# CUBAN SLAVERY.

Interview with Captain General Jovellar.

He Appeals to the New York Herald.

Gradual Emancipation, a Systematic Campaign, a Personal War Tax and American Non-Interference His Remedy for Existing Ills.

What He Thinks of the Virginius.

HAVANA, Dec. 22, 1873. Though last, not least, Captain General Joveilar made the third in our series of interviews. As the slavery question outranks in importance any other which is now agitating the Island, and, in view of the prominence given it by the Message of President Grant, threatens to make or unmake the future of Cuba according to the way it is disposed of, we gave Minister Soler precedence, as we supposed he was more intimately acquainted with the subject than any other prominent official on the island, having come here specially from Madrid to investigate its workings in Cuba and devise a plan for its speedy and effectual abolition. You have already had the Minister's views, and also those of Señor Zulueta, the largest slaveowner on the asland. You will find in this letter the opinions of the Captain General, not alone on the slavery question, but on a variety of other matters that are of gnore or less interest.

It might be easy for the Palace of the Captain General to show a more imposing interior and give a better impression of the presence of somebody of distinction than the White House at Washington. Ascending by a broad marble stairway to the antechamber of the Palace we found ourselves in a room considerably finer than the one where Brigadier General Dent pays his obsequious obeisance to members of the national legislature who have occasion to call on the President. Rodas, a former Captain General, had a facetions habit of calling this room

EL CIMENTERIO, for here suspended round the walls are portraits of all the Captain Generals who have come and gone within 100 years, a period, wherein the art of Bainting has been known to the island of Cuba. There were prior Captain Generals, but there was mo convenient artist to preserve their features in oil. Here we found an aide-de-camp of Captain General Jovellar, whose bulk recommended him, for he was fit to be president of the Fat Men's Association, and, lat men being as a rule of kindly and benignant ways, we were fortunate in being kept but a brief time waiting for an interview with His Excellency. We passed from the antechamber to a reception hall, roomy as the prefect's room in the old Hotel de Ville of Paris. There was a picture of De Soto discovering the Mississippi over the entrance, and at the opposite end one of Columbus in parley with the aborigines of St. Domingo arrested the eye by the singularly lifelike appearance of the figures on the canvas Beyond this was a smaller chamber where

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL RECEIVED US STANDING. after the custom here observed. He was dressed with extreme plainness, and save a sash of crimson embroidered in gold which he wore around his waist beneath his black frock coat wore nothing to indicate his position. He appeared to be a man of 50, of studious habits, a thoughtful turn of mind, humane, unruffled and wearing an easy dignity in his movements and address. He looked thin and frail, though in the lustre of his eye you could detect a mind in active and healthy operation. He bore a shight resemblance to Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, especially when with his glasses on he looked up at his interlocutor with that peculiar inquiring expression of face so no. ticeable in the distinguished Western politician-There were two others present when we entered; one was the private secretary of the Captain General and the other Brigadier Francisco Acosta y terior and a Cuban by birth.

The conversation was conducted standing, and, as usual, was confined to the Spanish tongue. It is doubtful if English will be looked upon with much favor for some time to come, considering that it is the language of the unboly race that has so humiltated the pride of Spain in the matter of the Virginius. The Captain General

SHOWED NO FEELING OF RESERVE IN SPEAKING to your resident correspondent. He was quite disposed to talk, and was candid enough throughout the entire interview.

CORRESPONDENT-The NEW YORK HERALD is destrous of having the views of Your Excellency on various matters which immediately concern the interests of Cuba, as, for instance, the question of slavery, the insurrection, the financial difficulties, the surrender of the Virginius &c.

CAPTAIN GENERAL-In regard to the surrender of the Virginius, while there was some cause for alarm, some reason to think she might not be given up without peril to the integrity of the agreement between the two countries, I had a strong faith myself that in the end everything would come right. With the temper of my subordinates with the people generally I had more than an ordinary acquaintance. I could not ignore the fact that there was much painful feeling abroad on this question of the Virginius. The Spaniards of this island felt satisfied they had both law and right on their side in what they did. They believed this vessel a lawful prize, if ever there was one: that she was

NOTHING BUT A PIRATE, HOWEVER MUCH YOU MAY QUOTE INTERNATIONAL LAW

to the contrary. Her antecedents, her character at the moment of capture, bearing on her deck recognized enemies of the government; the subterfuge practised in the procurement of her register; the sinister nature of her movements in the waters of Cuba, all indicated that she had other than a legitimate object. The decision against us was a proclamation to the world that anybody who chooses can buy a vessel, and, by a trick, place her under an American registry and under the American flag. I was satisfied fully that this ves sel had no such claim as was asserted in her behalf, and the candid sense of the civilized world endorses this opinion. Your government seemed to act without giving the subject the thought and consideration it demanded. We, whose business it was to find out the character of the Virginius, made ourselves thoroughly acquainted with her antecedents, and, had the government at Washington known as much, it would have hesitated before placing itself in the questionable attitude where it now stands.

CORRESPONDENT-Did you apprehend any trouble from the mob at Havana?

CAPTAIN GENERAL-No. Had I acted in a diffe ent way and lent my aid to fan the passions of the moment, in place of seeking to repress them, it is possible

THERE MIGHT HAVE BEEN AN OUTBREAK. Your papers made it appear of a more serious

nature than it really was.

