## THE NATION'S HONOR.

Another Great Mass Demonstration on the Spanish Atrocities in Cuba.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT MIRRORED.

One Mere Earnest Demand Upon Congress and the Cabinet.

"Will Gold Indemnify All Insults and Outrages?"

Fully 5,000 people assembled in mass meeting last evening, in the large hall of Cooper Institute to give an expression of their sentiments concerning the barbarities which have been practised in Cuban rebellion, not only toward combatants, but also toward wemen and children, and with especial reference to the massacre of women Santiago de Cuba, the hunting of them with bloodhounds and the murder also of the captives of the Virginius. The call was issued irrespective of party, or, to use the language of the document, "in the interest of humanity." There were lawyers, doctors, merchants, clergymen and people of the masses generally, and the assemblage was select, orderly and highly intelligent. A small squad of police was present, but they were present to no purpose, for the sentiment of the meeting was too unanimous to permit of the slightest variance of word or action. As the second of the great popular demonstrations which the present spanish complication has called forth, the meeting f last night was significant in the extreme.

On the platform were General Abram Duryce, Colonel Conkling, General Thomas Jordan, Major E. H. Kent, Miguel Aldama, Hilario Cisneros, Vicente Mestre, Francisco Arteaga, Daniel Sickels, William T. Woodruff, Bruce Mayerick, Dr. Reed, Judge S. H. Johnson, General C. V. Clark, Felix Fuentes, C. Alfonso, Antonio Zambrana, Ponce de Leon, Dr. Galvez, José Tanco, Señor Yzaguirre, Royal G. Millard and a large number of ladies, most of them being Cubans. Indeed, nearly all the Cuban residents of the city were present, either on the platform or in the auditorium.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. E. E. Thorne, who proposed that Mr. Horace Barnard should be the presiding officer. (Loud cheers). SPEECH OF THE CHAIRMAN.

The CHAIRMAN, in taking the chair, said that he thanked the meeting for the unexpected honor, and he felt grateful to his good luck, at least, which would save him from the effect of his unpreparedness, because there were generous im pulses and warm hearts that would recommend the cause of Cuba to their audience, and who would have the honor of speaking. (Loud cheers). He then called upon Mr. Henworth to address the

meeting. ADDRESS OF THE REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH The Rev. George H. Hepworth, who was received with loud cheering, said:-War is, undoubtedly, in our present development, a terrible neces mity: but we have a right to demand, whenever that necessity is upon us, that war shall be conducted on civilized principles. Any people that resort to measures that are brutal in character are amenable to the common sense, the enlightenment, of a Christian civilization. We have been lately startled by an event that demands a full and complete reparation. (Cheers.) We have made our demand, but that demand looks a little too much like apology, (Cheers,) When the American people speak they speak in italics and they mean what they say. They speak the sentiment that lies deep rooted in the American heart. Our policy is protection to every American citizen the wide world over. We have made our first demand of Spain. The second one ought to be sent, not by telegraph or by mail, but, under the circumstances, inside of a bombshell. (Immense theering.) Il Spain confesses, as she has bail conjessed afready, that she is not able to enforce ner own decrees, then we will volunteer service and enforce them ourselves. (Loud cheers.) We demand a thorough investigation and a punishment of the criminals whosever they may be. (Loud cheers.) When an excited horde of volunteers say that they will burn a whole island rather than yield, I rather think it is te get an insurance on the same. Impusiveness is sure to cool at last. That which we as a people have demanded of Cuba we as the foremost nation of the earth will have. (Loud cheers.) What we say is:—"When you shoot, shoot at a man's breast and not at his back."

(Cheers.) Why is it that we are startled to the centre of our souls by this long series of acts, under the property of the property of the control of the cart with sold in the centre of our souls by this long series of acts, under the property of the control of the cart with pleasure. Respectfully yours, wing to my employment here. But if there ever were oursels to the get many to any nation in the numerously respect to the question about his long series of acts, under the property of the sum of the sum of the cart with pleasure. There is not spirit enough in Congress to-day scarcely to lift up here of the cart with plants and the sum of the sum of the sum of the cart with plants. shoot at a man's breast and not at his back, "
(Cheers.) Why is that we are startled to the
centre of our souls by this long series of acts, unbecoming to any nation in the nineteenth century of
(Cheers.) The question answers itsell. If you look
at Spain you will see that it has not crept out of
the darkness of the Middle Ages into the light of
the darkness of the Middle Ages into the light of
the present century or to the practical philanthrophy of this century. There are 16,000,000 of
inhabitants in Spain, and of these 12,000,000 cannot
read or write. There were also 2,000 magistrates
who could not write their names to any official
document. If that had been the case with some
of the New York officials perhaps it would have
been better for them. (Cheers and laughter.)
This gives you an idea of what you have a right to
expect logically irom Spain. Mark the history again.
Spanish rule has been as selfish as the despotism
of the tyrant must necessarily be. Spain, like a
self-seeking tyrant, as she is, organized the slave
trade, and filled Cuba with men and women whom
they had stolen from their native country and
made slaves. This is the irraternal relationship existing between Spain and Cuba for many generations. The presence of a Captain General on the
island with a power unlimited has been an offence.
A Cuban could be killed under the shadow of might
by a Spaniard who had blue blood in his veins.
Cubans have no rights that a Spaniard is bound to
respect. Cuba has been nothing sise except a
financial sponge, which Spanish hands squeezed
over Spanish sugar vats and distributed in the
treasury of the mother country. For two generations
Cuba has been uneasy. She has tried to effect her
release, but up to the present moment in vain,
with examples of liberty before her, how could
cuba sit still and hug her chains? How could she
stand abashed and not take the risk that she
might gain the goal? Every drop of blood
that is spilt upon the ground gives higher
sentiments to the history of the future,
Wr. Hepworth

various revolutions of Cuba. For five years now, he said, these people have struggled manually and bravely. I believe that the whole American people have from this first inception said, "God speed thee; we are with you every time." We wish that that voice may be heard all over the Continent, and heard even at Washington, and heard so that even a Fish may speak. (Loud cheers, laughter and hisses.) "Hew shout that son of a Fish taking Spanish gold for human blood?" was asked from the audience. Mr. Hepworth said that he hoped that was not true; but he was afraid it was. If is true, I hope it will be put where it will do the most good. (Loud cheers.) Now, after five years of struggle, I do earnestly hope that the American people will gather themselves for one grand tidal effort, and throw its white cap on that Spanish shore until the neach shall be as clear and as white as when it first came from the Creator's hands. (Cheers.) What is now the duty of the American people? America is neither mean nor base. Having reached the last hold of American liberty she reaches her hand down to litt all people up that they may reach the higher plane of human liberty. (Loud and long continued cheering.)

