#### Marshal Bazaine's Trial and Con-NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII......No. 345

#### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Fourteenth street.-Lapy or THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.-VARIETY

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houstor and Bloccker siz - Richann III.

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts .- The Callburn in THE Wood.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteentn street-House

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.-LED ASTRAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st. Haus at Law, &c. Afternoon and evening.

GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.-

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.-

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.-

by

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.-

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway.-Variation

MRS. P. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,-

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 221 Bowery,-

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av .- Nacco Missraetay, &c.

BAIN HALL, Great Jones street, between Broadway and Bowery.-Tax Pilonia.

THE RINK. 3d avenue and 64th street. - MENAGERIE AND MUSEUM. Afternoon and evening.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1873.

## THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

SPANCE DOOMS ANOTHER FIELD MARSHAL M. BAZAINE ADJUDGED GUILTY BY THE COURT MARTIAL AND SENTENCED TO DEGRADATION AND DEATH! ELOOUENT DEFENCE! SOLEMN ASSEVERATION OF INNOCENCE BY THE PRISONER-SEVENTH PAGE.

MARSHAL MACMAHON'S SEVEN YEARS' PRES-**IDENCY! BREAKERS AHEAD FOR THE** CONSERVATIVE COALITION AND THEIR EXECUTIVE FIGUREHEAD-FOURTH PAGE.

OUR CAPTIVE CITIZENS IN CUBA REMOVED TO HAVANA! FRANCE DEMANDS HER SUB JECTS! THE AMERICAN CONSUL'S PERIL! RUMORED SURRENDER OF THE VIR-GINIUS! THE BELLICOSE CASINOS-THIRD PAGE.

ANOTHER AMERICAN WARSHIP ON THE WAY TO CUBAN WATERS! THE SHENANDOAH LEAVES GIBRALTAR FOR KEY WEST-SEVENTH PAGE.

SPAIN'S SANTIAGO INFAMY! A FULLER HIS-TORY OF THE DASTARDLY DOINGS OF THE BUTCHER BURRIEL! COMMANDER BRAINE'S INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL MORALES! HONEST SPANISH SHAME FOR THE MURDERS-FOURTH PAGE.

THE CUBAN QUESTION BEFORE THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS! THE FINANCES AND THE BACK-PAY SIN AGAIN UNDER CONSIDERATION! PRESI-DENTIAL EMOLUMENTS-FIFTH PAGE.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA "IMPRESSED" WITH THE FALLACIOUSNESS OF RELYING UPON BARON REUTER ! THE PUBLIC WORKS CONCESSION REVOKED-SEVENTH PAGE.

FIRE CONCENTRED ON THE CARTAGENA FORTS BY THE SPANISH LOYAL BAT-TERIES-AUSTRIA TO RAISE A NEW LOAN-SEVENTH PAGE.

demnation to Death-What Is the Lesson !

After a very imposing trial, according to French military law, François Achille Bazaine, Marshal of France, has been condemned to military degradation and death for the false part he played in the surrender of his army and the fortress of Metz to the German army on the 25th of October, 1870. The trial commenced on the 6th of October of the present year, after prolonged delays, and has occupied the attention of the public almost ever since. If it dropped out of sight for a few days in France when the monarchists in the Versailles Assembly made their coup nanqué for the restoration of the Bourbons, it was because the political question of which it was made a part was before France in another and more vital form. The crime of the Marshal was committed against France, and, under the code, deserved the penalty which has been pronounced against it ; but the trial, as it took place, artfully tried to make the impeachment of the Empire by the royalists a recommendation of the latter to France as trustworthy guardians of its honor. Guilty, in fact, Bazaine the die he knew full well. was, long before his trial, condemned the sentiment of wounded French pride; and the consummation of arraignment and sentence, for this reason, lost much of the political force which it otherwise would have had. With the Duc d'Au-

male as the presiding Judge the political significance of the trial was manifest. The time chosen for its commencement, just before the opening of the Assembly, shows how skilfully the tableau was arranged. As the grand coup failed in the Assembly the sideshow lost its political feature, and the Judge. who might have passed sentence as one of the blood royal, now does so as a citizen of the Republic. It shows how the best laid plans go "aft a-gley." France has her first victim for the revanche, and the Empire is formally condemned in its most trusted soldier. and the poor credit, if any, accrues to the Republic. Such is the political aspect of the trial. The result to Bazaine was discounted in these columns when the trial began. He was found guilty because the guilt was at his door, and because it would serve the purpose of his judges too well to admit of any lighter view of his case. The united action of his judges in signing a recommendation to mercy, and the haste of the presiding