CORRESPONDENT—Your Excellency will excuse me for saying that the surface indications all looked towards trouble. The principal demagogues with whom I conversed declared they

uld never surrender the Virginius. CAPTAIN GENERAL-That may be. It was only natural there should be much feeling expressed. for there was a unanimous concurrence that the prize was a lawful one. Then again our people are emotional, and when they think they are right they do not stop to calculate the consequences of persisting in the right. I saw, as all sensible peopie saw, that war would mean ruin to this island, and it would not be without its mischief to Amer-

ica too. America derives \$100,000,000 in duty to her government from the products of this island. This sum would be no inconsiderable loss to her it case of war, and besides there are many subsidiary considerations that must readily occur to you which ferbid the contemplation of war by either side. You must

DO US THE JUSTICE IN THE HERALD to say that with all the causes we had for resent ment-for ne amount of argument will convince Spaniards that the Virginius was anything else but a pirate—we have passed through the excitement of the past few weeks without . single serious commission of disorder. A people must be very much reduced in public spirit that would fail to offer pro test of some kind against the humiliation which Spantards believed America intentionally indicted. What to you correspondents appeared impossible I obtained by a simple appeal to the understanding and discreet feeling of the people.

CORRESPONDENT-The press has already done jus tice to the tact and ability of Your Excellency in the policy you pursued. Pray, what are your views on

THE SLAVERY QUESTION ?

CAPTAIN GENERAL-I deem that matter as being now in process of solution. A project is being considered for the abolition of slavery; but why should America be more exacting of Spain than of any other nation? If it were not a war necessity President Lincoln would never have issued his proclamation of emancipation in 1863. It was the inspiration of a moment, but not the prompting of any moral sense. It was issued as a military measure, calculated to help the North and weaken the defensive resistance of the South. The injury which a stroke of sudden emancipation would inflict cannot be readily defined. Newspapers that advocate this course are apt to be influenced by partisan politics or private passions. They are sometimes prone to raise sequestions like this, and attempt to decide them without reference to the results involved. America cannot overlook the fact that she is deeply concerned in this same matter of slavery, and that the disorganization which would follow immediate and total emancipation would be grievously felt in the States as weil as here.

I DO NOT THINK THE HERALD HAS TREATED US FAIRLY in dealing with this subject. Slavery as it exists in Cuba to-day has few features of cruelty. The very motive of self-interest restrains slave owners from being cruel to their help. There is no longer any introduction of slaves into the island, and therefore it is a consideration with the slaveholders to protect in every way their property in the slaves. Besides this there are laws laid down to punish those who treat their slaves with injustice or severity.

At this point of the conversation a telegraph operator entered and handed a despatch to His Excellency, and Brigadier Alvear took occasion to say, in the meantime, that he had a plantation which he should be happy to show to a HERALD correspondent, that he might judge of its actual workings. He mentioned that 100 negroes who were lately entitled to their freedom requested to remain with him under the old condition of things. His Excellency, after reading the despatch, turned to the table and picked up a copy of El Cronista, which had an illustration on its last page of a late whipping scene in Delaware, and said, "You, who are a resident of the island, never saw anything of this kind happen to the negroes."

CORRESPONDENT-That illustration represents the manner in which justice is dispensed in one single little State out of 37, and is not a fair sample of the way Americans treat their criminals. You cannot

deny many of the slaves are ill treated? CAPTAIN GENERAL-To be sure. There are deprayed men everywhere, who will abuse white as well as black.

THE MINERS AND MANY OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF ENGLAND ARE NOT AS WELL OFF AS THE SLAVES OF CUBA.

This much I will say, that there is almost a unanimous conviction that the abolition of slavery has become an imperative necessity, and in one way or another this will be done, but in such a manner as will produce no social disturbance. We have vagrants enough, and black men, when free, must

CORRESPONDENT-What are your views of the insurrection?

CAPTAIN GENERAL-The Virginius, which has been my nightmare for the last month, prevented me from giving the necessary attention to the insurrection and devising measures for its extinction. I am convinced it can be suppressed, though it is impossible to say what time may be taken in the operation. We cannot have a decisive battle like Austerlitz that would give the coup de grace to the trouble and settle it in a day. There is no enemy that will afford us a pitched battle. This is a war sui generis. It is bushwhacking one way and bushwhacking the other. It is carried on in a country that is passable for none of the destructive enginery of war, that precludes manœuvering of troops, that is all in favor of the defensive and fatal aggressive mode of warfare. However, as soon as I can concentrate my attention on it, I shall devise better measures than now prevail to bring

Here Brigadier Alvear interrupted by saying if His Excellency would only go to the Central Department nimself he would soon bring it to an end. The Captain General continued :- I am in favor of reforming all such abuses as are said to exist in the army and in the military administration. I am aware there is dissension and a want of that harmony which is essential to effective military move-

WE MUST ESTABLISH A SYSTEMATIC CAMPAIGN and inaugurate such tactics as will meet the peculiar warfare employed by the insurgents. I anticipate we shall make much headway this winter in pacifying the insurrectionary districts. CORRESPONDENT-Have you any plan in contem-

plation for the cure of the financial evils? CAPTAIN GENERAL-That, I trust, will also be satisfactorily arranged. When you find the people willing, as they are, to help the government in liquidating the debt-when even 25 per cent has been offered by some of our wealthtest men out of their private incomes-you can easily judge that we are in a fair way already to get out of the trouble and-return to gold payments. Numerous propositions have been made to us. They all aim at solving the problem in hand, and it is only a matter of consultation which shall be adopted, though all are good.