The Chairman then nominated Mr. Elwood E. Thorne as Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. THORNE, as Secretary, read a list of VICE PRESIDENTS, among whom were the following: Christopher G. Fox. Andrew Johnson, John W. Simons, Rev. Mr. Vidaver, A. Oakey Hall, Peter Cooper, Rev. De Witt Talmage, Henry C. Banks, Oswald Ottendorier, William M. Evarts, John Q. A. Fellows, Admiral Stringham, John J. Cisco, Smith Ely, Jr., Josiah B. Drummond, Alexander H. Stephens, Charles E. Loew, George Opdyke, Albert G. Mackay, William C. Conner, J. W. Chandler, W. E. Pyne, General Ambrose E. Burnside, General Martin T. McMahon and many other eminent gentlemen.

The Chairman called upon the Secretary to read the memorial and resolutions of the meeting.

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The Chairman called upon the Secretary to read he memorial and resolutions of the meeting.
The Secretary read them, as follows:

THE MEMORIAL AND RESOLUTIONS.

HONORABLE THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRE-

THE MEMORIAL AND RESOLUTIONS,
THE HONDRABLE THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRENUMBER OF THE UNITED STATES:—
THE UNITED STATES

by bloodhounds and sacrificed to the last of a cruci and unrestrained soldiery, acting in the name of the government. We respectfully represent that we feel these acts to be a sigma and disgrace to our common humanity, and that it is our duly to use all lawful uncans in our power to put a stop to these horrors. We therefore pray your honorable body to speedily adopt such measures as will prevent in future a recurrence of these cruci, inhuman acts; and it is further. Resolved, That the chizons of New York and vicinity, in mass meeting here assembled, most carnestly pray that the Senate and House of itspresentatives will immediately grant belligerent rights to the people in the present content of the con

The resolutions and memorial were unanimously adopted.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

The following letters and telegrams were read:—

LETTER PROM GOVERNOR DIX.

STATE OF NEW YORE.

EXECUTIVE CHARMEN, Dec. 7, 1873.

DEAR SIR—The Governor directs me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., inviting him to attend and to act as vice president of a meeting of citizens of New York, to be held on the 12th of this month, for the purpose of expressing their indignation at the late atrocities committed by the authorities of the island of Cuba. attems of New York, the processing their relations of the purpose of expressing their relations of the least of Cuba.

He requests me to say that his views in regard to these atrocities were clearly set forth at a public meeting, on the 17th at. in Steinway Hall. Having entire confidence that the government will do all that is necessary to vindicate the honor of the country, he prefers not to take part in another public demonstration on this subject.

\*\*Assectfully, your obedient servant, which is the process of the part in another public demonstration on this subject.

PROM LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ROBINSON.

H. CLAY PRESTON, ESq. :-DEAR SIR-I have this moment received your letter in-viting me to attend and act as one of the vice presidents of the meeting to be held at Cooper Institute to-morrow

evening.

Sympothizing most heartily in the efforts being made to arrest the hellish barbarities of the Spaniards in Cuba, I regret that circumstances beyond my control prevent my being present at the meeting. Fraternally yours, JOHN C ROBINSON.

A letter from Algernon S, Sullivan set forth that, as he had spoken often in behalf of Cuba, he would desire to leave the platern to newer and abier speakers. This was his only excuse for declining.

speakers. This was his only excuse for declining.

PROM ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINIOTON, D. C., Dec. S., 1873.

H. Clay Presson, Secretary of Executive Committee,
New York city:

Draw Sin—I am requested by the Hon. Alexander H.
Stephens to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the
6th inst., inviting him to attend a meeting of
citizens at Cooper Institute, riday evening. December 12, to give expression to our feeling of "horror at the brutal treatment inflicted on American citizens by the Spaniards in Cuba," &c., and to say
in reply that the condition of his health will utterly preclude his acceptance. He turther desires me to express
his regret that he cannot be present. Yours, very truly,
WILLIAM H. HIDELLI, Private Secretary.

PROM DR. A. G. MACKEY.

his regret that he cannot be bresent. Yours, very truly,
WILLIAM H. HIDE.LI, Private Secretary.

WARMINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1873.

H. CLAY PRESTOR, Esq., Secretary:
Dran Sin.—The invitation of the Executive Committee extended through you to me, to be present at the meeting of citizens at Cooper Institute on Friday evening, and to act as one of the vice presidents has ocen received. I am thoroughly inaccord with what I hope is the sentiment of all true Americans in reference to the late brutal outrages of Spaniards in Cuba and the aggressions on our flag, and if I can possibly make the necessary arrangements in my private business will be with you. But if anything should, unfortunately, preven my appearance in person I shall be with you in spirit and you may use my name and services in any way that is deemed necessary to promote the objects of the meeting. The national honor must be sustained at all hazards. I should regree any complication that would affect the interests of the nascent republic in Spain, but it is far more important to us that the flag of our country should give the same protection to our people on the high seas that it does on our own soil. Paramount even to this is the great cause of humanity, As a civilized nation, and the leading one on the Western Continent it is our sacced duty to interfere in behalf of those who are subjected to a barbarism, almost at our very door. I trust that the meeting while dispassionately but firmity demanding that and the leading one on the western continent it is our sa-cred duty to interfere in behalf of those who are subjected to a barbarism, almost at our very door. I trust that the meeting while dispassionately but firmly demanding that the national honor shall be maintained, will, with equal frimness, misst that the Spaniards in Cubs shall confine their brutality to the national sport of bull-baiting, and not extend it to men and women of any nationality. They must be made to know that civilization has its rights and its duties which civilized nations are bound to enforce whenever barbarians retues to respect them. I remain, &c., 1,440 M street.

FROM JUDGE LARREMORE.

