspondence from Manzanillo, published on Tuesday last, faithfully describes the operations of the patriots in the Eastern Department. To General Vicente Garcia the credit must be given of obtaining astonishing results. The Spaniards seem reduced everywhere to the defensive, and as the Cubans fight or avoid a conflict at will the victory is nearly always to them. The feature which will strike every one with pleasure in these Cuban successes is the fact that the turning of the tide of battle in favor of the patriots finds them disposed, even anxious, to be merciful to the defeated—that is, to carry on the war with humanity. Success to the Spaniards meant a hideous aftercourse of horrors which should be nameless. In the desperation of the hour the Cubans, in self-defense, adopted the savage tactics of their enemies—not giving quarter, which they never received. That the Spaniards have paid no attention to the overtures of the Cubans for an exchange of prisoners, and have rejected contemptuously the appeal to carry on the war according to the rules of civilization, afford strong reasons for the necessity of putting an end to the war altogether, by driving away the brutal people who cannot preserve order nor attempt to sustain their power without the aid of atrocities which are a stain to civilization.

CITY TRAPS FOR LIFE AND LIMB.—Now that frost and snow are with us once again it is time that we should make another effort to get rid of those dangerous traps for life and limb, the smooth iron sidewalks and cellar traps of the city. Last year over forty deaths were reported in the bills—of mortality occasioned by falls in the street. The larger part of these fatal accidents and others attended by serious and sometimes permanent injury are due to these iron traps, which, in slippery weather, can scarcely be trodden on without occasioning a fall. A resolution lies in the Board of Aldermen requiring the Public Works Department to inquire as to the most desirable substitute for these iron traps and sidewalks. The resolution should be followed by an ordinance compelling, under heavy penalties, the removal of all the smooth iron traps as soon as a substi-