CORRESPONDENT-Are these offerings of which you speak to be taken as voluntary propositions, designed to pay the debt, or will a general tax, covering all the people, be levied to meet the liquidation and provide for future war expenses?

CAPTAIN GENERAL-A general war would seem to be the most reasonable and consistent, for every one would then have a chance of contributing to the end aimed at. There may be some dissenters, but we have already the evidence that A MAJORITY FEEL ANXIOUS TO HELP THE GOVERN-

MENT FROM THEIR PRIVATE MEANS, settle the debt and give such assistance to the authorities as is required to put down the insur-

Here His Excellency pulled out several pamphlets and papers containing various financial projects, which, he said, will be duly considered

by a specially appointed committee. Here we thought all of us had been standing long enough and His Excellency had furnished abundant points for consideration, so we shook hands, and

just prior to leaving he observed that he was happy to give the press any information it desired. He toped we would not be prejudiced. "You see," he exclaimed, "what a lot of trouble you people have given us. The ruin of the island might have happened if the disaster of war had not been happily averted." He then referred to a telegram he had received from the Associated Press, stating that in Washington it had been decided that the Virginius was not entitled to carry the American flag. This news was consolatory to the amiable spirit of the Captain General, and we took leave of him in a happier frame of mind than perhaps he has en joyed since he put his foot on the shores of this un-

### DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRITTON'S CASE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1873. The hearing before the Governor in the case of District Attorney Britton, of Brooklyn, is post-poned till Wednesday next.

## THE VIRGINIUS PRISONERS.

Their Arrival in the City-A Mysterious Order and a Failure to Communicate.

Examination by District Attorney Bliss-A Lot of Innocents-The Men on Board the Ship-The Disembarkation and March to the City-Scenes and Incidents.

On Wednesday last a steam tug moved out from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, bound for Sandy Hook, commissioned to bear orders from Vice Admira Rowan to the Commander of the man-of-war Juniata, then hourly expected, with the Virginius prisoners on board, directing that no one, includ ing members of the press, should be allowed to ommunicate with the vessel or the people of board without especial permission from headquarters. An investigation, involving an examination of the prisoners, has been determined on by the authorities at Washington, and it was not thought proper that the situation of such prisoners and the stories they had to tell should be made public until it was completed. The tug proceeded to the ac complishment of the task assigned it, and, it is to be presumed, cruised about the entrance of the harbor with as much comfort to those on board as the inclement weather would permit. It so happened, however, that the Juniata, with her inter esting freight, passed Sandy Hook upon Sunday WITHOUT BEING SIGHTED

by the expectant tug, and, all unconscious of the important orders awaiting her, moved up to Quarantine, and was there boarded, not only by the Doctor, but by certain ubiquitous individuals velent reporters, who were permitted free access to the ship and the people on board, and who spread the story they there learned before the world the following morning. Of the complete ness of the HERALD account the world is aware. At Quarantine it was ascertained that there were no infectious diseases on board; but as two or three of the passengers were suffering severely from dysentery it was thought prudent to send them ashore there. The ship then proceeded to a point off the Battery, where she anchored. About three o'clock she was boarded by United States District Attorney Bliss, Hon, Lyman Tremain and others of official and semi-official character, and from that moment

AN "AWFUL CIRCLE" was drawn around the vessel, impenetrable save to those furnished with passes from the Admiral. An examination of the prisoners was at once commenced and continued up to half-past eight o'clock, when it was adjourned until this morning. Meanwhile the Juniata moved up to the Navy Yard and cast anchor there. The examination of the prisoners was resumed this morning about ten o'clock and was continued until three o'clock, when District Attorney Bliss came on shore, with his assistant stenographers, and at once proceeded to the quarters of the Admiral, with whom he was closeted for haif an hour. Meanwhile the Navy Yard had become thick with the representatives of the press, a delegation from Los Amigos de Cuba, men and women having friends among those so fortunately saved from Spanish vengeance, or hoping to find such, while trembling lest the loved ones should be found to be among those massacred against the slaughter house wall in detested Santiago. Anxious and eager were the applications made by all parties for permission to go on board the Juniata. The same chilling response met every one, "No permits are given," and even a poor washerwoman, known in the yard for more than 20 years, though rowed off in the ship's boat, was compelled to return without julifiling her mission of cleanliness. The District Attorney finally appeared from his interview with the Admiral and was at once surrounded by the waiting crowd. "Gentlemen." he said, "the prisoners are all to be released immediately. Such as desire will be sent to the receiving ship; the others are at liberty to go where they please. You can all go on board it you choose." The satisfied listeners at once moved toward the wharf, headed by an officer stationed in the yard, who escorted two ladies in deep mourning and profoundly agitated. After some little delay a tug was obtained and the whole party, including the Cuban delegation, were taken off to the Juniata. As it neared the ship the prisoners, who had been anxiously expecting their friends and sympathizers, crowded to the side and were eagerly scanned by those on the tug. Mutual recognitions soon began with electrical effect. From both sides arose. VIVAS AND HURRAHS