Judge in carrying the recommenda-tion to President MacMahon, show what we indicated, that the monarchists hesitate before spilling the blood of a man whose cause, politically, may be sleeping, not dead. They wish to wash their hands of his death as far as they can and to leave the onus on MacMahon. What fate the latter will decree to his old companion in arms is doubtful; but there can be little doubt that if he followed the sentiment of the French nation Bazaine would fall, pierced by a dozen bullets, before one of the posts at Satory, where so many of the wild children of the Red Spectre were relentlessly shot in twos and threes crying "Vive la Commune !" But this is a world of false respects and temporary expediencies, and MacMahon will elect between them and justice. We do not believe that MacMahon is a man likely to be moved by popular passion. The weight of appeal to which he is more likely to listen will come from the side of Bazaine's judges, and if the sentence is commuted to degradation and banishment we shall not be much astonished. The prosecution closed by a cry for a "terrible example," and the government will probably be satisfied when it has reached a gauge of what punishment on a Marshal of

France they think will produce that effect. No man in the French service could be selected four years ago as a better type of the French soldier, as the First Empire loved to make them. He entered the service as a drummer boy five-and-forty years ago, and so rose to the ranks and from them. He was the shining example to the tearful conscript of the Empire, who was told to cheer up, for, parbleu, every French soldier carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack. Serving with distinction in Algeria and the Crimea, he was chosen by Napoleon to lead the French expedition in Mexico, and was charged with the fatal work of building an imperial throne for the Austrian Archduke, Maximilian. Napoleon understood and accepted the failure of Bazaine. His adventurer-soldier had obeyed orders too well. even to the last cowardice of deserting the Emperor he had created, for the Man of December to find fault with him. A few years further on, and the creature of the Lower Empire had the opportunity to play false to France, that he might stand by the cause of his master and confederate in the crime of Mexico. He grasped the opportunity, but only made Napoleon's fall complete. It was a gratitude which puling sentiment outside of France may gloss over, but, rightly understood, it was that side of "honor among thieves" which makes them stand together when there is a chance that both may live to plunder. The crime of Bazaine is the highest known to French military law. The debated treason of Grouchy was small beside the act of Bazaine, although it partook of its character. Detested as is the crime of Benedict Arnold, he gave only his secrets and himself to the British at West Point. Bazaine surrendered the strong fortress of Metz, a splendid army, among whom were France's choicest troops, including at least one hundred and thirty thousand men in fighting trim, with all the matériel of war belonging thereto, and every regimental flag. That from the day he was that up at Metz he never made a real effort to fight his way out was unpardonable in a general, but the special taint of dishonor lies even deeper than that. That might have been incapacity. but the stamping of treason to his country on his forehead was in the fact that he ignored honor, ignored France, to make a bargain with the enemy which he hoped might reinstate his master and himselt in power. To do this he deceived the generals and soldiers under him. received a vagabond emissary from the Empress Eugénie, who carried credentials only from Bismarck. The Marshal of France lavvery glad to learn that this cable is "half seas ing down his arms in the open field, deserting his soldiers in their misfortune. strengthening the hand of the enemy mrcel, a regular branch. as it were, of the so that resistance became slaughter. could, vet find shameless breath to adopt the coithet

of the conqueror to the Frenchmen who, after the fall of Sedan, held aloft the nation's sword in a desperate effort. He could, this traitor, call the government of National Defence "the men of the gutter." It was charged in the long indictment that he had failed to send forward reserves at Forbach; that he had failed to destroy bridges which the enemy could use; that in coming out of Metz he had used only one road, when four were open; that he had permitted Canrobert to be overwhelmed on the 18th of August; that he had made no serious effort to come to the aid of MacMahon after encouraging his advance; that he had repeatedly deceived the Emperor, and so forth. These charges antedate Sedan, and it his offences were alone comprehended in them he might escape on the many pleas

which incapacity can bring to cover failure. But from obstinacy in blundering to downright treason is a long step, no matter how equal may be the result. If ever a case called for a "terrible example" it is the treason of Bazaine. He knew the stake he was playing for, and that the honor of a nation, the integrity of its territory depended on the hazard of