NEW YORK COMMON PLEAS, JUDGES' CHAMBERS, }

NEW YORK COMMON PLEAS, JUDGES' CHAMBERS, }

DEAR SIR—I have always questioned the propriety of a judicial officer taking part in a public meeting of the character reterred to. Very often the action then had becomes in some way the subject of judicial review or examination. For this reason only (and not from any lack of interest in the humane movement which you have undertaken) I think it best to refer my selection as an officer of the proposed meeting to your further consideration. I remain, sir, truly yours.

R. L. LARKEMORE,

HENRY CLAY PRESTON, ESG. PRESTON, ESQ.
FROM DANIEL SICKLES,
NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1873.

H. CLAY PRESTON, &c.:—

DEAR SIR-Yours of the 8th inst, inviting me to be recent at a meeting of citizens in Copper Institute on Friday evening and act as Vice Freddent, for the purpose of tractised significant in Cuba upon American citizens when and children during the last political troubles when is sancted unity received. In answer I have only to thank you for your invitation, and say, D. V., shall endeavor to be present. Very respectfully, yours.

FROM GENERAL COCHRANE. New York, Dec. 9, 1873. H. CLAY PRESTON, Esq. :—
DEAR SIR—I have your invitation to attend a meeting of citizens at Cooper Invitute on the evening of the 12th inst., called to memorialize Congress to interpose the offices of this government in restraining the barbarous war in Cha within the laws of civilized warfare, and accept the same and the office of one of the Vice Presidents with pleasure. Respectfully yours.

JOHN COCHRANE.

sentiments inspired with a purer particular, spectfully.

S. S. COX.

FROM THE SISTERHOOD OF THE EASTERN STAR.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY, O. E. S.

HENRY CLAY PRESION, ESQ.—

DEAR SIR—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation of the executive Committee to attend the meeting and set as vice president on Friday evening, and to say that they are at liberty to make such use of my name as is proposed. Ten thousand women of the great Sisterhood of the Eastern Star demand veugeance for the horrible outrages committed upon their sisters, the wives and daughters of Free Masons in Cuba. They expect substantial results from this meeting.

GEORGE ACKERMAN, Gran! Secretary.

GEORGE ACKERMAN, Gran 1 Secretary.

FROM W. C. CONNOR, SHERIFF ELECT.

New York, Dec. 9, 1873.

My Drar Sir.—I fully sympathize with the object of your meeting, and you are at theerty to use my name in any manner that will, have a tendency to promote the interests of suffering humanity. Yours truly.

H. CLAY PRESTON, ESQ. WILLIAM C. CONNOR.

FROM CHARLES WATROUS.

10. WALL STREET, Dec. 10, 1873.

H. CLAY PRESTON, ESQ.:—

DEAR SIR.—You may use my name as one of the Vice Presidents at the Cuban meeting in the Cooper Institute. Yours, &c.,

PROM JOSIAH II. DRUMMOND.

Yours, &c.,

FROM JOSIAH II. DRUMMOND,

PROM JOSIAH II. DRUMMOND,

PROM JOSIAH III. DRUMMOND,

OBSTAND, Me, Dec. 8, 1873.—

MY DEAR SIR—While sympathizing inlig with the objects of the meeting at Cooper Institute, next Friday evenine, prior engagements absolutely prevent iny attending. Yours, truly.

JOSIAH II. DRUMMOND.

H. CLAY PRESTON, ESq.

FROM CHARLES V. CLARK, GRAND SECRETARY

1, O. O. F.

I. O. O. F. GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, New York, Dec. 9, 1873. GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, New York, Dec. 2, 1873.

H. CLAY PRESTON, Esq.:—

MY DEAR SIR-YOU favor of the 8th inst. has just come to hand, and I take great pleasure at this, my first opportunity, to answer the same. Your kind invitation to act as one of the vice presidents at the mass meeting to be held next Friday evening I cordially accept. I hink, indeed, the time has come when every American citizen should insist and demand that if war is to be continued in the Island of Cuba it should be done according to the principles as laid down in the law of nations. This butchering of harmless and inoffensive men, women and children, which has been going on looksmore like the ferocity of the dark ages than that of an enlightened people of the nineteenth century. Thanking you for your kind invitation, and with assurance that I shall do all in my power, I remain yours &c.

C. V. CLARK, F. G. and Grand Secretary.

The Secretary also read the following from the

The Secretary also read the following from the original scroll forwarded from South Carolina. RESOLUTIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA MEETING.

RESOLUTIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA MEETING.

COLUMBIA. South Carolina.

In a mass convention held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at the capital of South Carolina, on the evening of November 20, 1873, which convention was largely composed of Senators and Representatives of the State, and many other cluzens, irrespective of party, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

— Whereas the American steamer Virginius, sailing under the fig of the United States, with a regular clearance from the American Consul at Kingston, Ja., was recently seized in mid ocean, upon the common highway of nations, by the commander of a Spanish vessel of war, who, after hauling down her sag, carried her into the Spanish port of Santiago de Cuba where her officers and crew, shot to death with masketry by Spanish not await trial, under the orders of officers of the samp of span, acting under the orders of officers of the samp of span, acting under the orders of officers of the samp of span, acting under the orders of antions and dishonoring to the American flag; therefore,

— Resolved, That we appeal with confidence to the national administration and the Congress of the United States to secure ample refress for the great and unparalleled wrong inflicted upon the honor of our great Republic in the persons of its slaughtered citizens and through the bold and ignominious violation of the sancity of its flag.

Mesolved, That the outrage here named is but the last

the bold and ignominious violation of the ancitity of its flag.

Mesolved, That the outrage here named is but the last of a long series inflicted by the government of Spain upon American citizens, and that the time has come for this free Republic to teach to that red handed slave-master of the Continent that wherever the American agg fles there every American citizen may stand, protected by an inviolate sategnard.

Resolved, That we sympathize, as free Americana, with the Cubans who are now struggling to free themselves from the galling thraidom of the Spanish yoke, and we deem that the true American policy which shall most specific secure for the Island of Cuba a place among the mations as a free, independent State, and thus shall strike down the last stronghold of chattel slavery upon the American continent.

the American continent.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the President and Secretary of this meeting to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and a Copy also be forwarded, in token of our sympathy for their cause, to the Junta of the Cuban Republic residents in New York.