which were more than half sobs. A gentleman who recognized his two brothers among the prisoners waved his hat in the most frantic manner, his effort at cheering failing from the intensity of his emotion and terminating in a dreary Navy Yard had become thick with the representatives of the press, a delegation from Los Amigos de

ner, his effort at cheering failing from the inten-sity of his emotion and terminating in a drear; wail. In the pilot house meanwhile were seated the women in black, with no heart to look over the sea of faces before them, sobbing in anticipa-tion of the sorrowful news before them. The tug

was soon attached to the side of the vessel and the Cubaran sey rushed in among the crowd of prisoners, seizing one after the other in their arms and with the lervent embrace of that people, poured on troken words of congratulation. There were many negroes among the passengers, and these were treated with an impartiality which would have satisfied the most ardent supporter of the Civil Rights bill, being hugged and congratulated as intensely as the others. The ladies in mourning were quiety escorted to the captain's cabin, and Mr. Charles A. Knight, one of the engineers of the Virginius, was sent to tell them of the late of their revival quieted down somewhat, and the men were enabled to take rationally, they became extremely communicative and ready to meter the second of the second of the second of the communicative and ready to every one that would listen. These have already appeared in, the columns of the Branta and end not be repeated here. Several of them stated that though informed, from time to time, by the Spanish soldlers and officers who were gnarding them, that they were to be taken out and shot at an early hour, with threats and taunts calculated to excite their fears, there were others among the officers who were the distributed to the content of the service of t

of all when questioned. The members of the crew too were equally innocent. They shipped to go to. Port Limon; they had no suspicion of Cuba. "The Virginius was an American merchant ship," was repeated with the persistence of a parrot by the weak and the strong, the foolish (of which there are not a few) and the intelligent, and so the examination resulted in no discoveries and the men were perforce discharged from custody.

The number which came to this city last evening was 97, five having been sent to the hospital in the Navy Yard yesterday morning, Most of the men are entirely destitute, and a committee of Cubans has been appointed to solicit ind in money and ciothing for their reite. This committee consists of Dr. Galvio & Palma, Señor Mendaza and J. Trujillo Aranas. Donations can be sent to the residence of the latter, No. 76 Pine street.

#### CUBA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

The Address of Salvador Cisneros to the Cubans at Home and Abroad-The Farewell Circular of Carlos Manuel Cespedes.

"Honest Old Abe" had an excellent saying, to the effect that it is a "bad thing to swap horses while crossing a stream." There are many who think that this judicious proverb carried the great Lincoln into the White House for a second term of office. Numerous are the sincere friends of free Cuba who think that the patriots there ought not to have swapped Presidents while the struggle against Spain lasted. At all events, it is satisfactory to see, as the documents given below will show, that a change so radical has been brought about pacifically.

The following is the address of the new Cuban Executive :-

Executive:—

TO THE CUBANS RESIDING ABBOAD:—
PELLOW COUNTRYBEN—In the midst of the continual perturbations of a war with a desperate enemy, who in his agony has put forth great efforts to retain violent possession of our beloved country, the patriots have shown to the world by the political events of October 27, the consoling spectacle of realizing without inconvenience a change required by circumstances in the elevated spnere of the administration, and that as bruthers of the same lamily they have accepted these domestic modifications and arrangements, receiving with benevolence and consideration, for the common welfare, the solution of difficulties that in other countries have caused internal dissensions and bloodshed, leaving behind perturbed enmity in the hearts of political associates. I hope that this will never happen among the sons of Cuba, who are co-operating with us towards the triumph and independence of the country and its complete liberty, as was declared in the fundamental code of October 10, 1889.

The civic virtues which distinguish you are a

The civic virtues which distinguish you are a

The civic virtues which distinguish you are a guarantee that the change which has taken place will guide you to reach abroad that force, unity and consolination obtained by your brothers in arms in the theatre of the struggle.

The youinful Cuba, at going out into the light of liberty, does not need to acquire a severe political education to occupy in republican life the position assigned to her, and to prove that in the splendid idea of democratic government tyranny and iratracidal contentions have no blace in a free country. And you, who form part of Cuban society, it is necessary that you sustain the new principles; it is requisite that by your union abroad, those who are at home may be fortified; who without ceding a hair's breadth, have discharged the services you have imposed by your sustaining ald to the definite triumph of justice. Invested with the character pro tempore of President of the Republic, I hope that the family of Cuba, which Spanish hate has driven out from the land or their birth, will give me continued and fervent support.

ervent support.

Here, in the bloody fields of battle, you have sons. Here, in the bloody fields of battle, you have sons, relatives, friends or fellow-citizens, who claim your sacrifices and your love. The government emanating from the national representation will take care that your individual or collective aid shall reach intact the grateful hands of the soldiers of our country in a way, both direct and known, that will obviate all disconfidence.

Only another effort is necessary to terminate the work of emancipation, as is proved by the recent

Only another effort is necessary to terminate the work of emacipation, as is proved by the recent triumphs of our arms. The demoralized army of the enemy takes refuge in the towns along the coast, where it is also vanquished by our forces. The rude and repeated blows indicted by our soldiers of the revolution have produced public discontent, expressed even in the Spanish Cortes. In the judicial sphere we see the national integrity vacillating, and before long it will fall with the edifice. Lay down, for the love of country, the ill-will which the past may have occasioned among you; unite your id-as, fix of country, the ill-will which the past may have occasioned among yon; unite your ideas, fix your eyes on the Inture; remember that coming generations will curse the unworthy sons of Cuba, while the faithful shall merit and receive the immortal gratitude of the country and afford an example to the peoples who combat for the glorious principles of independence and liberty.