The verdict of yesterday and the sentence, no matter how surrounded politically, are simple justice. They condemn the man and his act and, with them, the Empire that was founded on assassination and fell in dishonor. Men have chosen at times to condemn the resistance which followed the fall of Metz as madness; but it is that resistance alone which gives France the title to condemn Bazaine and rescues the entire nation from the shame with which the Man of December and his faithful creatures deluged France. The sympathy which tollowed the wounded MacMahon into exile has softened any criticism which might fall upon him as a soldier in his last foreign campaign. He can sign the sentence of Bazaine with hands clean of the suspicion of treason. Will he be strong enough to be just? Thus begins the revanche, and, sadly enough for French pride, the first conquest is a false Frenchman. Such is the lesson of the trial.

Has The Virginius Been Given Up ?

We publish elsewhere an important announcement from Washington to the effect that the Virginius has been given up and is now on her way to the United States. This may be only another of the see-saw reports from the powers that be; but should it prove true the country will hail it as the first important step towards an adjustment of our troubles with Spain. The next step should be the surrender of the surviving captives, and then will come the final settling up. After all, this Virginius ontrage is but one of a long list of insults to our flag and indignities to our consuls and citizens. Let President Grant prepare a special message to Congress, setting forth, in his own blunt and forcible way, all our recent difficulties with Spain growing out of the barbarous state of affairs in Cuba, and asking for such powers as may be necessary to prevent future outrages. We urge this, not because we desire war, but because this opportunity of finally and forever settling the Cuban question should not be lost.

For if to-day's report should not be contradicted to-morrow, and the terms of the protocol should be carried out fully, how much nearer shall we be to a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties and annoyances growing out of the present condition of affairs in the island of Cuba? How long will it be before another Virginius is captured on the high seas and another fifty or sixty human beings butchered without trial at the slaughter house wall of Santiago? While we can understand why

session, the President will take the further proceedings into his own hands, and compel a peedy decision on the part of Spain whether island of Cuba is to receive from her a free and stable government, or whether its independence is to be acknowledged by the United States and upheld by the strength of our arms.

Congress-The Liquor Question, th Finances, Cuba, the Navy and Other Matters.

We have the opinion from Mr. Edmunds, of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, that Congress has no power in the matter of a liquor prohibition bill save in the District of Columbia and the Territories. He said, in reference to numerous petitions for a national temperance law, that this would be the report of the committee on the subject if they were required to consider it. Upon this hint various petitions on the subject presented in the Senate yesterday were referred to the Committee on Finance, upon the ground that, as the prohibition of liquor drinking would seriously affect the revenues of the government, it may be considered a financial question. But the temperance league will not be put off by

any such financiering as this. They are bound to have a hearing, or if not a hearing they will know the reason why.

Mr. Sherman reported a bill to anthorize national banks without circulation ; but Mr. Ferry (Michigan) introduced a bill which brings into the foreground the main question on money matters between the East and the West-a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue his reserve of forty-four millions of greenbacks for the immediate relief of the present stringency and to restore confidence and business activity to the country. In other words, his prescription for the patient suffering from too much brandy is a little more brandy. Mr. Sherman's proposition, that it is the duty of Congress to provide at this session measures to strengthen the public credit, and directing the Finance Committee to report at an early day a bill providing for the issue of currency at all times redeemable in gold or its equivalent, is nearer the mark, though suggestive of many dangers in a carle blanche to the administration in its currency issues. The Senate at an early hour went into executive session, and confirmed numerous nominations for various offices.