WILLIAM HAYNE, Chairman.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF SOUTH CANOLINA MEETING.—
It gives us pleasure and supreme encouragement to find so respectable a body of Americans, as the one over which you proside, coming torward to recognize and stamp with public disapprobation the character of the same which knows is waring for the catermination of

American-norn people, strugging for the sacred right of self-government, a war, the true character of which is best illustrated by a faci officially stated in the ment, dated Madrid, August 16, 1873, to wit:—That up to that date the Spanish army had taken, as prisoners of war, and atterwards executed, 43.60 persons, of whom but 5,000 had been captured with arms in their possession. The Cubans do not invoke, however, the interposition of the United States in their quarred with Spain. But the control of the control of the Cubans of the Cubans of the Cubans in behalf of the cubans of the Cubans in behalf of tree institutions more efficiently than all the multiary and and to check the efforts of the Cubans in behalf of tree institutions more efficiently than all the multiary and and to check the efforts of the Cubans in behalf of tree institutions more efficiently than all the multiary and analforces of their enemy. Spain. With sentiments of respect yes remain your obelient servaints. President: Francisco of Artosega. Treasurer: Vicente Bueno, Vicente Mestre; Juan Jose Diaz, Hilario Cisperos; Pedro Martin Rivero. Secretary.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL COCHRANE.

General Join Cocuranys said it was not often that they met to discuss the liberty and the ciaims of other people, they were so nously occupied with their own affairs. But the present meeting was only a leeble expression of the popular feeling in flavor of the independence of Cuba. Having described the geographical pomition of Cuba, he said that the people of than island were struggling to be free. She was only separated by a days' sail from the shores of America. For centuries oppression had swept Cuba, and how she was suffering from Shanish routinthness. Cuba had sent them a message—"Come over and help us?" There had been indiginly offered to the American fag in this Cuban trouble, and the government had seemed to have settled it. But what further was it for the American people to ask in this matter? Their voice resounded in favor of liberty to the down-trodden in

General Cochrane said that the laws of nations were founded upon humanity, and humanity demanded that the bloodhound and the bloodhound's master should be called from his track. We should demand that the laws of humanity be observed in this contest, and if we do this the Cubans will strike forcibly. Humanity and belligerency! With those two words on their banners they would be sure to achieve the independence of Cuba. (Cheera.)

REMARKS OF MORITZ ERLANGER.

MORITZ ERLANGER, editor of the Jewish Times, was next introduced, and said it was hardly necessary or him to tell this audience that israelites sympathized with the cause of Coba, for it was the cause of the oppressed. (Applause.) It was probable that the nation had reached a stage when mere "bonor" was satisfied, but was humanity satisfied (Cries of "No!") "No!") The Cubans for the past 40 years had been opposing their breasts to their oppressors, but the time had now come when this kepublic should say that this present struggle of five years' duration must cease. Every civilized government would sustain the United States in pushing all the demands claimed. We demand and nave a right to demand, and the people would not rest satisfied until the demand was compiled with, that the Cubans should have fair play in this struggle. They were struggling for themselves as men oppressed, and their freedom meant the freedom also of the slaves now held by spanish masters. (Applause.) Should we stand did by an an plead technical time in our code gling for themselves as men oppressed, and their freedom meant the freedom also of the slaves now held by spanish masters. (Applause.) Should we stand idly by and plead technicalities in our code of diplomacy as a reason why this great nation could not reach out the hand of succor to the oppressed of humanity? He was, it was true, here to speak in behalf of the isrealites of this city; but he knew also that, in expressing their abhorrence of these acts of humanity, he was but expressing the sentiments of the majority of the American people. (Applause.) He hoped therefore that the people would agitate this question until their servants, the Congress of the United States and the members of the government of the United States, heeded the demand which the nation is now making by 'its sovereign citizens, and secured guarantees that all future outrage and oppression should cease on that island. (Applause.)

The Chairman then announced that although a letter had been received from A. Oakey Hall, announcing that he would cheerfully be present to address the meeting, information had just reached him to the effect that Mr. Hall was unavoidably detained, and could not be present. In his absonce, therefore, he would now present to the audience

MR. JAMES J. O'KELLY,

Who would address them on this subject, with which he was so familiar. (Applause and cries for "O'Kelly!")

Mr. O'KELLY, after a brief delay, presented himself and was received with applause. He stated that he very much regretted that he possessed neither the faculty nor the material for an address, for he was not a public speaker. He assured them that his heartiest awmathy was with the cause in

Mr. O'Kelly, after a brief delay, presented nimsel and was received with applause. He stated that he very much regretted that he possessed neither the faculty nor the material for an address, for he was not a public speaker. He assured them that his heartlest sympathy was with the cause in which this assemblage was gathered, and hoped they would excuse him. (Applause)

Speech of General Hillen.

General F. F. Millen was next called upon, and on coming forward was enthusiastically cheered. He made a brief speech, recounting the atrocities of the Spanish soldiers in Cuba, to some of which, he stated, he was an eye witness during his recent visit to that island. The most terrible atrocities had been committed upon non-combatants, women and children, even the bodies of the dead were mutilated in a shocking manner. He expressed a hope that the United States would take some action in the matter and that the Congress now in session would not cease its session without recognizing the independence of Cuba. (Cheers.)

Address by Rev. John Parker.

The Chairman said that, after the reminiscences of blood which General Milen had just layored them with, he would now introduce to them a man of peace, and, if it was not improper, ne would suggest for him the text, "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword." He then introduced to the assemblage

THE HEV. JOHN PARKER,

of the Seventh street Methodist Episcopal church, who was received with applause, said that he came here a few moments ago to give his presence as an assurance of his sympathy with this movement; but he had to say in opening that he regretted that he had not had some opportunity of preparation, for he did not expect to be called on to address them. He was not sure that he could do much in this matter, but he lelt sure that he could send some some of sympathy to these suffering people. He thought also that we might send to Congress the min a crisis of human suffering and cruelty like this than quarreling about the back-pay steal. (Applause.) He trusted t

that fight for iberty shall be victorious in the end. (Applause.)

SPERCH OF MAJOR HAGGERTY.