Cubans, long live union!

SALVADOR CISNEROS,

President pro tem. of the Republic.

BLJUCAL, Oct. 28, 1873.

Here follows the address of the retiring Presi-

dent, the celebrated Carlos Manuel Cespedes:dent, the celebrated Carlos Manuel Cespedes:—
TO THE PEOPLE AND THE ARMY OF CUBA.
FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—The Chamber of Representatives has resolved, in its session of the 27th of October, current, to depose me from the supreme energy of President of the Republic. This determination, already predicted in my manifest of the 24th inst.—a document sent out to explain certain appointments, contrary, it seems, to the wisnes of some of those belonging to the government—reneves me of the weight of State affairs, and exonerates me from all responsibility in the future.

Pending this disagreement, unfortunately, and it being to me impossible to renounce a post withful to being the object of unfavorable censure, I thought it right to define what my principles have always been. They are found in the demands of the situation; the independence of the Executive Power with respect to the constitution; the strict observance of the law and the sovereignty of the people. I thought it also my duty to exhibit in this definition the inflexibility of my character.

The Chamber have exercised their prerogatives, and in doing so have completely subjugated the most delicate susceptibilities, not leaving anything else to do on my part than acknowledge their determination and obey the mandate of the before said fundamental code, which I flatter myself I reverence fervenity, and therefore have submitted without delay to the decision of that respectable body, who have acted within the sphere of their attributes. Pending this disagreement, unfortunately, and

attributes.

As before, now, and always, I am consectated to the cause of liberty and Cuban independence. With all my heart I will give my weak support to any legitimate government that proposes to itself this object. In saying and doing thus, Cubans, I hope to remain by your side. I have the satisfaction of leaving the revolution in a prosperous state and I single. by your side. I have the satisfaction of leaving the revolution in a prosperous state, and I sincerely think that the actual government will complete in a short time the task commenced in Yara, on the 10th of October, 1869, and continued since for the space of five years of incessant struggle.

People and Army of Cuba, you have done your duty with firmness and patriotism. As to myself, it only remains for me to manifest to you the most sincere acknowledgments for the consideration and respect which in general you have paid me. Country and Liberty! Your countryman,

CARLOS M. DE CESPEDES,

LAMA ALTA, Oct. 31, 1873.

LAMA ALTA, Oct. 31, 1873.

#### CUBAN MATTERS IN THE CITY The Cuban Junta Gives a Contribution

to the Virginius Prisoners. In response to inquiries made to-day at the Cuban headquarters in Exchange place, the agent, Mr. Aldama, informed a HERALD reporter that his countrymen about the city, who sympathized with the sufferings of the Virginius prisoners, had made up a contribution in money and clothes for these suffering men who were fortunate enough to escape from the clutches of butcher Burriel. Mr. Aldama could not say how much had been collected, but he stated that the amount would be sufficient for the immediate wants of the captives. When asked if the Cubans would give a public reception to the Virginius prisoners, or otherwise recognize their presumed connection with the cause of Cuban, the agent replied that no such action could take place, no matter how much the Cubans might sympatize with these brave men who had passed through so terrible an ordeal. The Virginius is an American ship, and her passengers and crew were under the protection of the American fag; belonging in no way to the Cuban cause, therefore to the American government and the people of the country belongs the right of acknowledging or rewarding those who have passed through so many terriblehardships just because they were luckless enough to embark on an American vessel. The belief is entertained that the prisoners will be released at once.

About the Cuban headquarters there was no unsuffering men who were fortunate enough to

leased at once. About the Cuban headquarters there was no un excitement, and, to all appearance, it seemed the men of the Virginius were strangers to one concerned with the Junta.

### THE NEW POLICE PRECINCTS.

Inspectors Walling and McDermott, of the Metropolitan Police force, made an official visit vesterday to the police stations at Morrisania and West Farms, in order to ascertain their capacity for accommodating an increased number of me on and after the 1st prox., when the annexation of those places to New York will have been con summated. After a thorough examination of the summated. After a thorough examination of the Morrisania Town Hall, the inspectors were of the opinion that when the town officers shall have vacated their present comfortable quarters therein a few necessary alterations and repairs will render the building, for the present, at least, fully adequate to the requirements of the occasion. The West Farms police station, at Tremont, can also be converted into suitable quarters for an additional number of officers and men. The matter of providing sub-precinct station houses in both of the places named is left for future consideration. It is probable that an official report of the visiting inspectors will be presented to Superintendent Matseli to-day.

#### YACHTING.

The Undecided Meta-Vision Contest of October Last-The Points in Dispute-The Umpire Holds that "It Was No Race."