In the House, Mr. Phillips, a republican from Kansas, submitted a resolution proposing very decisive measures in the cause of humanity in Cuba, in favor of the independence of the island and of the abolition of African slavery, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where it will probably remain for some time, awaiting at least the upshot of the pending negotiations. Mr. Wood submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling for a detailed account of the expenses incurred in refunding the public debt thus far in the five per cents. He wants to know who were the parties benefited as agents in this business and how much. Mr. Scofield introduced a bill authorizing the number of men in the naval service to be increased from eight thousand five hundred to ten thousand, which, after some debate was passed.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Starkweather (Connecticut) remarked that no harm could come of stating the fact that the navy was in a good degree of readiness, that there had been only eighteen guns of the service in the vicinity of the Virginius difficulty, but that to-day we have more than three hundred and ninety guns within reach of that place. A good report ; but why only eighteen cruising about there at the time of this Virginius difficulty? Why, down to these Virginius outrages, was all naval protection to our ships and citizens at or near the island of Cuba withdrawn? In deference, no doubt, to the sensitive

and others affecting the currency. All this action goes to show how our national legislators are floundering about, with no clear ideas on the questions of currency and finance.

PROMPT ACTION ON THE FIVE MILLIONS NAVY APPROPRIATION. - The Appropriation Committee did not take long to consider the matter of giving the five millions for the navy which Secretary Robeson asked. It has agreed to report a bill for that purpose. We suppose both the House and Senate will act upon it in a like prompt manner. War may not be imminent now, but the difficulties regarding Cuba are by no means settled, and we ought to be prepared for any contingency. Then, our navy needed strengthening and being put in an efficient condition. The five millions will be well spent, whatever may happen.

"How HAPPY WE WOULD BE WITH ETTHER."-The House has passed the bill authorizing the increase of the enlisted men in the navy from eight thousand five hundred to ten thousand. And then resumed the debate on the repeal of the salary grab.

# PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Cook, of the steamship Russia, is at the Brevoort House Rev. Dr. Batterson, of Philadelphia, is staying at

the Coleman House. General Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, is staying

at the St. James Hotel. General S. E. Marvin, of Albany, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Sir Hugh Allan arrived at the Brevoort House esterday from Montreal

Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

W. Oswaid Charlton, of the British Legation, is staying at the Breevoort House.

Governor John A. Burbank, of Dakota, arrived last evening at the Astor House.

Rear Admiral Emmons, United States Navy, is quartered at the St. James Hotel. Supervising Architect Mullett arrived from Wash

ington yesterday at the Astor House. The Armenian Archbishop Stephanowitch, of Lensberg, has completed his 195th year.

Ex-Governor Frederick Smyth, of New Hamp-

hire, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Sedor Ignacio Mariscal, Mexican Minister at

Washington, has arrived at the Westminster Hotel. John La Farge, the artist, arrived from Europe vesterday in the Russia and is at the Everet House.

Richard Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, is among the recent arrivals at the Brevoort House.

General C. G. Sawtelle, General W. H. French, Colonel G. W. Patten and Colonel B. W. Mitchell, United States Army, have apartments at the St. ames Hotel.

Mr. De la Plaine, our urbane Secretary of Legation at Vienna, fell out of a third story door of the elevator shait of the Grand Hotel, sustaining injuries which will prevent him from discharging his duties for some weeks.

Among the distinguished arrivals by the Russia e note the Chevalier Wikon, of diplomatic fame, who has gone to the Brevoort House. Mr. Frank Corbin came on the same steamer. Mr. Watson, President of the Erie Railway, who was expected to return by the Russia, did not embark on her.

The Albany Journal says :- "General W. A. C. Ryan, who met his death at the massacre in Cuba by the Spanish a short time since, was engaged to be married to Miss Gebhard, daughter of a prominent citizen of Schoharie county, and a very amiable and accomplished young lady. The nuptials were to have been celebrated on Thanksgiving Dav."

The youth O'Connor, who, some time ago, tried to frighten Queen Victoria into signing a pardon for the Fenian convicts, is now in Australia. The Queen interested herself in him, shortened his term of imprisonment, and, when he was released, had him fitted out and sent away from England. He consumes his time with attention to some clerical duties and composing letters in verse. expressing his gratitude to the Queen.

(The Irish emigrants in America have forwarded to Ireland during the past 21 years sums of money aggregating more than was raised in Ireland by for the relief of the poor by £1,250,000 sterling; and yet the Irish aristocrats and squircens are continually crying out against their legal liability to support the poor. The charity of the Irishthe blush, if it is capable of blushing. The fact of the amount of the remittances is published in English official returns, prepared for the use of Parliament.