Major HAGGERTY was the next speaker. He said it was not dificult to recall the night when General kyan sat on that platform, pledging his young life to liberty. That young man, in the nobility of his death, had done signal service to the cause of Cuba. He said to the government be pure, be peaceable: give him peace, but not the peace of cowards—a peace that would make the flag of the country respected. The government should be strong in the defence of its citizens, and even stretch a little point to teach tyrants a lesson. He meant that this great Republic should sympathize with every people who were trying to struggle into the light of ireedom. The Spanish people in Cuba, by their atrocities, had done more to establish the independence of Cuba than the Cubans themselves, who were fighting for it. They were like the scorpion that stung itself when it could not contain its passion. (Cheers.) He told the Cubans to be of good heart. They would triumph after all. The Spaniards had won for the Cubans a splendid victory, and the United States should grant them belignerent rights. (Cheers.) All circumstances comoined in forming alliances in favor of Cuba. He closed by hoping that God would bless Cuba. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN'S CLOSING ADDRESS.

children in favor of Cuba. He closed by hoping that God would bless Cuba. (Cheers.)

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The CHAIRMAN said that if the government wished to represent the American people in the case in which the country had been recently insuited they should act promptly. (Cheers.) Adverting to the Hungarian struggle of 1848, he said that the people of that country attempted a rebellion that had nearly become a revolution. At that time President Taylor, in response to the requests of agents of Hungary, appointed a special envoy, Mr. Dudley Mann, who went to Vienna and Hungary and saw the leaders of both sides. The Austrian Minister at Wasnington said that the position of Mr. Mann might possibly subject him to being treated as a spy; but the reply of the Secretary of State of that day, Daniel Webster—(cheers)—was that any offence to Mr. Mann would be

resented with an the mintary and naval power of the United States. (Cheers.) Some persons, how-ever, thought that any insult to the nation might be repaid by gold. He recounted the circum-stances of the capture of the Virginius, sand said they owed it to an Englishman that the American flag on board that ship was saved from further insult. He charged the administration with neglect in this matter, and he hoped that for the future they would show the world that their flag was to be respected. was to be respected.

The CHAIRMAN concluded by offering as a supplement fo the resolutions and memorial to Congress the following:

the following:—
Resolved, That the people in mass meeting here assembled do hereby request the Hom Alexander H. Stephene and the Hom. S. S. Cox to present the same to the Congress of the United States. On vote the amendment supplemental was adopted by a tremendous "ay," all the people rising to their feet.

The meeting was then declared adjourned, and

The meeting was then declared adjourned, and the vast assemblage dispersed. THE CUBAN EXECUTIVE.

The Resignation of Cespedes-Sketch of His Successor, Salvador Cisneros-The Retiring President-His Struggles and Successes-The Ultimate Triumph of the Insurrection Considered Cer-

tain-The Future Policy of the United States. Although it has not been officially announced, it is generally admitted among the better in-formed Cubans of this city, that the report published in the HERALD some days since, of the resignation of Carlos Manuel Cespedes as President of the Cuban Republic is true, and that he has been succeeded by Salvador Cisneros, formerly known by his Spanish title of Marquis of Santa Lucia, who assumes the position by virtue of his office as Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives. Under the constitution of the Republic, in case of the vacancy. for any cause, of the Prestdency and Vice Presidency, the Speaker succeeds to the Executive chair. The Vice President, Francisco Vicente Aguilera, is in this country, and it is understood his resignation was sent Cespedes some time ago.

SERTCH OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Salvador Cisneros, Marquis of Santa Lucia, was born in Puerto Principe, Camaguey, in 1827, and he is consequently 46 years of age. His father was Augustin Cisneros, and the family is one of the oldest, most aristocratic and wealthy of the island. To it also belongs Gaspar Betancourt Cisneros, one of the more prominent leaders in the annexation scheme of 1850, who has resided in this country for many years. The title of the family is attached to the Hacienda of Santa Lucia, in addition to which it possesses many other valuable estates in the Eastern Department. Prior to the insurrection the Marquis held the offices of Aiderman and Municipal Alcaide of Puerto Principe, was President of the Scientific, Artistic and Literary Society of that city and of the Casmo Campestre, an agricultural club much interested in the improvement of stock. He early devoted himself to the cause of independence, being a thorough republican in sentiment, and was at the head of the secret revolution committee of Camaguey belore the insurrection at Yara. A short time previous to that movement he visited the committees of Havana, Bayamo and Holguin, with a view of preparing the way for initiating the revolution, then set down for April, 1869, but aid not find, especially in Havana, that unanimity of feeling and action necessary to success. On the 4th of November, 35 days after the Yara proclamation, the available men of Puerto Principe took the field, Cisneros remaining behind to perform the difficult rôle with which he had been charged by the committee. In the middle of December Valmaseda arrived in the city, and the Marquis, who had nothing further to do there, leit for the scene of action. He took part in the engagements which followed in and about Las Minas, though without command, always occupying a post of danger. He was one of the committee appointed to control the movements in Camaguey, being associated with Ignacio and Eduardo Agramonte, both of whom were alterwards killed in action. Subsequently this committee became an assembly, two additional members being added, namely, Antonio Zambrano and Francisco Sanchez. On the 10th of April, 1869, the constitution of the republic was proclamed and Cisneros was unanimously elected. Campestre, an agricultural club much interested in

TRESIDENT OF THE HOUSE, rresident of the house, a position he has since held, performing his arduous duties satisfactorily, and during every recess serving in the field, animating the combatants by his presence. In the attack on the tower of Colon he received a wound from a musket ball, his right arm being fractured. All this time he has also been general superintendent of the powder mills and other manufactories of war material in Cuba Liore.

mills and other manufactories of war material in Cuba Liore.
Cisneros is a man of the strictest integrity and singleness of purpose. Of the tortuous ways of politicians and intriguers he has no conception. He is an extreme humanitarian, too kind hearted to injure the meanest thing on earth. It is related, as indicative of his character, that in his first engagement he stood, musket in hand, apparently unconcerned, in a position of great danger, but without firing. Upon being asked why he did not use his weapon he quietly loaded and fired several times, and then bringing his musket down exclaimed, with an expression of great anxiety, "Can I by chance have killed anybody!" His firess for his new position, both in the matter of energy and talent, is not, however, questioned by the Cubans.