The match race for \$500 between the sloops Meta (Mr. George A. Beling) and Vision (Mr. J. J. Alexandre), set down to be sailed October 6 last, from buoy 5, off Sandy Hook, 17% nautical miles to windward and back, all yachtsmen will remember as one of the most exciting of the past season. It was also one of the most unsatisfactory of the year to the thousands who interest themselves in such amusements, as the Vision early retired from the contest, and the many wagers depending on the result were required to stand until the final decision in the matter should be given, as immediately following the sailing day the owner of the Vision declared "It to be no race." On the other hand, Mr. Beling claimed that he had met all the requirements in the case, and that his yacht Meta was entitled to be adjudged the winner. According to the articles of agreement, in case

of the judges appointed upon the race not agreeing, it was provided that an umpire should be se lected, to whom the point or points in dispute should be submitted, and that his decision should be final. The controversy assumed such a nature, and the merits of the case were so widely discussed, and that, too, with so much feeling, that it was a long time before there could be found : yachtsman willing to accept the position of umpire. Such at last was obtained in the person of ViceCommodore Stanton Whitney, Eastern Yacht Club,
Boston, to whom all the papers in the case were
transmitted on the 24th of this month.
These papers discussed the whole matter very thoroughly. First the articles
of agreement were submitted; then Mr.
Beling's argument, in which he held that
Mr. Hoppock, the judge representing the Vision on
board the Meta, was notified when he left the
yacht at Little Egg Harbor that "we (the crew)
consider ourselves still in the race, and we should
hold his going ashore a virtual abandonment of
Mr. Alexandre's interest," and the only question
that should be left with the referee was, "Did or
did not the Meta sail the race in accordance with
the agreement, as far as the points regarding the
stakeboat and the losing ofher live ballast are concerned?" Mr. Alexandre, owner of the Vision,
submitted that there was no stakeboat at the turnling point; that when the Meta was unable to return she was 40 miles beyond the course, and then
she virtually gave up the race as much as the
Vision; that the Meta violated one of the Brooklyn
Yacht Club's provisions (under which he race was
sailed) by returning with six persons less than
she started.

Messrs, William Krebs, judge for the Vision, and
Robert Dillion, for the Meta, on board the steam-Such at last was obtained in the person of Vice-

she started.

Messrs. William Krebs, judge for the Vision, and Robert Dillion, for the Meta, on board the steamboat William Fletcher, set forth in their statements the history of the race, and, upon comparison, these were substantially the same; but while the former claimed "No race, in my opinion." Dillion closed with, "I claim the race for the Meta, she having fairly won, according to the spirit of the articles of agreement."

Messrs. Farnest Wendt, indge for the Meta on

closed with, "I claim the race for the Meta, she having fairly won, according to the spirit of the naticles of agreement."

Messrs. Earnest Wendt, judge for the Meta on the Vision, and Hoppock, judge for the Vision on the Meta, submitted their versions of the case, and, winding up the list of papers were rejoinders, which each party had the privilege of making, from Messrs. Krebs and Dillon. That of the former denied that the Vision judge on the Meta said that he "had to leave" the latter yacht when she reached Little Egg Harbor, but that "he expressed a desire to leave the yacht in order to attend to his business, and that the judge does not admit that in leaving the Meta it was his fault that others followed him. Mr. Dillon, in his rejoinder, first turned his attention to Mr. Alexandre's position regarding the stakeboat. Mr. Alexandre held that, there being no stakeboat at the turning point, the completion of the race was impossible, as, had the Vision not returned, who could have decided when the 17% nautical miles had been run? Which yacht had the right to determine the turning boint? To which the answer was, "that the headmost boat could (and the Meta would have done so), taking one of the racing spars and anchoring it with the lead or other weight at the point of turning, and then speak and inform the other yacht on her return." Mr. Dillon also claimed that the distance of the race as agreed was sailed, and that Mr. Hoppock (Vision's judge) leaving the Meta at Little Egg Harbor was something over which they had no control; Hoppock should not have been the first to leave; and closing the answer in behalf of the Meta, she having complied with all the rules except bringing back the same persons she started with; and this sole exception was caused by the Vision through the act of her judge—leaving the Meta while on the race, and under protest of persons on board—this giving the race to the Meta tine and within the stipulated time."

In response Vice Commodore Whitney sent Messrs. Robert Dillon and William Kre

Messrs. Robert Dillon and William Krens, New York:

Mesers. ROBERT DILLON AND WILLIAM KREIS, NEW YORK.—
DEAR SISS.—After a careful examination and consideration of all the evidence submitted to me as umpire in the
matter of the race between the sloops Meta and Vision, I
decide that "it was no race." I return the papers herewith, and remain yours, truly.

STANTON WHITNEY.

Vice Commodore Eastern Yacht Club.

### PIGEON SHOOTING.

The grand pigeon shooting sweepstakes will be inaugurated to-day at Fleetwood Park. It is for all comers, purse of \$1,000, 50 single birds each, and who will use every effort to make the affair successful. The entries of crack shots are numerous and comprise among the number noted amateurs and comprise among the number noted amateurs in this section, besides several from Western New York. The shooting can be witnessed from the grand stand, which is very fortunate, as it obvintes the necessity of remaining for hours on the damp ground. There will be pienty of birds on hand, which, no doubt, will cause many matches, both which, no doubt win cause many matches, both double and single, to follow to-day's sport; for such gentlemen as will be engaged in the decision of the sweepstakes love the amusement too well to quit with one grand demonstration if there are opportunities for others.

### GERMAN WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Meeting of the German Female Suffrage Society-Addresses by Mrs. Marie Rachel and Mr. Alexander Jonas.