# AMUSEMENTS.

"Alize" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. "Alixe" was reproduced at the Fifth Ave Theatre last night, with Miss Sara Jewett in the title part and other new faces in the cast. Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke and Mr. Louis James played their parts of the Count, Henry and the Duke in their old manner, and Miss Fanny Morant as Mme. Valory was more impassioned than in the past. Mr. Davidge succeeded to Mr. Lewis's part of the Marquis, but failed to put in it the unction which made it so irresistible in Mr. Lewis's hands. But the charm of the piece last night was in the fresh young faces which revealed the resources of Mr. Daly's company. New artists coming forward to claim recognition and receiving a generous re-ception is something anomaious in established theatres. On this occasion three young ladles took the places of old favorites, Miss Jewett, as be-fore remarked, taking Miss Morris' place and Miss Minnie Conway playing the Marquise Cesaranne and Miss Nina Varian, Lucienne. The two latter, if they failed to invest their parts with all the case and grace that might have been imparted to the m, at least played them acceptably, and more than acceptably for actresses so inexperienced. As to Miss Jewett, her Alixe was not the Alixe of the ar-tist with whose impersonation of the part it will be compared. Buil it was in its way a performance almost as marked and in every way worthy of re-spect. It incked the strength and intensity of the other, but it was sweeter, turer to nature and more womanly. If the emotion was not so intense, the iove, and especially the motherly affection, was gentier. Miss Jewett was repeatedly called before the duration. With more experience and com pleter study she promises to take a leading place on the metropolitan stage. made it so irresistible in Mr. Lewis's hands. But

Academy of Music-Salvini as Samson. A triumph of an extraordinary character was achieved last night at the Academy of Music. The principal sharers in it were Signor Salvini and Signora Plamonti. The play was "Sansone," the production of the Italian dramatic author Ippolito D'Aste. It is not possible to span the efforts therein of the two artists we have named within the compass of a few newspaper paragraphs. We feel assured that all who witnessed the perform-ance last evening (and the audience was one of the largest gathered in the Academy of Music during the Salvini season) will partake of this con-viction. Perhaps, therefore, it will be sufficient to the purpose to say that "Samsone" is a noble play, written in very picturesque, chaste, powerful and impassioned language. It is one of the few modern plays which might be read with interest as well as witnessed. The theme requires no length explanation at our hands. It is simply that found in Holy Writ expanded to suit dramatio demands. The two principal characters, of course, are Samson, acted by Salvini, and Delliah, per-formed by Signora Piamonti. The highest praises which can be accorded to play wright and artist is to confess that their united efforts brought the face to face with to-day. The Samson of Salvini is an inspired glant, whose affections throw a soften-ing beauty over his physical powers. The five acts into which the play is divided allow many very powerful and affecting points to be made. Chief among these are Samson's description of the slaying of the lion, in the first act; his defiance of his enemies in the second; his love scene with Deliah in the third; his malediction upon her in the fourth, and his lament over his bindness and exuitation in the sense of returning strength in the fifth. His broad and Biblicat the largest gathered in the Academy of Music upon her in the fourth, and his hamen of returning strength in the fifth. His broad and Biblical treatment of the theme was his most wonderful and most beautiful characteristic. His Samson re-mained dignified even in his drunkenness. The inebriation was almost that of Jove. From first to lead a musica strength for which most other and inebriation was almost that of Jove. From first to last a massive strength, to which most other ap-plications of such a term must hereafter seem a mockery, marked the embodiment, and the audi-ence, bursting into cheers at the end of every act, was raised to a pitch of exaitation not even achieved by his Othelio. Plamonti gained a pro-portionate triumph in the fourth act, being thrice recalled as the curtain fell, and greeted with uni-versal acclamation. Signor A. Saivini also acted the part of Manoah with very unusual pathos. "Sullivan" ("David Garrick") will be given to-morrow night.