THE RETIRING PRESIDENT,
Cespedes, who precipitated the outbreak at Yara,
in opposition to the advice of the revolutionary Cespedes, who precipitated the outbreak at Yara, in opposition to the advice of the revolutionary committees, which desired its postponement until the following spring, has been at the head of the movement ever since, and it is much to say of him that, amid the jarring elements of the revolution, and amid as many difficulties as ever surrounded the leader of a struggle for independence, he has maintained the respect and obedience of his followers of every opinion. No one of the Cubans, whether at home or abroad, has questioned the absolute authority which he has practically wielded, or the manner of its exercise. His refirement at this time is owing to in health, he having suffered a long time with malarious lever and being now threatened with the loss of his eyesight. His immediate iriends assert that he has borne the burden and neat of the struggle, and that, the time having arrived when their ultimate success in the struggle is sure, he feels that he can retire from the chief position with glory. At the same time it is thought that, in view of the new policy likely to be pursued by the United States in their relation to the island, it is as well that a new man, not so immediately connected with the past inimical course of the Washington administration, should be at the head of affairs.

As Señor Cisneros has not been in accord with Cespedes in the matters of foreign policy and representation it is probable a change will follow on the official announcement of his accession to power.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Preparing to Raise the Upland-A Suggestion from a Spanish Officer-The One-Year Enlistment Act of Congress Reviewed.

The blockade of the Spanish iron-clad Arapiles in

the dry dock at the Navy Yard continues, much to the disgust of the dons and tars of that ship. The Wrecking Company has surveyed the position of to raise it. In order to effect this four chains will have to be passed under the barge, and then, by means of pontoons and hydraulic jacks, the raising process will be put in operation. Great care will be exercised, so as to equalize the strain on the chains, in order to avoid the breaking of the coal barge in the middle, which would be a serious mishap. It is estimated that it will require 15 days to remove the obstacle, so as to open the dock gates. The Department is understood to be very much incensed because of the inconvenience to which the government is put in consequence of the carelessness of the coal contractors who sent the ill-fated coal vessel to the Navy Yard. It is understood that the contractors have been notified that they must sustain the losses occasioned. The Dictator (monitor), which was to have gone on the dry dock, will have either to

The Dictator (monitor), which was to have gone on the dry dock, will have either to wait until the Arapiles comes out or go on some private dry dock. The Chief Engineer of the Spanish vessel said yesterday that the coal barge which was blockading the Arapiles should be sent to the Exposition or to Washington as soon as she was raised, as it should be a source of pride to the American people to have "such a thing" holding the iron-clad prisoner in this manner.

The lower rigging is being set up on the Minnesota, and work is progressing rapidly on the Florida.

The lower rigging is being set up on the Minnesota, and work is progressing rapidly on the Florida.

The City of Galveston will arrive to-day with 100 men, recruits from New Oricans, and the Mississippi with 96 recruits from the same place.

"That bill, authorizing the increase of the sallors of the navy for one year is a farce, in my opinion," said a navy commander to the writer; "and I will give you my reason for saying so. Take an abje seaman for instance. He receives \$21.50 per month, and on shipping gets two months' advance, that is \$43. Then he has to get an outfit—two shirts, two pair of pants, socks, shoes, underciotning, slik neckhandkerchief, purser's small stores and an overcoat—which will swallow up a couple of months' pay. There, then, is four months' wages of the seaman all gone. Clothes are wearing out meanwhile and must be replaced as thoy go. After six months' service he may want liberty to go ashore, and is told that he must wait until there is some money due him, so as to insure

his return. Well, at the end of eight mouths he begins to get his head above water, and four mouths more roll by and he is discharged, being paid off with \$86. Now, I hold that this is not fair treatment, nor is it any inducement for a sailor to enlist. With poor landsmen, who receive but \$17.50 per mouth, wby, there is no shoal water in the sea of finances at all under this one year enlistment act; and as for boys, why, they cannot expect to be more than out of debt at the end of the year. They have "the proud consciousness of naving come forward in the hour of their country's peril, and all that sort of thing," said the commander; "but that is hardly a fair compensation for men who risk their lives and endure the hardships and privations of man-of-warlife. In my opinion, the navy should have at least 16,000 in stead of 10,000 men at all times. Why the extra 1,500 men allowed by the blockhead Western Congressman will not do more than man two frigates."

## INTERESTING RELIC OF THE PAST.

Benjamin Franklin's Silver Watch. Levi W. Groff, one of the stanch old Pennsylvania farmers and stock growers in Lancaster county, has in his possession the memorable "Ben-jamin Franklin watch," which he politely exhibited to some friends in this city recently. The timepiece is a curiosity in itself. It is manufactured of silver, in the old bull's eye pattern, with open face, and on its back bears the following inscription, in lettering still well defined, notwith standing its extreme age and, no doubt, extensive handling:—"Ben Franklin, 1776." An old

paper on the inside indicates that it was "repaired by Thomas Parker, of Philadelphia, on the 24th of January, 1817." The watch, it appears from another paper, was made in London by W. Tomlinson, and is numbered 511. It would be a matter of curiosity for antiquarians interested in such matters to learn the history of its sale and purchase by the great American philosopher. It was probably bought by Franklin when he represented the independent colonies at the British Court in London. There appears to be no doubt about the authenticity of this interesting relic of the past, Mr. Groff has a letter from the late William Duane, of Philadelphia, dated August 17, 1866, which states that Dr. Franklin's watch was worn after his decease by his son-in-law, Richard Bache, the grandfather of Mr. Duane, who resided during the latter years of his life in Bensalem township, Bucks county, Pa., who mislaid it while on a visit to Philadelphia, and all traces of it were supposed to have been lost until Mr. Groff became its fortunate possessor. The watch will probably be one of the

original grant deed conveying the land he now lives upon from the sons of William Penn to his AN EXECUTION POSTPONED.

most curious relics on exhibition at the coming

Centennial in Philadelphia. That Mr. Groff is one

of the sturdy old "Dutch" farmers of Pennsylvania

may be realized from the fact that prominent

among his valuable historical collections

Another Week of Life Granted to Perteel, the Colored Chicago Wife Mur-

CHICAGO, Dec. 12, 1873. Preparations for the hanging of Perteel, the col ored wife murderer, at Joliet, had reached the final tage of completion this morning, and the hour of execution had been fixed at two o'clock this after noon, but at the last moment a telegram was received from Governor Beveridge granting a week's

respite. The circumstances leading to this extraordinary action are in keeping with the long course of start ling surprises that have marked the progress of the case. Late last night the prisoner confessed his guit to the minister in attendance upon him, and handed this morning a sealed package to Sheriff Arnoid containing full details of his crime. As the hour for his execution approached the old man broke completely up, and eagerly caught at a suggestion from one of his visitors that he should telegraph to the Governor beseeching a short respite, in order to prepare to meet death. Two ministers in attendance endorsed the telegram and it was forwarded from Johet to Springheld.