The German Pemale Suffrage Association met vesterday evening in the Turnhalle in Fourth street. Mr. Wilhelm Gundler in the chair. The gathering was about 200 strong, one-fourth among them being women. Mrs. Marie Rachel, a petite, frail, pale lady, de-

livered the opening address, in which she quoted the opinion of the Governor of Wyoming Territory stating that the political emancipation of women had been accompanied by the best results. Iowa was probably the State in which the rights of women would first be conceded. But so agreeable was the news that several women had been deemed worthy of assuming pastoral duties that the pious cobwebs in the minds of the American ladies would probably soon give way to the sensible philosophy of German women. In Boston four ladies had been elected women. In Boston four ladies had been elected members of the School Commission but the validity of the election had been denied by the authorities. Mrs. Rachel gave an extended account of the progress made in the movement during the past year, and cited the case of a girl who was a wonderful Greek and Hebrew scholar at 18, and married, nevertheless, and had 10 children. This showed that a woman could be clevel and learned without being a spinster. In regard to the domestic accomplishments of women she said women ought to take lessons in cookery for six months before venturing upon the management of a household. (Laughter and applause.)

Venturing upon the management of a household.
(Laughter and applause.)

Mrs. Rachei ahuded to the report of the faculty
of Cambridge University in England, stating that
the female students there were very gossipy and
careless. She then pitched into the Pope, whom the female students there were very gossipy and careless. She then pitched into the Pope, whom she called the "blustering oid graybeard who claims to be God's representative upon earth," and called attention to the lact that the Italian government had employed two Jewesses as teachers in the public schools. In Germany a lady was recently elected into the directory of a railroad company; in England several women had distinguished themselves in astronomy. A new community was being organized in Aurora, Mass., where men were excluded from the privilege of voting. (Laughter.)

Mr. Alexander Jonas, a thin, short gentleman with enormous spectacles, delivered also an address on "Marriage and Emancipation of Women." He alluded to the caricatures that represented women galloping away on horseback while the men had to remain at home to cook the dinner. Women would even become coachwomen and men would become maids and servant girls and cooks, and the soups would therefore be too strongly satted. (Laughter.) If the opponents of this great movement had no better arguments than these, their principle of the emancipation of women must, after all, have some good foundation. Mr. Jonas gave a comprehensive review of the entire question, and laid particular emphasis on the fact that women were at present prevented from earning an honest living, and obtaining such wages as they were entitled to or as men could earn. After journed.

MAILS TO AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

### MAILS TO AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

By orders received vesterday from the Postmas ter General's Department, in Washington, a mail for New Zealand, China and Japan will be de. spatched daily from the New York Post Office, thus constituting San Francisco a distributing post office instead of the one in this city. The postage on letters to New Zealand is 12 cents, as per arrangements of a postal convention.

#### THE RAID ON THE BALL

One Hundred Young Girls Marched Through Broadway to Make a Public Holiday.

#### JUSTICE BIXBY DISCHARGES THEM.

The grand-raid of the Police Department on the Sunday night ballroom, at the Union Assembly culminated yesterday. One hundred young girls and 200 men were paraded through the streets, between ten and tweive o'clock in the day, to the absolute disgust of all well-meaning

Fifty young girls, at least, were taken from the Fifteenth precinct station house, in Mercer street, and marched down Broadway, escorted by a platoon of police, in broad light of day.

None of these girls were over 20 years of age. They were children of honest, decent parents, and 49 out of 50 of them worked for a fiving in one or other of the numerous factories in the city.

Some of these girls felt their degradation so keenly that they fainted on the way and had to be almost dragged along to enable them to reach their destination. It may be said here that the policemen who had them in charge were not proud of their work. During the procession of the poor unfortunate creatures to the Tombs, Broadway, Canal and Centre streets were lined with specta tors, as though some great military pageant was about to take place. On the way sensible and respectable men and women in stores, in stages and elsewhere denounced the whole thing as a scandal and an outrage on public de cency; or, as a prominent merchant on Broadway fitly expressed it, "Why should the whole city of New York be uncovered to the raids of thieves and vagabonds that the Police Department might reap a little capital to itself by the arrest of a few shep girls and working boys for enjoying a little amuse ment on Sunday ?"

And it was also queried by the shrewder ones, why was it that 50 other most vile and infamous resorts clustered in the vicinity, and in fact under the very nose of the Police Commissioners themselves, were not disturbed.

Questions similarly pertinent to the foregoing might be heard on all sides, and it was evident might be heard on all sides, and it was evident that the popular feeling denounced the action of the authorities as a scandal and an outrage.

Centre street, from the corner of Leonard street to far above Broome street, was one mass of people, awaiting the procession of Sunday night's victims to the Tombs. This crowd could only be denominated as a hooting, howing mob, and the efforts of the police of the Sixth and Fourteenth precincts were unable to preserve order among them. Once in a while some father, mother, brother or sister would break out through this crowd to recognize some relative as she passed.

mother, brother or sister would break out through this crowd to recognize some relative as she passed.

When the procession reached the Tombs a great, miscellaneous crowd of excitable aged women and men clamored at the gates for admission, but a sturdy force of police kept them back. These people for the most part were the fathers and mothers of the boys and girls arrested, but they clamored in vain.