### ART MATTERS.

#### Art Books.

Not many sales of valuable art 'books take place in this city-books, we mean, with which the skill of the engraver and the cunning of the painter have more to do than the printer and publisher. Occasionally some luxurious bookworm ands himself reduced to poverty, and in the enforced sale of his library pays the the penalty of persistently neglecting to keep a debit and credit account. But these reflections are merely by the way. At Clinton Hall quite a large and valuable assortment of art books is to be found, mingled with others which it is not the province of this department to inspect. Among the illustrated volumes especially worthy of mention are Roberts' "Egypt and the Holy Land" and a copy of the grand original edition of "Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds," in folio. Then there are the "Boisserie Gallery," containing 113 engravings, after paintings by the old German masters; "British Gallery of Pictures," proois on India paper; Canova's "Works in Scrip-ture and Modeling," "Engravings After the Best Pictures of the Great Masters," containing 20 large and finely executed line engrav-ness by some of the hear English art.

FOG FATALITIES IN ENGLAND! SERIOUS RAIL-WAY COLLISION ! MANY LIVES LUST-SEVENTH PAGE.

- MINISTER JEWELL PRESENTS HIS CREDEN-TIALS TO THE CZAR-POSTPONEMENT OF THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ROYAL MARRIAGE-SEVENTH PAGE.
- THE DOMINICAN CAPITAL REVOLTS AGAINST BAEZ! THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM! A BAD PROSPECT FOR "THE USURPER"-SEVENTH PAGE.
- REVOLT AGAINST A FORCED LOAN IN VENE-THE PEOPLE ATTACK AND DISPERSE THE GOVERNMENT FORCE-EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN ST. THOMAS-SEVENTH PAGE.
- FOUR BANK ROBBERS PURLICLY WHIPPED IN DELAWARE! STARTLING SCENES! A NIGHT OF TERROR-TENTH PAGE.
- THE INTERNAL COMMERCE OF THE UNION : SECRETARY ROBESON WILL ONLY BE GIVEN \$4,000,000 ! THE NATIONAL COLORED CONVENTION-THIRD PAGE.
- THE ROAD TO NATIONAL PROSPERITY AND SPECIE PAYMENTS! ECONOMY MUST RE ENFORCED AND DOMESTIC INDUSTRY FOSTERED! THE BANKS, THE MARKETS AND OUR SECURITIES-RESUMPTION IN COIN AND ON THE CANALS-NINTH PAGE.

SAD SUMMARY OF THE MEXICAN EXPEDI-TION. - Maximilian shot ; Carlotta in a madhouse ; Napoleon dead in exile ; Bazaine degraded and condemned to death.

HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS. -Our magnificent harbor, of which the people of New York may justly be proud, is made a dumping ground by unscrupulous corporations to an extent that threatens to damage materially its efficiency. The street cleaning commission, it seems, forget the prohibitory law in this case; vessels of all nationalities are daily discovared as delinquents, and the New Jersey Central Railroad has encroached upon the harbor to an unwarrantable extent. The Pilot Commissioners have complained in unmeasured terms of this serious nuisance and state their inability to suppress it without assistance being afforded them by the Governon or Legislature. The obstructions in the harbor at present diminish the tidal flow over twenty-five millions cubic feet. It is a subject of grave import and demands immediate attention.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE .- A New Hampshire paper states that on the 7th instant, the Governor of the State, accompanied by the Judge of the United States District Court, together with three gentlemen named, from England, selected a suitable spot on the New Hampshire coast for the landing of the New Atlantic cable to be laid between the Western shore of Ireland and this Continent. We are over," but it may not be amiss to inquire whether or not this cable is not a part and rescent Atlantic cable monopoly.