Some time afterwards a telegram granting Perteel's request was received from the Governor. When the dispatch was read to Perteel, he ejaculated "Thank God!" and dropped on the floor of his cell apparently dead. He continued unconscious for 10 minutes, and then, being revived, he sobbed and cried like a child.

Ever since the Coroner's inquest upon his wife's body until last night he had sturdidly denied his guilt and endeavored to create the impression that his victim committed suicide.

In accordance with the Executive order, the execution has been postponed until next Friday.

There is much dissattifaction at this interierence ling surprises that have marked the progress of

e entire city from destruction, inasmuch as all its buildings are constructed of wood and are more or less saturated with petroleum, which causes them to burn flercely when once ignited.

There was much distress here previous to the fire, owing to stagnation in the oil trade, and the

There was much distress here previous to the fire, owing to stagnation in the oil trade, and the city is infested with a gang of lawless men, to whom the origin of this fire is attributed. They have nothing to do, and their prospects for the winter are not bright by any means.

Sheriff's sales are painfully plentiful, and the oil producers evidently are becoming poorer day by day, for they are quitting the place as fast as possible, selling out what little they have left at ruinous sacrifices.

The fire this morning started in Max Elsasur's formshing store. He is a Jew, and he was at once accused of starting it purposely. He was seized by the excited people and dragged out of reach of the spreading flames and an effort made to hang him. Owing to the excitement caused by the rapid advance of the fames, and to tears and protests of innocence of the accused, he managed to slip out of the nands of the enraged men, and has not been seen since.

The principal losers by the conflagration are:—Max Elsasus, \$15,000, juily insured; John Riggail, proprietor of Central Hotel, bedding and armiture, \$2,500; W. G. Davis, grocert, \$1,500; S. Keever & Fowiers, billiard parior, \$2,500; Pahney & Co., clothing and boots and shoes, \$5.500; John Beek, \$200; Phillips Bros., banking house, \$500; A. O. Hiss, drug store, \$5,000; harks & Long, dry goods, \$3,000; J. C. Wales, hardware, \$600; E. V. Falkerson was left destitute, loss \$1,000; Hahn & Peck, \$200; Phillips Bros., banking house, \$600; A. O. Hiss, drug store, \$5,000; Marks & Long, dry goods, \$3,000; J. C. Wales, hardware, \$500; E. W. Falkerson was left destitute, loss \$1,000; Hahn & Peck, \$200; A Legn, livery stable, \$2,500; John Boos, \$5,000; Marks, \$2,500; W. Zuvier, dwelling, \$600; Beck, saloon, \$700; E. M. Young, lumber dealer, building and stock, \$1,500; W. Zuvier, dwelling, \$160; meat market, \$800. S. P. Boyer's pumping machinery was considerably damaged, There are other losses, principally among a class that can illy afford to bear it.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

The Old Museum Building in Flames-American Theatre Comique Burned Out-Losses and Insurances.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12, 1873.

A little after two o'clock this morning the large five story brick building on the northwest corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets, known as the Old duseum Building, belonging to the A. W. Glenn estate, was discovered to be on fire. In a very short time flames burst from the upper stories, occupied by the American Theatre Comique (Messrs. Home & Clatworthy proprietors), and by three o'clock the three upper stories of the building were completely burned out. The lower floors, occupied as stores and restaurants, were not damaged by fire, but suffered considerable loss, being deluged with water.

The loss on the building is estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Robert Brown, jewelry, sustained damage by water to the extent of \$2,000; Edward A. Mauil, cigar store, \$2,00; Home & Clatworthy, \$1,500, together with the wardrobes of the theatrical company. The other losses are below \$1,000.

## THE BRITTON INVESTIGATION.

The investigation concerning the charges pre-ferred by the "Fifty" against District Attorney Britton, of Kings county, was resumed yesterday wallader appeared for the Governor's commission.

Mr. Britton took the stand and was cross-questioned by the Committee's counsel relative to his course of action in regard to the election fraud cases. Considerable acrimony was exhibited in the questions and answers, but nothing of public, interest was abouted.

ner. It is a rich and chaste idealization of the diploma conferred upon Knights Templars. The size, including the frame, which is of pine wood beautifully embellished, is 43 inches by 50. The colors of the banner are water colors, and are contrasted with excellent taste. The crosspiece, which falls over the upper part of the banner, is very dark of hue, but is exquisitely relieved by the sort of gold illumination known as "dispert" and by a very delicate arabesque tracery in various brilliant hues. The ground of the banner is white, and behind the central photograph and the group of surrounding embellishments are faintly seen the figures of a cross and crown, emblems of the divinity of the Christ in whom all Knights Templars essentially believe. At equidistant points around the central photograph are the escutcheons of La Vilette, St. Amand, St. Omer, Hugo de Payens, Cœur de Lion and Jacques de Moiay. Upon the right of the photograph as you face it is the figure of a Knight Templar; upon the left that of a painner. At the bottom of the banner, in the centre, is the triangular seal of the commandery, enclosing the figures of a coffin, cross and skull, and containing the figures of a coffin, cross and skull, and containing the words "columbian Commandery, N. Y., 1510." Beneath this is the family escutcheon of the gentleman for whom the banner is intended. This gentleman is Mr. Walter M. Fleming, whose photograph is the one we have alluded to as occapying the centre of the design. The coloring throughout is exceedingly brilliant, and is relieved by a deep border of blue, tastefully shaded. An inscription runs through the whole, the initial letter of each word being in the picturesque text of the Middle Ages. The credit of the calligraphy is due to Mr. Berjamin F. Brady, by whom the glit is tendered; that of the illumination to Mr. R. B. Irmitrout, and that of the photographic coloring, which gives to the portrait the hae of life, and will sustain the closest inspection through a magnifying glass, to Mr. F. A. Mara, the accomplished colorist. The presentation will be made this evening at the residence of Mr. Brady, in West Thirty-flith street, by General Charles Roome, Grand Generalissimo of the Comandery of the State of New York. The inscription refers to the Knight Templar honors that have been bestowed upon Mr. Fleming. At suitable intervals occurs the ancient cross of the Knights Templars in contrast with the modern one found on the finely burnished armor in the photograph. The crown and the patriarchal cross are seen on the upper side of the frame; the portrait of Mr. Brady on the lower side; the passion cross and crown on the right and left sides; the old Templar crosses in the corners, and the Templars' pennants at various intervals. Work h believe. At equidistant points around the central photograph are the escutcheons of La Vilette, St.