It was close upon noon when all the parties arrested were in court. Justice Bixby sat on the bench. The young women were ranged on the left hand and the men on the right hand side of the bar. The former looked for the most (part like innocent girls, and upon interrogating Matron Foster it was ascertained that with the exception of four none of them had ever been in the Tombs before, and, when committed by Justice Bixby to the prison in default of ball for their future good behavior, they set up such a walling and screaming as lairly beggars description. "Oh, my poor mother!" cried a lovely blonde haired girl of seventeen, "what will you think of me now?" "I can never go home now," another exclaimed, her eyes drenched in tears, "Judge, if you please—oh, if you please, Judge—I have a mother and little sisters to support, and I will lose my situation: let me go. I didn't think it was any harm in going there." To all these appeals His Honor was inexorable, but said that any of the girls who could present any testimonials of good character he would release at once. Justice Bixby then committed them in default of ball for their future good behavior.

The defendants were represented by Counsellors.

character he would release at once. Justice Bixby then committed them in default of ball for their future good behavior.

The defendants were represented by Counsellors Price. Hummel and Oliver, who say there is no ground upon which they can be legally held. Justice Bixby, while the male prisoners were in Court, called on the detective lorce there assembled, and said to them, "Gentlemen, look around and pick out all the thieves you can find and bring them before me." Almost the whole force of the Central Office was there, besides a numerous body yelept ward detectives, and though all these keen and astute gentlemen essayed their utmost skill and long memory, only one man was selected to be arraigned before His Honor on a charge of being a reputed thief. His name was John Conneily, and it was subsequently ascertained that he had been arraigned on grand lareeny and acquitted. There was a detective formerly employed at Police Headquarters whose favorite motto was that "publicity buys nothing." Whether the confreres whom he has left after him listened to his sage advice is a question for those most deeply interested.

conferes whom he has left after him listened to his sage advice is a question for those most deeply interested.

The morbidly curious crowd hung around the Tombs all day long, and not until the doors were shut and the outer gates were barried could they realize that the show was over. Friend after iriend of the unfortunate prisoners passed in during the afternoon, paid the fine of \$10 and brought out the loved one with them. At a little before four o'clock a poor old silver-haired woman was interceding with an officer at the gate, saying, "I want to get my child out to-night; I borrowed \$5, and that was all I could get." Justice Bixby hearkened to her tale, discharged her daughter and declined to take the profered fine. Later in the evening Justice Bixby, whose judicial sense and judgment have never been known to fail, discharged the whole batch. They were so rejoiced that they indulged in a pleasant snowball jusiliade and thanked their stars that the whole thing ended after all so well.

### WHAT WAS IT-A DIVERSION?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The raid made by Inspector McDermott and the members of the Police Department under his command on Sunday night was a magnificent success. General Jourdan, the President of the Brooklyn Board of Police Commissioners, could not have achieved a greater triumph. A spasmodic effort was made some weeks ago at the other side of the river to enforce the excise law, but it failed hopelessly. The ingenuity of liquor dealers and the men who would have their glass of ale in the middle of the day at any risk utterly defeated the moral intentions of the Police Commissioners. The effort did not outlive the day upon which it was carried into practical effect.

A Sunday concert or a Sunday dance, in the pleasure of which a working girl, freed from the thraidom of the shop, may participate, is not a healtny amusement for the class who patronize them. Outside the methodistical violation of the

Sabbath it really is a public nuisance, to abate which is within the province of the authorities. But the question comes up whether the inevitable disgrace which must attach itself to one honest But the question comes up whether the inevitable disgrace which must attach itself to one honest girl is more than counterbalanced by the good effect to the community of a "raid" like that of last night. I can scarcely believe it, "What will mother say when she hears of this?" has a moral significance which we outside that little iamily circle cannot appreciate. An idol has been dashed to pleces, though no actual cause has been given for iconoclasm. A mother's heart has shut out a familiar image, and it is impossible to fill its place. We give the valiant inspector all credit for his arduous spasm, but I cannot help suggesting the question, Would it not have been more charitable and more Christian to forewarn these poor girls of their vicilation of the strict letter of the law and its consequences? Would it not have been better if the inspector had informed the proprietor of the house in which these arrests were made that, if he permitted dancing on a Sunday afternoon, his house, to speak in police pariance, would be "pulled," that he himself would he locked up, and that everybody found in the place would spend a night in a ceil in a police station? Had this timely flat gone forth there would have been no "raid" on Sunday night, no procession on Monday morning, and no glory in the shape of a newspaper advertisement for the Inspector.

There are so many processional car threves known to the detectives attached to the Central Office,

There are so many laro banks still in full blast; there are so many professional car thieves known to the detectives attached to the Central Office, who, I say fearlessly, are daily paying an iniquitious tax for immunity from arrest; so many purglaries are being now perpetrated in open day—in a word, there is so much real work to be done by the Police Department, that when we hear of the seizure of a Sunday dance house I am forces to open my eyes and ask involuntarity, "Is thus serious, or simply a divertissement?" I do not cavil at the work; but had it not been done by men whom the District attorney of New York says as would not trust, and whose place he supplies by private detectives at the expense of the city, I would say, "Well done;" but commence at the root of the rotten tree.

### FOUND DROWNED.

The remains of an unknown woman were picked up in the East River by a man in a boat belonging to the Charity Hospital and taken to the Dead House attached to the hospital, to await the action of Coroner Keenan, who was notified.