factory compromise of this present outrage in order to get it out of the way, we cannot believe that either the President or Congress can be indifferent to the importance of a final settlement of the Spanish-Cuban question, or willing to take the responsibility that would rest upon them should the case of the Virginius be repeated. The protocol is simply a compromise to avert war for the moment: probably a friendly concession to the Castelar government, made to afford it the opportunity of crushing its enemies at home without the embarrassment of foreign complications. It may be carried out in all its parts. Indeed, if the despatch we publish elsewhere has any foundation in fact, we should not be surprised to hear at any moment of the arrival of the Virginius at Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans or some other American port. But it will leave us in the exact position we occupied before the vessel was captured, and before poor Fry and his associates were cruelly murdered. No security will be given that Spain will no longer claim or exercise the right to seize our vessels on the high seas and to execute our citizens as pirates on the sentence of a drum-head court martial. The question of the release of the embargoed estates, and of the safety from assassination, outrage or annoyance of Americans in Cuba, will still remain open. Should the Virginius and the survivors of her passengers and crew arrive in one of our harbors tomorrow, it would still be the duty of the President to lay before Congress in a special message the whole history of our negotiations with Spain regarding Cuba and the exact condition of our interests in that island, and it will still be necessary that he should ask the power to use the army and pavy of the United States for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens in Cuba. We sincerely trust that he will neither shrink from nor delay this task. So far as Congress is concerned, we have no doubt of a proper response to such an application. The preamble and resolution introduced by Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, yesterday in the House of Representatives, does not exaggerate public sentiment on the Cuban question, and the House has already shown that it only delays touching the subject out of respect to the Executive until he is ready to speak. The prompt concession of the supplies asked by the Secretary of the Navy is an evidence that Congress will not neglect the national honor or be slow to act when the proper time arrives. The Fish-Polo protocol, taken alone, is a tame, insufficient and even dishonorable compromise of the Virginius outrage ; but if it is to be only the prelude to a firm demand for an entire settlement of the Cuban question it will be acquiesced in by the

Mr. Fish may be allowed to make his unsatisnational pride of the Spaniards, and hence those butcheries of the passengers and crew of the Virginius. As the regular order of the day, after the

assage of the aforesaid bill, the House resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the "salary grab" of the last Congress.

#### A First Class London Fog.

For two days past the swarming British metropolis has been enveloped in a first class London fog, as far surpassing in density and darkness a New York tog as a tropical storm surpasses a Scotch drizzle. Floundering in their thick fog of the last two days the Cocknevs have had a hard time of it. Numerous collisions among the river craft are reported on the Thames, and in the streets of the city between foot passengers and carts and drays, from which some lives were lost and many persons were wounded. It appears, too, that this heavy fog extended over a considerable portion of England, for a very alarming railway collision, near Birmingham, is charged to the density of the fog. The obscurity, it is said, was such that it was impossible for the engine driver of either train to see the approach of the other. But where were the engine whistles? There was apparently on both sides negligence in failing to give the warning of the whistle. The same charge may be applied, no doubt, to the steam craft in the Thames. Evidently the river men on the Hudson know how to deal with a fog better than the Londoners themselves, who spend half their lives in the

fog.

THE FINANCIAL DOCTORS OF THE SENATE are very busy, and have as many conflicting nostrums as any mixed body of allopathic and homeopathic physicians. Senator Sherman wants to return to specie payments immediately and to redeem the greenback currency in coin at a time when the Treasury will not have specie enough to meet the ordinary demand for interest on the debt and to redeem the twenty million bonds falling due. Where is the specie to come from? Mr. Ferry differed with other members of the Finance Committee, and advocates an increase of currency. He introduced a bill to authorize the issue of the forty-four millions legal tender reserve. Senator Morton has some sort of scheme for a flexible currency to accommodate the changing wants of trade; but, strange to say, has a notion that this can be made redeemable in coin. Senator Hamilton proposes a constitutional amendment prohibiting the United States from making anything but gold and silver a legal tender. This is indeed a procrustean measure, and about as practical as a pope's bull against the comet. Then there were a number of propositions with regard to free banking, to permitting the organ-

country. Let us hope, then, that, after the vessel and the prisoners are safely in our posization of national banks without circulation.

### MARINE MONSTER.

#### Lancashire Lad Tortured and Starved By the Brutal Officers of a British Bark. RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 10, 1873.

One of the most inhuman cases of cruel treat ment at sea ever recorded was developed here to day in the instance of Seth Hollingsworth, a Lancashire lad of 19 years, who shipped on board the British bark Magdalia, at Liverpool, on the <text><text><text><text><text><text> 3d of October, as an able-bodied seaman for the voyage to Richmond and back. Hollingsworth states that he had been working in one of the Man-

#### EXPLOSION IN A PALACE CAR.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 10, 1873. The hot water heater in the Pullman palace car Dexter exploded about seven o'clock this morning, while standing on the Kansas Pacific track, near the depot. The car was hadly shattered. One end was blown out and the tragments carried 2,000 feet. It is supposed the cause of the disaster was the water revering in the pipes. The car was un-occupied apd no one was injured.