Schreyer's "L'Abreuvoir" at Schaus'.

ART MATTERS.

A Knight Templar Presentation.

The writer yesterday had the opportunity of in specting a very handsome production of the calli-

grapher, illuminator, photographer and colorist, which will probably be placed on exhibition in one

of Tiffany's windows during the early part of

next week. The production consists in what technically known as a Beauseant ban-

Adolphe Schreyer is one of the few German painters who are almost as much known and admired in this country as in Europe. Many of his works have been disposed of here at excellent prices, and are now adorning private galleries in this and other cities. Among those which we are able at the present moment to call to mind are one in the possession of Mr. John Taylor Johnston, another owned by Mr. Avery and a third which may presently make its appearance in the gallery of Knoedler. Not less important and interesting than either of these is that now embellishing the gallery of Mr. Schaus, No. 749 Broadway. It has been on exhibition for only a few days, being now shown for the first time in America, and having been purchased by Mr. Schaus during a recent visit to Europe. It lately occupied a place in the famous and extensive gallery of Dr. Stroudsburg, who held that kind of pre-eminency known as "railroad king." Dr. Stroudsburg, however, was not satisfied with this mechanical imperialism. He had as large a heart for pictures as for finances, in proof of which he accumulated a gallery that cost him not less than \$600,000 in gold. Most members of this collection were subsequently disposed of at private sale. Among them the present Schreyer. The subject is very simple, more so than Schreyer is in the habit of choosing. As a rule he is much more dramatic, and the opportunities which his close connection with more than one Russian body until last night he had sturding denied his guilt and endeavored to create the impression that his victim committed suicide.

In accordance with the Executive order, the execution has been postponed until next Friday.

There is much dissatisfaction at this interierence of the Governor with the due course of justice.

SEVERE FIRE IN THE OIL REGION.

Modoc City Has Most of Its Business Edifices Swept Away.

Modoc City, Pa., Via Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 12, 1872.

This bustling town of the oil regions was this morning visited by a destructive fire, which laid in waste the greater portion of the business part of the town. The wind being favorable alone saved the entire city from destruction, it assmuch as all regions was the surface of the town. The wind being favorable alone saved the entire city from destruction, it assmuch as all regions was the surface of the town. The wind being favorable alone saved the entire city from destruction, it assmuch as all regions was the surface of the town. The wind being favorable alone saved the entire city from destruction, it assmuch as all regions was the surface of the town. The wind being favorable alone saved the entire city from destruction, it assmuch as all regions that the centre in time of battle has allowed him to enjoy have enabled him to enjoy have or Austrian prince in time of battle has allowed is for this reason that his horses are universally felt to be truthful transcripts. They are full of the vitality which nature gives them, and present those characteristics which distinguish, not only breeds but individuals. The artist, who is now only in the youth of middle life, has already enjoyed his success for a good many years, and is likely to increase rather than diminish it. Since the Franco-Prussian war he has rented the atelier he owns in Paris, and now lives at the place of his birth. Frankfort-on-the-Main, leading a very quiet, modest and industrious life, cherishing for every dumb animal a practical kindness which Mr. Beigh's can hardly exoct, and supremely indifferent to newspaper notoriety so that he does well the work of the day. A superb specimen of that work is the picture "L'Abreuvoir," to which we have more than once alluded, but from which we have been begulied by the many pleasant recollections which the name of the artist brought up. "L'Abreuvoir," then, or "The Watering Place," represents a number of horses drinking out of a trough. They are rude and shagy animals, and proposily represent a breed of Wallachia, where many of Schreyer's studies have been made. There is no attempt at that elaborate finish which is found in the paintings of Mile. Rosa Bonheur. The treatment is broad and free and the artist's supremacy in his peculiar field of art is shown in the perfection with which he has indicated a breed and differentiated the individuals. The spirit and michancet of the victous plunger are in admirable contrast to the passivity of the gentle animal which drinks with the quiet exhaustion of a placid beast that has conscientiously borne the heat and burden of the day. The picture will remain on exhibition for some days, until a purchaser comes along or until fresher novelties displace it. Meanwhile, a very beautiful engraving, after Le Jeune, has excited more than ordinary admiration. It represents a boy fishing, while a number of his playmates are grouped around, and is called "Great E NEW YORK CITY.

The pext lecture in the Cooper Union free course for the people will be delivered this evening in the great hall.

Professor Alexander Winchell, L.L. D., Chanceilor of the Syracuse University, will lecture upon "Glimpses into the Future," being the fourth and last of a series on geology.

On and after Sunday, December 14, the free reading room of the Cooper Union will be open on Sunday at twelve o'clock, instead of two o'clock, and remain open until nine o'clock P. M.

A few days ago, while John Connor, a man 33 years of age, was carrying a barrel of wine down a flight of stairs at the Clipper Building, Centre street, the barrel feli upon his chest and crushed him in such a manner that he died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 51 Park street. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

Danjel Feenan, a lad 14 years of age, died, at 425 West Thirty-minth street, on Thursday night, from injuries received by having been run over at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, on Wednesday last, by a horse and cart. The driver was arrested, but subsequently discharged. Coroner Kessier will investigate the case.

The funeral of the late William C. Roberts, Vice President of the Academy of Medicine, and for 40 years Police Surgeon in this city, took place at St. Mark's church yesterday. After the reading of the solemn Episcopal burial service the Rev. Dr. J. H. Bylance preached a eulogy on the eminent services of deceased. The remains were taken to Flushing, L. L. for interment. In remembrance of his services to the Police Department a detail of men were sent to attend the funeral.