Pictures of the Great Masters," containing 20 jarge and finely executed line engrav-ings by some of the best English art-ists; "The Flowering Ferns and Plants of Great Britain," with more than 30 colored en-gravings, in which nearly 1,500 species of ferns are represented; "Gallery of Versalles," with a large number of plates; "Cabinet de Toulini," contain-ing 120 engravings after the old masters; a collec-tion of engravings from the cabinet of the Duke of O'feans, known as "The Crozat Gallery;" the "Galleria Giustiniana," comprising over 300 large engravings of celebrated statues, busts and bas-reliets; "Gellert's Fables," a series of 150 flae plates, proof impressions on India paper; a "Port-folio of Sketches in Belgium and Germany," being original drawings; Hogarth's works, from the passes; Lord Kingsborough's "Antiquities of Mex-teo," comprising fac-similies of ancient Mexican paintings and hieroglyphics; Lacrox's "Arits of the Middle Ages," filtan Portraits," containing mearly 20 engravings after Thiaa reproduced in photolithography; "The statford Gallery," with 128 inters, all proois on India paper; "Societions of Great Britain;" a valuable book on "Polychromatic Orna-ment," The sale of these books begun last eve-ning, and will continue every eve

#### Water Color and Oil Paintings at Schenck's.

A small collection of water colors, imported by Knoedler & Co., successor to Goupil, is to be dia posed of to-day, at noon, at the rooms of Mr Edward Schenck, No. 60 Liberty street, Among the

more noticeable drawings are, "Pleasant Quarters,"

more noticeable drawings are, "Pleasant Quarters," by Ferdinandus; "The Fencing Lesson," by Lesrei; "The Card Payers," by Tenkate: "Landscape," by Ceciry; "Autumn" and "Spring," by Bellows; "The Rendezvous," by Dettl; "The Sentinel," by Meis-sonier; "Hait at an inn," by Simonetti; "Itaitan Woodcutter," by Tapir; and "Abbeville" and Rouen," by Dibdin. Several paintings, forming a distinct collection, will be disposed of on Friday noon. Among the best are "Coast Scene," by M. J. Heade; "Coast, Scene near Ostend," by Dommerson; "Casco Bay, Maine," by Edward Moran, very strong and pleasant; "The Hait," by Boorgaard, of Amster-dam; "Antumn" and "Spring," by Wilcox; "Antwerp," by Kawasseg *fils*, and "Eavesdrop-ping," by Rosierse.

## WENDELL PHILLIPS ON DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Last evening Mr. Wendell Phillips gave his lecture on "Daniel O'Connell," at the Cooper Institute, to one of the largest and most fashionable audiences that ever had assembled in that building. Nearly haif of those present were ladies, and every Nearly half of those present were ladies, and every ntterance of the gifted speaker, when treating of the great agitator, was halled with the most prominent catholic elergymen and prominent ett-zens occupied the platform. The lecture was de-invered under the auspices of the st. Vincent de Paul Association of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic enurch, and the speaker of the evening was intro-duced by the Rev. Dr. McGlyan.

# OBITHARY.

Breton de Los Herreros, the Actor.

The death, at Madrid, is announced of M. Breton de Los Herreros, aged 77 years. He made his début in 1284, with a comedy in prose, catitled "A la Vijez Viruleas'' (Midnight at Pourteen O'Clock). which created quite a revolution in the Spanish theatre of the period. Since then his productions theatre of the period. Since then his productions have been exceedingly numerous in every walk of the drama, the most remarkable being "I Return to Madrid," "The Two Nephows," "Die and You Will Sro," "Matrie Stuart," "Inès de Castro," "Mithi,dates" and "The Advocate of the Poor," which was his last piece. He also made an admir-able, samptation of Casimir Delavine's "Smanna d'Adouard," his short poems, odes, epigrams, &c., "are considered as models of style and purity of language. He was Percetnal Secretary of the 'Suamis Adademy.